The history of Appanoose County, Iowa

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THE

HISTORY

OF

APPANOOSE COUNTY,

IOWA,

CONTAINING

A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,

A Biographical Directory of Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Appanoose County, Constitution of the United States, Miscellaneous Matters, &c.

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PREFACE.

LESS than half a century has rolled into eternity since the Indian title to any portion of the soil of Iowa was extinguished, and the Black Hawk Purchase permitted the resistless tide of emigration westward to flow across the Mississippi; and only thirty-three years ago the Sac and Fox Indians reluctantly left their beautiful hunting-grounds, a portion of which was the southern part of Appanoose County. Only forty years have elapsed since the adventurous KIRBY and WELLS built the first rude cabins in the southern part of the county, followed a few years after by the brave and hardy pioneers who settled in the edges of the beautiful groves that deck the expanses of prairie within its borders But these fleeting years have been replete with eventful changes—of history that it has been the purpose of this work to gather, arrange and preserve for transmission to posterity as one of the almost countless chapters in the annals of this great country.

In some respects, the task has been an arduous and delicately responsible one. It has been a fortunate circumstance for the compiler that the early official records were not only made with care and judgment, but they have been preserved with sedulous care. The principal events gathered from the memories of the pioneer settlers have been narrated with honesty of intention and freedom from local prejudice. Great care has been taken to give them in substance as they have been related, and in the more important circumstances several have been consulted, in order that the details might be preserved as nearly as possible. Scarcely anything has heretofore been done to preserve the traditional history of Appanoose County, and only a short time would have elapsed ere the details would have disappeared forever. One or two matters have been purposely omitted, in the sincere belief that every citizen in the county will agree with the compiler that they should be forgotten by all as speedily as possible.

In the absence of written records, it has often occurred that different individuals have given sincere and honest, but, nevertheless, somewhat conflicting, versions of the same events, and it has been a matter of great delicacy to harmonize these conflicting statements. This work has been done with care and discrimination, with the sole purpose of arriving at the truth. How well this task has been performed the intelligent reader must judge. It will be strange, indeed, if in the multiplicity of names, dates and events, no errors or omissions shall be detected. The compiler does not dare hope that

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in all its numerous and varied details, this work is absolutely correct, nor is it to be expected that it is beyond criticism; but it is hoped and believed that it will be found measurably correct and generally accurate and reliable. Unwearied and studious care has been constantly exercised in its preparation in the hope of making a standard work of reference, as well as a volume of interest to the general reader.

Such as it shall be found, however, our work is done, our offering completed, and it remains for us to tender our grateful acknowledgments to the people of Appanoose County for the patronage that has enabled us to present them with this volume, and for the courtesy and kindness, almost without exception, extended to our representatives, to whom has been intrusted the work of collecting and arranging the historical record herein preserved to that posterity, who, in the not far distant future, are to take the places of the fathers and mothers of to-day, so many of whose names are honorably recorded in the following pages.

Particularly do we desire to express our warmest thanks to the PIONEER SETTLERS, without whose help and anxious care, we could not have succeeded. To all of these—to the county officers who have so courteously and kindly aided us and placed the official records of the county at our disposal—to the publishers of the county who have generously afforded us so free access to their files—to the official representatives of churches, lodges and societies, as well as many civil officers, this paragraph is a tribute of thanks for favors willingly bestowed. The writer would gladly linger to cultivate the pleasant acquaintance obtained in Appanoose County, whose annals he has conned with so much pleasure. Hail and farewell!

In conclusion we may be permitted to express the earnest hope that before another generation shall have passed, some other and abler pen will have gathered and recorded the historic events that are to follow the close of this offering to the people of Appanoose County, that its history may be preserved from generation to generation; and to this end public records, private journals and newspaper files should be carefully preserved.

DECEMBER, 1878. THE PUBLISHERS.

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Ashland
Ashland
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Ashton
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The Northwest Territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

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EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

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MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

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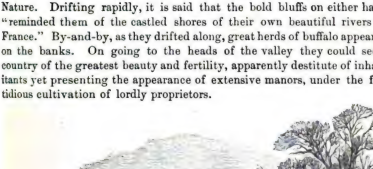
request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



THE WILD PRAIRIE.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

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up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

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alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,

LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

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no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts.* Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,

BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

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The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

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treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River" This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great

TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

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the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

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injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

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work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."

HUNTING.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

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and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving

IROQUOIS CHIEF.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

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had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

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conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

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settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

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This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

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ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

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working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

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acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcolm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

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PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

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upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

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yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

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ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

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strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

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strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

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gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

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and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

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ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

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the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

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and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

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During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

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and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-

INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

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proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

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delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

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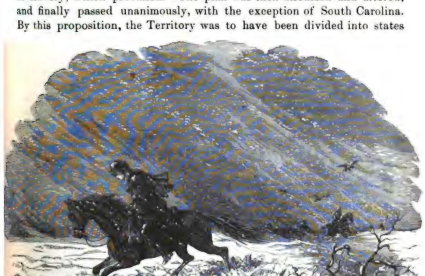
While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



A PRAIRIE STORM.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

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square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

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Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius;*" square number 19, "*Capitolium;*" square number 61, "*Cecilia;*" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via.*" Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

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under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788 — many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L*. of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

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been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but

BREAKING PRAIRIE.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

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whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

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quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

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DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

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was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.

TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

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TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

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as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

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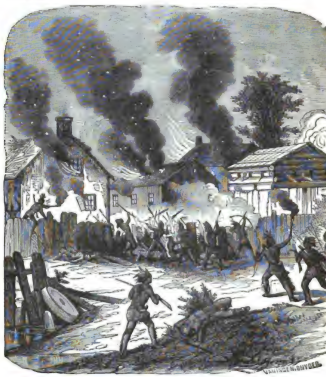
On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

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In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

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On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

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of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre [illegible] a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British [illegible]ernment but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

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Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

NOTE.—The above is the generally accepted version of the cause of the Black Hawk War, but in our History of Jo Daviess County, Ill., we had occasion to go to the bottom of this matter, and have, we think, found the actual cause of the war, which will be found on page 157.

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Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

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body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

Before leaving this part of the narrative, we will narrate briefly the Indian troubles in Minnesota and elsewhere by the Sioux Indians.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians living on the western borders of Minnesota fell upon the unsuspecting settlers, and in a few hours massacred ten or twelve hundred persons. A distressful panic was the immediate result, fully thirty thousand persons fleeing from their homes to districts supposed to be better protected. The military authorities at once took active measures to punish the savages, and a large number were killed and captured. About a year after, Little Crow, the chief, was killed by a Mr. Lampson near Scattered Lake. Of those captured, thirty were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, through fears of mob violence, were removed to Camp McClellan, on the outskirts of the City of Davenport. It was here that Big Eagle came into prominence and secured his release by the following order:

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BIG EAGLE.

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"Special Order, No. 430. "WAR DEPARTMENT,

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

"Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, will, upon the receipt of this order, be immediately released from confinement and set at liberty.

"By order of the President of the United States.

"Official: "E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass't Adj't Gen.*

"CAPT. JAMES VANDERVENTER, *Com'y Sub. Vols.*

"Through Com'g Gen'l, Washington, D. C."

Another Indian who figures more prominently than Big Eagle, and who was more cowardly in his nature, with his band of Modoc Indians, is noted in the annals of the New Northwest: we refer to Captain Jack. This distinguished Indian, noted for his cowardly murder of Gen. Canby, was a chief of a Modoc tribe of Indians inhabiting the border lands between California and Oregon. This region of country comprises what is known as the "Lava Beds," a tract of land described as utterly impenetrable, save by those savages who had made it their home.

The Modocs are known as an exceedingly fierce and treacherous race. They had, according to their own traditions, resided here for many generations, and at one time were exceedingly numerous and powerful. A famine carried off nearly half their numbers, and disease, indolence and the vices of the white man have reduced them to a poor, weak and insignificant tribe.

Soon after the settlement of California and Oregon, complaints began to be heard of massacres of emigrant trains passing through the Modoc country. In 1847, an emigrant train, comprising eighteen souls, was entirely destroyed at a place since known as "Bloody Point." These occurrences caused the United States Government to appoint a peace commission, who, after repeated attempts, in 1864, made a treaty with the Modocs, Snakes and Klamaths, in which it was agreed on their part to remove to a reservation set apart for them in the southern part of Oregon.

With the exception of Captain Jack and a band of his followers, who remained at Clear Lake, about six miles from Klamath, all the Indians complied. The Modocs who went to the reservation were under chief Schonchin. Captain Jack remained at the lake without disturbance until 1869, when he was also induced to remove to the reservation. The Modocs and the Klamaths soon became involved in a quarrel, and Captain Jack and his band returned to the Lava Beds.

Several attempts were made by the Indian Commissioners to induce them to return to the reservation, and finally becoming involved in a

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difficulty with the commissioner and his military escort, a fight ensued, in which the chief and his band were routed. They were greatly enraged, and on their retreat, before the day closed, killed eleven inoffensive whites.

The nation was aroused and immediate action demanded. A commission was at once appointed by the Government to see what could be done. It comprised the following persons: Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, a leading Methodist divine of California; Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of California, and a Mr. Dyer, of Oregon. After several interviews, in which the savages were always aggressive, often appearing with scalps in their belts, Bogus Charley came to the commission on the evening of April 10, 1873, and informed them that Capt. Jack and his band would have a "talk" to-morrow at a place near Clear Lake, about three miles distant. Here the Commissioners, accompanied by Charley, Riddle, the interpreter, and Boston Charley repaired. After the usual greeting the council proceedings commenced. On behalf of the Indians there were present: Capt. Jack, Black Jim, Schnac Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns, but carried pistols. After short speeches by Mr. Meacham, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, Chief Schonchin arose to speak. He had scarcely proceeded when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. Jack drew his pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. In less than a minute a dozen shots were fired by the savages, and the massacre completed. Mr. Meacham was shot by Schonchin, and Dr. Thomas by Boston Charley. Mr. Dyer barely escaped, being fired at twice. Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw escaped. The troops rushed to the spot where they found Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas dead, and Mr. Meacham badly wounded. The savages had escaped to their impenetrable fastnesses and could not be pursued.

The whole country was aroused by this brutal massacre; but it was not until the following May that the murderers were brought to justice. At that time Boston Charley gave himself up, and offered to guide the troops to Capt. Jack's stronghold. This led to the capture of his entire gang, a number of whom were murdered by Oregon volunteers while on their way to trial. The remaining Indians were held as prisoners until July when their trial occurred, which led to the conviction of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Hooker Jim, Broncho, *alias* One-Eyed Jim, and Slotuck, who were sentenced to be hanged. These sentences were approved by the President, save in the case of Slotuck and Broncho whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The others were executed at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873.

These closed the Indian troubles for a time in the Northwest, and for several years the borders of civilization remained in peace. They were again involved in a conflict with the savages about the country of the

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CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC CHIEFTAIN.

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Black Hills, in which war the gallant Gen. Custer lost his life. Just now the borders of Oregon and California are again in fear of hostilities; but as the Government has learned how to deal with the Indians, they will be of short duration. The red man is fast passing away before the march of the white man, and a few more generations will read of the Indians as one of the nations of the past.

The Northwest abounds in memorable places. We have generally noticed them in the narrative, but our space forbids their description in detail, save of the most important places. Detroit, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and their kindred towns have all been described. But ere we leave the narrative we will present our readers with an account of the Kinzie house, the old landmark of Chicago, and the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River, each of which may well find a place in the annals of the Northwest.

Mr. John Kinzie, of the Kinzie house, represented in the illustration, established a trading house at Fort Dearborn in 1804. The stockade had been erected the year previous, and named Fort Dearborn in honor of the Secretary of War. It had a block house at each of the two angles, on the southern side a sallyport, a covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the double purpose of providing means of escape, and of procuring water in the event of a siege.

Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get no grain, and Whistler and his men subsisted on acorns. Now Chicago is the greatest grain center in the world.

Mr. Kinzie bought the hut of the first settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, on the site of which he erected his mansion. Within an inclosure in front he planted some Lombardy poplars, seen in the engraving, and in the rear he soon had a fine garden and growing orchard.

In 1812 the Kinzie house and its surroundings became the theater of stirring events. The garrison of Fort Dearborn consisted of fifty-four men, under the charge of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Lenai T. Helm (son-in-law to Mrs. Kinzie), and Ensign Ronan. The surgeon was Dr. Voorhees. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieutenant Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian voyagers with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and the Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

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After the battle of Tippecanoe it was observed that some of the leading chiefs became sullen, for some of their people had perished in that conflict with American troops.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house pale with terror, and exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Burns, a newly-made mother, living not far off.

KINZIE HOUSE.

Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river in boats, and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Burns and her infant, not a day old, were conveyed in safety to the shelter of the guns of Fort Dearborn, and the rest of the white inhabitants fled. The Indians were a scalping party of Winnebagoes, who hovered around the fort some days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were not disturbed by alarms.

Chicago was then so deep in the wilderness, that the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain, made on the 19th of June, 1812, did not reach the commander of the garrison at Fort Dearborn till the 7th of August. Now the fast mail train will carry a man from New York to Chicago in twenty-seven hours, and such a declaration might be sent, every word, by the telegraph in less than the same number of minutes.

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PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.

Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow

A REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

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lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind

LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

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from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting

A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to the Governors of the Western States. The struggle, on the whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree, this prosperity was an inflated one; and, with the rest of the Union, we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four

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years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of

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the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly

GREAT IRON BRIDGE OF C. R. I. & P. R.R., CROSSING MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT DAVENPORT.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

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The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic, was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold $24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

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Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.

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Ancient Ruins in Central America

CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire; sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea,

CHICAGO IN 1833.

the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber:

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with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens: with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics; with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylæ, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1869, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

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line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is $215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,000,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth $177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852, there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of

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OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.

PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

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branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, *our* Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted.

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than $1,000,000,000.

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Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of $20,000,000. In 1870 it reached $400,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above $450,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is $24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, $659,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was $294,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the postmaster nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beaubien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended $30,000 on the harbor. Then commenced that series of manœuvers with the river that has made it one

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of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1840 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse-power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834, the taxes amounted to $48.90, and the trustees of the town borrowed $60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of $2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 35 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-mains.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting the business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels under the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, the turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the old abominations, and making decency possible. They redound about

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equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a seaport at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-

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fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future.*

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more wisdom than the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."

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Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed that treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war; and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people; and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Michigan, in the event of his death.

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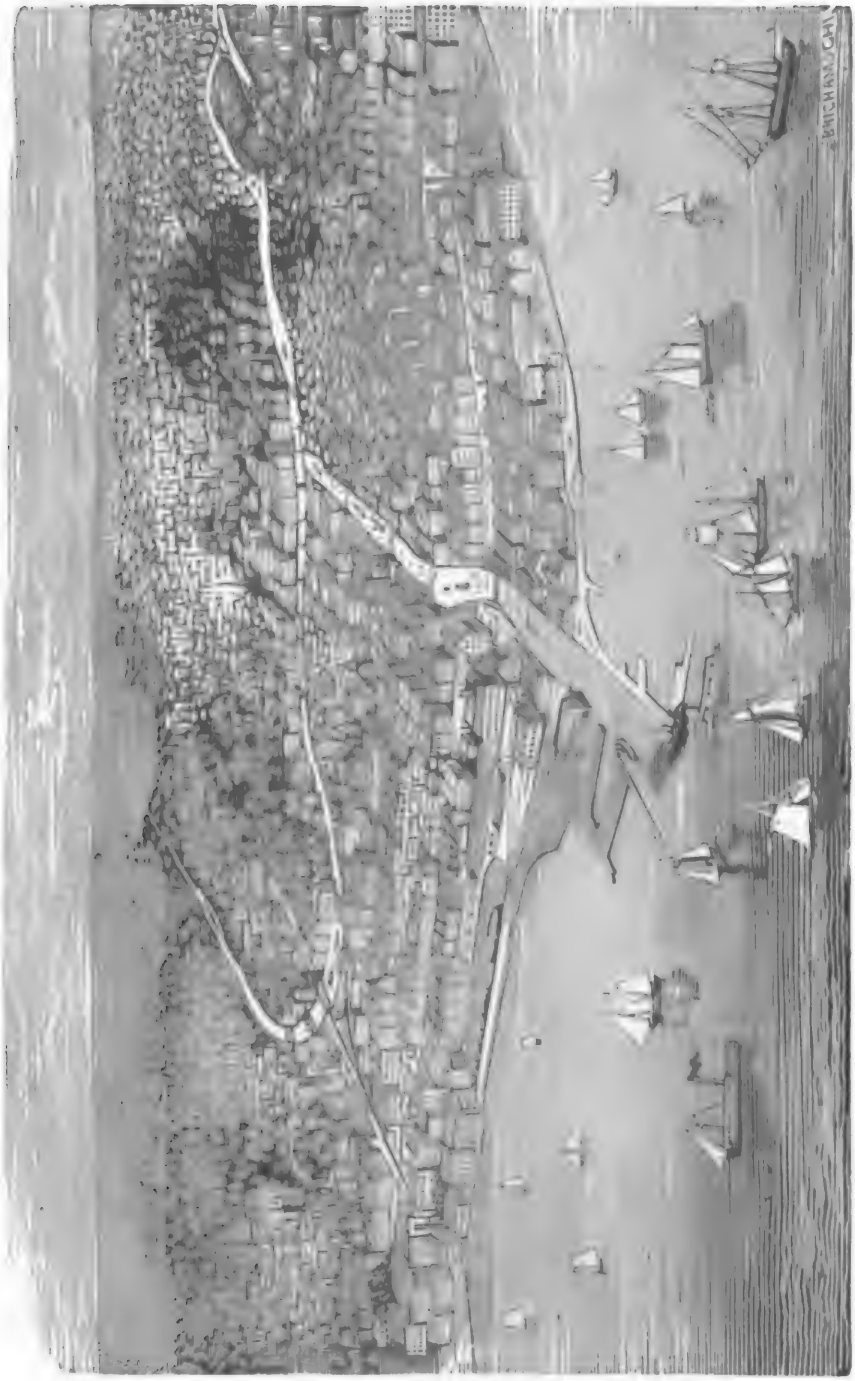

VIEW OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

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The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a squaw!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant

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seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to get hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she foiled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting, "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British government.

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THE STATE OF IOWA.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

The State of Iowa has an outline figure nearly approaching that of a rectangular parallelogram, the northern and southern boundaries being nearly due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri, together with its tributary, the Big Sioux, on the west. The northern boundary is upon the parallel of forty-three degrees thirty minutes, and the southern is approximately upon that of forty degrees and thirty-six minutes. The distance from the northern to the southern boundary, excluding the small prominent angle at the southeast corner, is a little more than two hundred miles. Owing to the irregularity of the river boundaries, however, the number of square miles does not reach that of the multiple of these numbers; but according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, March 12, 1863, the State of Iowa contains 35,228,200 acres, or 55,044 square miles. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

TOPOGRAPHY.

No complete topographical survey of the State of Iowa has yet been made. Therefore all the knowledge we have yet upon the subject has been obtained from incidental observations of geological corps, from barometrical observations by authority of the General Government, and levelings done by railroad engineer corps within the State.

Taking into view the facts that the highest point in the State is but a little more than twelve hundred feet above the lowest point, that these two points are nearly three hundred miles apart, and that the whole State is traversed by

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gently flowing rivers, it will be seen that in reality the State of Iowa rests wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, with no mountain or hill ranges within its borders.

A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it:

From the N. E. corner to the S. E. corner of the State.....1 foot 1 inch per mile.
From the N. E. corner to Spirit Lake.....5 feet 5 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....5 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to the S. W. corner of the State.....2 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the S. W. corner to the highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold County)... .....4 feet 1 inch per mile
From the dividing ridge in the S. E. corner of the State.....5 feet 7 inches per mile.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River) .....4 feet 0 inches per mile.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as a part of a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeast corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from eight hundred feet, although it is more than a thousand miles inland from the nearest sea coast. These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. When we come to consider its surface feature in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch.

It is in the northeastern part of the State that the river valleys are deepest; consequently the country there has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and receive the eastern and western drainage of it.

The eastern drainage system comprises not far from two-thirds of the entire surface of the State. The great watershed which divides these two systems is formed by the highest land between those rivers along the whole length of a line running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County.

From the last named point, this highest ridge of land, between the two great rivers, continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but southward from that point, in Adair County, it is no longer the great watershed. From that point, another and lower ridge bears off more nearly southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, and becomes itself the great watershed.

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RIVERS.

All streams that rise in Iowa rise upon the incoherent surface deposits, occupying at first only slight depressions in the surface, and scarcely perceptible. These successively coalesce to form the streams.

The drift and bluff deposits are both so thick in Iowa that its streams not only rise upon their surface, but they also reach considerable depth into these deposits alone, in some cases to a depth of nearly two hundred feet from the general prairie level.

The majority of streams that constitute the western system of Iowa drainage run, either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculir deposit known as bluff deposit. Their banks are often, even of the small streams, from five to ten feet in height, quite perpendicular, so that they make the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

The material of this deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; not a stone or pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the General Government, and its origin referred to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, when its sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallaw gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; the term Lacustral would have been better. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front two hundred feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on its surface does not remain, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within its mass, as it does upon the surface of and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The bluff deposit is known to occupy a region through which the Missouri runs almost centrally, and measures, as far as is known, more than two hundred miles in length and nearly one hundred miles in width. The thickest part yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches two hundred feet. The boundaries of this deposit in Iowa are nearly as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Fremont County, follow up the watershed between the East Nishnabotany and the West Tarkio Rivers to the southern boundary of Cass County; thence to the center of Audubon County; thence to Tip Top Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; thence by a broad curve westward to the northwest corner of Plymouth County.

This deposit is composed of fine sedimentary particles, similar to that which the Missouri River now deposits from its waters, and is the same which

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that river did deposit in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. That lake, as shown by its deposit, which now remains, was about one hundred miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then, as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down, before its valley had enough in the lower portion of its course to drain it. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth of more than sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

All the rivers of the western system of drainage, except the Missouri itself, are quite incomplete as rivers, in consequence of their being really only branches of other larger tributaries of that great river, or, if they empty into the Missouri direct, they have yet all the usual characteristics of Iowa rivers, from their sources to their mouths.

Chariton and Grand Rivers both rise and run for the first twenty-five miles of their courses upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys gradually deepen from their upper portions downward, so that within fifteen or twenty miles they have reached a depth of near a hundred and fifty feet below the general level of the adjacent high land. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains (commonly termed "bottoms"), the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings.

A considerable breadth of woodland occupies the bottoms and valley sides along a great part of their length; but their upper branches and tributaries are mostly prairie streams.

Platte River.—This river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County, and, with the west fork of the Grand River, drain a large region of country.

Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of two hundred feet, apparently, through this deposit alone.

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The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes; and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

One Hundred and Two River is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway River.—This stream is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaways drain one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany River.—This river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence—and also the main stream, from thence to the point where it enters the great flood plain of the Missouri—run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit. The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer River.—Until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, the Boyer runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.

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Soldier River.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux River.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches, near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks, with indistinct valleys. On entering Clay County, the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of one hundred feet, which still further increases until along the boundary line between Clay and Buena Vista Counties, it reaches a depth of two hundred feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd River.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock River.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the stream meets with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about sixty feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first twenty-five miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest

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agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about fifteen miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are found exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the location for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continuous from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than one hundred miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million acres of land within the State, upward of four hundred thousand of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift-valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County, the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of its course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to half a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa, the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal-measure strata into its bed; but they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part

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of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County, the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood plain is frequently sandy, from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their source in the region occupied by the upper coal-measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out those deposits and the middle coal measures alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures in consequence of the numerous mill sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk River.—This river has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far as Story County, the broad, flat flood plain is covered with a rich deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa River.—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well marked flood plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill sites.

Cedar River.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length

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of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation.

The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood plain is more distinctly marked and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill sites.

Wapsipinnicon River.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County, it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is one hundred miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from twelve to twenty miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill sites are unusually secure.

Turkey River.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have eroded. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winnesheik County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than two hundred feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus, all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood plain. Water power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa River.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are, almost everywhere, high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley, the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, consequently it furnishes immense water power. In some places, where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town

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of Decorah, in Winnesheik County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi River.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian, and subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the state, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi, and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

LAKES.

The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvatile* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium, as the others rest upon the drift. By the term alluvium is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best and most productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which form the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys.

The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. We consequently find them in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in

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Dickinson County; Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County; and Storm Lake, in Buena Vista County.

Spirit Lake.—The width and length of this lake are about equal, and it contains about twelve square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great watershed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

Okoboji Lake.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places a hundred feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant. Fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water fowl.

Clear Lake.—This lake is situated in Cerro Gordo County, upon the watershed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, and two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only fifteen feet. Its shores and the country around it are like that of Spirit Lake.

Storm Lake.—This body of water rests upon the great water shed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles.

The outlets of all these drift-lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

Walled Lakes.—Along the water sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the existence of embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to thirty feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided, to some extent, by the force of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything upon the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore, and this has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

SPRINGS.

Springs issue from all formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing

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to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream.

No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. They are not confined to level surfaces, nor to any particular variety of soil, for within the State they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their *origin*, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, nor the soil, nor any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State.

The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is tillable land.

GEOLOGY.

The soil of Iowa may be separated into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial, and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In general terms the *constant* component element of the drift soil is that portion which was transported from the north, while the *inconstant* elements are those portions which were derived from the adjacent or underlying strata. For example, in Western Iowa, wherever that cretaceous formation known as the Nishnabotany sandstone exists, the soil contains more sand than elsewhere. The same may be said of the soil of some parts of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, the sandstones and sandy shales of that formation furnishing the sand.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa, the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. This sand and gravel was, doubtless, derived from the

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cretaceous rocks that now do, or formerly did, exist there, and also in part from the conglomerate and pudding-stone beds of the Sioux quartzite.

In Southern Iowa, the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. This preponderating clay is doubtless derived from the clayey and shaly beds which alternate with the limestones of that region.

The bluff soil is that which rests upon, and constitutes a part of, the bluff deposit. It is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest floods, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive: but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.		FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS. IN FEET.
Cretaceous	Post Tertiary		*Drift*	10 to 200
	Lower Cretaceous.		*Inoceramous bed*	50
			Woodbury Sandstone and Shales	130
			Nishnabotany Sandstone	100
Carboniferous	Coal Measures.		Upper Coal Measures	200
			Middle Coal Measures	200
			Lower Coal Measures	200
	Subcarboniferous.		St. Louis Limestone	75
			Keokuk Limestone	90
			Burlington Limestone	196
			Kinderhook beds	175
Devonian	Hamilton		Hamilton Limestone and Shales	200
Upper Silurian	Niagara		Niagara Limestone	350
Lower Silurian	Cincinnati		Maquoketa Shales	80
	Trenton.		Galena Limestone	250
			Trenton Limestone	200
	Primordial.		St. Peter's Sandstone	80
			Lower Magnesian Limestone	250
			Potsdam Sandstone	300
Azoic	Huronian		Sioux Quartzite	50

THE AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward. This

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rock may be quarried in a few rare cases, but usually it cannot be secured in dry forms except that into which it naturally cracks, and the tendency is to angular pieces. It is absolutely indestructible.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

PRIMORDIAL GROUP.

Potsdam Sandstone.—This formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern portion of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It may be seen underlying the lower magnesian limestone, St. Peter s sandstone and Trenton limestone, in their regular order, along the bluffs of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State as far south as Guttenburg, along the Upper Iowa for a distance of about twenty miles from its mouth, and along a few of the streams which empty into the Mississippi in Allamakee County.

It is nearly valueless for economic purposes.

No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesium Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation in Iowa are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

St. Peter's Sandstone.—This formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent; and it is evident it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

TRENTON GROUP.

Trenton Limestone.—With the exception of this, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winnesheik and Allamakee Counties and a portion of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes, yet there are in some places compact and evenly bedded layers, which afford fine material for window caps and sills.

In this formation, fossils are abundant, so much so that, in some places, the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of tribolites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena Limestone.—This is the upper formation of the Trenton group. It seldom exceeds twelve miles in width, although it is fully one hundred and fifty miles long. The outcrop traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winnesheik, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicious matter. It is usually unfit for dressing,

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though sometimes near the top of the bed good blocks for dressing are found. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. The ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

CINCINNATI GROUP.

Maquoketa Shales.—The surface occupied by this formation is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles in length. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi near Bellevue, in Jackson County, and the most northerly yet recognized is in the western part of Winnesheik County. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Its economic value is very slight.

Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa shales; but they contain a larger number that have been found anywhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

NIAGARA GROUP.

Niagara Limestone.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is nearly one hundred and sixty miles long from north to south, and forty and fifty miles wide.

This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with in some places a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it is evenly bedded, and probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

HAMILTON GROUP.

Hamilton Limestone.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is fully as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. It is nearly two hundred miles long and from forty to fifty miles broad. The general trend is northwestward and southeastward.

Although a large part of the material of this formation is practically quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and having a

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large geographical extent in the State, is one of the most important formations, in a practical point of view. At Waverly, Bremer County, its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been practically demonstrated. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability.

All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch, and referable to the Hamilton, as recognized by New York geologists.

The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod, mollusks and corals. The coral Acervularia Davidsoni occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City Marble," and "bird's-eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous system, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

SUBCARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

The area of the surface occupied by this group is very large. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi River at Muscatine. The southern and western boundary is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coal field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its area is nearly two hundred and fifty miles long, and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is near the mouth of Skunk River, in Des Moines County. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than two hundred miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County, along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin Counties; and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County.

The economic value of this formation is very considerable, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is almost invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near LeGrand are very valuable. At this point

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some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into ornamental and useful objects.

In Tama County, the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. It is not valuable for building, as upon exposure to atmosphere and frost, it crumbles to pieces.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom VERTEBRATA; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order selachians.

Of ARTICULATES, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *phillipsia*.

The sub-kingdom MOLLUSCA is largely represented.

The RADIATA are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals.

The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan; so much so in fact as to overshadow all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: *lamellibranchiates*, in the more arenaceous portions; and brachiopods, in the more calcareous portions.

No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington Limestone.—This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. Both divisions are eminently crinoidal.

The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Washington County. It probably exists as far north as Marshall County.

This formation affords much valuable material for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock.

The great abundance and variety of its fossils—*crinoids*—now known to be more than three hundred, have justly attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines; bone of bony fishes, like those most common at the present day, are found in these rocks. On Buffington Creek, in Louisa County, is a stratum in an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of articulates are rare in this formation. So far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of tribolites of the genus *phillipsia*.

Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom radiata are represented in the genera *zaphrentis*, amplexus and syringapora, while the highest class—echinoderms—are found in most extraordinary profusion.

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The Keokuk Limestone.—It is only in the four counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that this formation is to be seen.

In some localities the upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. It is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk.

The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less spherical masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful. They vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

The economic value of this formation is very great. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the post offices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The only vertebrate fossils found in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet.

Of the articulates, only two species of the genus *phillipsia* have been found in this formation.

Of the mollusks, no cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in this State; gasteropods are rare; brachiopods and polyzoans are quite abundant.

Of radiates, corals of genera zaphrentes, amplexus and aulopera are found, but crinoids are most abundant.

Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis Limestone.—This is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. The superficial area it occupies is comparatively small, because it consists of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk. Proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties. It is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the coal measures until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous.

The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower or magnesian division furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, selachians and ganoids. The

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articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *phillipsia*, and two ostracoid, genera, *cythre* and *beyricia*. The mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The rocks of the subcarboniferous period have in other countries, and in other parts of our own country, furnished valuable minerals, and even coal, but in Iowa the economic value is confined to its stone alone.

The Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks of Iowa are largely composed of limestone. Magnesia also enters largely into the subcarboniferous group. With the completion of the St. Louis limestone, the production of the magnesian limestone seems to have ceased among the rocks of Iowa.

Although the Devonian age has been called the age of fishes, yet so far as Iowa is concerned, the rocks of no period can compare with the subcarboniferous in the abundance and variety of the fish remains, and, for this reason, the Burlington and Keokuk limestones will in the future become more famous among geologists, perhaps, than any other formations in North America.

It will be seen that the Chester limestone is omitted from the subcarboniferous group, and which completes the full geological series. It is probable the whole surface of Iowa was above the sea during the time of the formation of the Chester limestone to the southward about one hundred miles.

At the close of the epoch of the Chester limestone, the shallow seas in which the lower coal measures were formed again occupied the land, extending almost as far north as that sea had done in which the Kinderhook beds were formed, and to the northeastward its deposits extended beyond the subcarboniferous groups, outlines of which are found upon the next, or Devonian rock.

THE COAL-MEASURE GROUP.

The coal-measure group of Iowa is properly divided into three formations, viz., the lower, middle and upper coal measures, each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

A line drawn upon the map of Iowa as follows, will represent the eastern and northern boundaries of the coal fields of the State: Commencing at the southeast corner of Van Buren County, carry the line to the northeast corner of Jefferson County by a slight easterly curve through the western portions of Lee and Henry Counties. Produce this line until it reaches a point six or eight miles northward from the one last named, and then carry it northwestward, keeping it at about the same distance to the northward of Skunk River and its north branch that it had at first, until it reaches the southern boundary of Marshall County, a little west of its center. Then carry it to a point

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three or four miles northeast from Eldora, in Hardin County; thence westward to a point a little north of Webster City, in Hamilton County; and thence further westward to a point a little north of Fort Dodge, in Webster County.

Lower Coal Measures.—In consequence of the recedence to the southward of the borders of the middle and upper coal measures, the lower coal measures alone exist to the eastward and northward of Des Moines River. They also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the middle coal measures at no great distance from the river.

No other formation in the whole State possesses the economic value of the lower coal measures. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as near Red Rock, in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines. On the whole, that portion of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, is not well supplied with stone.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the lower coal measures, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin.

Of fossil plants found in these measures, all probably belong to the class *acrogens*. Specimens of *calamites*, and several species of ferns, are found in all of the coal measures, but the genus *lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the middle coal measures.

Middle Coal Measures.—This formation within the State of Iowa occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about fourteen hundred square miles. The counties more or less underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

This formation is composed of alternating beds of clay, sandstone and limestone, the clays or shales constituting the bulk of the formation, the limestone occurring in their bands, the lithological peculiarities of which offer many contrasts to the limestones of the upper and lower coal measures. The formation is also characterized by regular wave-like undulations, with a parallelism which indicates a widespread disturbance, though no dislocation of the strata have been discovered.

Generally speaking, few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants—three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The mollusks are most numerously represented. *Trilobites* and *ostracoids* are the only remains known of articulates.

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Vertebrates are only known by the remains of *salachians*, or sharks, and ganoids.

Upper Coal Measures.—The area occupied by this formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundaries the area occupied by the middle coal measures.

The prominent lithological features of this formation are its limestones, yet it contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstones. Although it is known by the name of upper coal measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about twenty inches in maximum thickness.

The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good material for building as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation.

The fossils in this formation are much more numerous than in either the middle or lower coal measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders selachians and ganoids. The articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes *cephalapoda*, *gasteropoda*, *lamelli*, *branchiata*, *brachiapoda* and *polyzoa*. Radiates are more numerous than in the lower and middle coal measures. Protogoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

There being no rocks, in Iowa, of permian, triassic or jurassic age, the next strata in the geological series are of the cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but being very friable, they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the glacial epoch. The second period was during the glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas.

It is difficult to indicate the exact boundaries of these rocks; the following will approximate the outlines of the area:

From the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Kossuth County; thence to the southeast corner of Guthrie County; thence to the southeast corner of Cass County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Montgomery County; thence to the middle of the north boundary of Pottawattamie County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Woodbury County;

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thence to Sergeant's bluffs; up the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers to the northwest corner of the State; eastward along the State line to the place of beginning.

All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

Nishnabotany Sandstone.—This rock has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the inoceramus, or chalky, beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves.

Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.—These strata rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County, hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City.

This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry.

Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of *salix* meekii and sassafras cretaceum have been occasionally found.

Inoceramus Beds.—These beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa, except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material is to be obtained from these beds; and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the inoceramus beds of Iowa are two species of squoloid selachians, or cestratront, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas:

Counties.	*Acres.*
Cerro Gordo	1,500
Worth	2,000
Winnebago	2,000
Hancock	1,500
Wright	500
Kossuth	700
Dickinson	80

Several other counties contain peat beds, but the character of the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The character of the peat

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named is equal to that of Ireland. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish two hundred and fifty tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present, owing to the sparseness of the population, this peat is not utilized; but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be realized, and the fact demonstrated that Nature has abundantly compensated the deficiency of other fuel.

GYPSUM.

The only deposits of the sulphates of the alkaline earths of any economic value in Iowa are those of gypsum at and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster County. All others are small and unimportant. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in Webster County, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley.

The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River, and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been found exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from this northerly point before mentioned. Our knowledge of the width of the area occupied by it is limited by the exposures seen in the valleys of the small streams and in the ravines which come into the valley within the distance mentioned. As one goes up these ravines and minor valleys, the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift. There can be no doubt that the different parts of this deposit, now disconnected by the valleys and ravines having been cut through it, were originally connected as a continuous deposit, and there seems to be as little reason to doubt that the gypsum still extends to considerable distance on each side of the valley of the river beneath the drift which covers the region to a depth of from twenty to sixty feet.

The country round about this region has the prairie surface approximating a general level which is so characteristic of the greater part of the State, and which exists irrespective of the character or geological age of the strata beneath, mainly because the drift is so deep and uniformly distributed that it frequently almost alone gives character to the surface. The valley sides of the Des Moines River, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, are somewhat abrupt, having a depth there from the general level of the upland of about one hundred and seventy feet, and consequently presents somewhat bold and interesting features in the landscape.

As one walks up and down the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River there, he sees the gypsum exposed on either side of them, jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of

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ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

The reader will please bear in mind that the gypsum of this remarkable deposit does not occur in "heaps" or "nests," as it does in most deposits of gypsum in the States farther eastward, but that it exists here in the form of a regularly stratified, continuous formation, as uniform in texture, color and quality throughout the whole region, and from top to bottom of the deposit as the granite of the Quincy quarries is. Its color is a uniform gray, resulting from alternating fine horizontal lines of nearly white, with similar lines of darker shade. The gypsum of the white lines is almost entirely pure, the darker lines containing the impurity. This is at intervals barely sufficient in amount to cause the separation of the mass upon those lines into beds or layers, thus facilitating the quarrying of it into desired shapes. These bedding surfaces have occasionally a clayey feeling to the touch, but there is nowhere any intercalation of clay or other foreign substance in a separate form. The deposit is known to reach a thickness of thirty feet at the quarries referred to, but although it will probably be found to exceed this thickness at some other points, at the natural exposures, it is seldom seen to be more than from ten to twenty feet thick.

Since the drift is usually seen to rest directly upon the gypsum, with nothing intervening, except at a few points where traces appear of an overlying bed of clayey material without doubt of the same age as the gypsum, the latter probably lost something of its thickness by mechanical erosion during the glacial epoch; and it has, doubtless, also suffered some diminution of thickness since then by solution in the waters which constantly percolate through the drift from the surface. The drift of this region being somewhat clayey, particulary in its lower part, it has doubtless served in some degree as a protection against the diminution of the gypsum by solution in consequence of its partial imperviousness to water. If the gypsum had been covered by a deposit of sand instead of the drift clays, it would have no doubt long since disappeared by being dissolved in the water that would have constantly reached it from the surface. Water merely resting upon it would not dissolve it away to any extent, but it rapidly disappears under the action of running water. Where little rills of water at the time of every rain run over the face of an unused quarry, from the surface above it, deep grooves are thereby cut into it, giving it somewhat the appearance of melting ice around a waterfall. The fact that gypsum is now suffering a constant, but, of course, very slight, diminution, is apparent in the fact the springs of the region contain more or less of it in solution in their waters. An analysis of water from one of these springs will be found in Prof. Emery's report.

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Besides the clayey beds that are sometimes seen to rest upon the gypsum, there are occasionally others seen beneath them that are also of the same age, and not of the age of the coal-measure strata upon which they rest.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—In neither the gypsum nor the associated clays has any trace of any fossil remains been found, nor has any other indication of its geological age been observed, except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; and the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value.

As already shown, it rests in that region directly and unconformably upon the lower coal measures; but going southward from there, the whole series of coal-measure strata from the top of the subcarboniferous group to the upper coal measures, inclusive, can be traced without break or unconformability. The strata of the latter also may be traced in the same manner up into the Permian rocks of Kansas; and through this long series, there is no place or horizon which suggests that the gypsum deposit might belong there.

Again, no Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa to suggest that the gypsum might be of that age; nor are any of the palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age, perhaps older than the Cretaceous.

Lithological Origin.—As little can be said with certainty concerning the lithological origin of this deposit as can be said concerning its geological age, for it seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one, as an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it; nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and are regarded by some persons as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region, the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. It is arranged in layers like the regular layers of limestone, and the whole mass, from top to bottom, is traced with fine horizontal laminæ of alternating white and gray gypsum, parallel with the bedding surfaces of the layers, but the whole so intimately blended as to form a solid mass. The darker lines contain almost all the impurity there is in the gypsum, and that impurity is evidently sedimentary in its character. From these facts, and also from the further one that no trace of fossil remains has been detected in the gypsum, it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that the gypsum of Fort Dodge originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were

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saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been held suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical properties or character of this gypsum, but as it is so different in some respects from that of other deposits, there are yet other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete and exhaustive analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity; and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from to top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other.

When it is remembered that plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains as much as thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that ours is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are also of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts. Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. No hesitation, therefore, is felt in stating that the Fort Dodge gypsum is of as good a quality as any in the country, even for the finest uses.

In view of the bounteousness of the primitive fertility of our Iowa soils, many persons forget that a time may come when Nature will refuse to respond so generously to our demand as she does now, without an adequate return. Such are apt to say that this vast deposit of gypsum is valueless to our commonwealth, except to the small extent that it may be used in the arts. This is undoubtedly a short-sighted view of the subject, for the time is even now rapidly passing away when a man may purchase a new farm for less money than he can re-fertilize and restore the partially wasted primitive fertility of the one he now occupies. There are farms even now in a large part of the older settled portions of the State that would be greatly benefited by the proper application of plaster, and such areas will continue to increase until it will be difficult to estimate the value of the deposit of gypsum at Fort Dodge. It should be remembered, also, that the inhabitants of an extent of country adjoining our State more than three times as great as its own area will find it more convenient to obtain their supplies from Fort Dodge than from any other source.

For want of direct railroad communication between this region and other parts of the State, the only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by the frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which

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can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years.

One of the citizens of Fort Dodge, Hon. John F. Duncombe, built a large, fine residence of it, in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. It has been so long and successfully used for building stone by the inhabitants that they now prefer it to the limestone of good quality, which also exists in the immediate vicinity. This preference is due to the cheapness of the gypsum, as compared with the stone. The cheapness of the former is largely due to the facility with which it is quarried and wrought. Several other houses have been constructed of it in Fort Dodge, including the depot building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. The company have also constructed a large culvert of the same material to span a creek near the town, limestone only being used for the lower courses, which come in contact with the water. It is a fine arch, each stone of gypsum being nicely hewn, and it will doubtless prove a very durable one. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers. They are more durable than their softness would lead one to suppose. They also possess an advantage over stone in not becoming slippery when worn.

The method adopted in quarrying and dressing the blocks of gypsum is peculiar, and quite unlike that adopted in similar treatment of ordinary stone. Taking a stout auger-bit of an ordinary brace, such as is used by carpenters, and filing the cutting parts of it into a peculiar form, the quarryman bores his holes into the gypsum quarry for blasting, in the same manner and with as great facility as a carpenter would bore hard wood. The pieces being loosened by blasting, they are broken up with sledges into convenient sizes, or hewn into the desired shapes by means of hatchets or ordinary chopping axes, or cut by means of ordinary wood-saws. So little grit does the gypsum contain that these tools, made for working wood, are found to be better adapted for working the former substance than those tools are which are universally used for working stone.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Besides the great gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge, sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite, and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the coal-measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, and frequently minute. They usually occur in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites). Gypsum has thus been detected in the coal measures, the St. Louis limestone, the cretaceous strata, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. In most of these cases it is evidently the result of double decomposition of iron pyrites and car-

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bonate of lime, previously existing there; in which cases the gypsum is of course not an original deposit as the great one at Fort Dodge is supposed to be.

The existence of these comparatively minute quantities of gypsum in the shales of the coal measures and the subcarboniferous limestone which are exposed within the region of and occupy a stratigraphical position beneath the great gypsum deposits, suggests the possibility that the former may have originated as a precipitate from percolating waters, holding gypsum in solution which they had derived from that deposit in passing over or through it. Since, however, the same substance is found in similar small quantities and under similar conditions in regions where they could have had no possible connection with that deposit, it is believed that none of those mentioned have necessarily originated from it, not even those that are found in close proximity to it.

The gypsum found in the lead caves is usually in the form of efflorescent fibers, and is always in small quantity. In the lower coal-measure shale near Fort Dodge, a small mass was found in the form of an intercalated layer, which had a distinct fibrous structure, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. The same mass had also distinct, horizontal planes of cleavage at right angles with the perpendicular fibers. Thus, being more or less transparent, the mass combined the characters of both fibrous gypsum and selenite. No anhydrous sulphate of lime (*anhydrite*) has been found in connection with the great gypsum deposit, nor elsewhere in Iowa, so far as yet known.

SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

(*Celestine.*)

The only locality at which this interesting mineral has yet been found in Iowa, or, so far as is known, in the great valley of the Mississippi, is at Fort Dodge. It occurs there in very small quantity in both the shales of the lower coal measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The first is just below the city, near Rees' coal bank, and occurs as a layer intercalated among the coal measure shales, amounting in quantity to only a few hundred pounds' weight. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Breaking also with more or less distinct horizontal planes of cleavage, it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum before mentioned. Its color is light blue, is transparent and shows crystaline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer; those of the upper surface being smallest and most numerous. It breaks up readily into small masses along the lines of the perpendicular fibers or columns. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it.

The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in

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the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral is in this case nearly colorless, and but for the form of the separate crystals would closely resemble masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no real practical value, and its occurrence, as described, is interesting only as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

(*Barytes, Heavy Spar.*)

This mineral has been found only in minute quantities in Iowa. It has been detected in the coal-measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, the Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties and in the lead caves of Dubuque. In all these cases, it is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

(*Epsomite.*)

Epsomite, or native epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, we have thus recognized in Iowa all the sulphates of the alkaline earths of natural origin; all of them, except the sulphate of lime, being in very small quantity. Even if the sulphate of magnesia were produced in nature, in large quantities, it is so very soluble that it can accumulate only in such positions as afford it complete shelter from the rains or running water. The epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone, near Starr's mill, which are represented in the sketch upon another page, illustrating the subcarboniferous rocks. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones and in similar small fragile masses among the fine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near twenty feet at the point where epsomite was found. Consequently the rains never reach far beneath it from any quarter. The rock upon which the epsomite accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. It is doubtless by double decomposition of these that the epsomite results. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of epsom salts was produced, but the quantity that might be annually obtained there would amount to only a few pounds, and of course is of no practical value whatever, on account of its cheapness in the market.

CLIMATOLOGY.

No extended record of the climatology of Iowa has been made, yet much of great value may be learned from observations made at a single point. Prof. T. S. Parvin, of the State University, has recorded observations made from 1839 to the present time. Previous to 1860, these observations were made at Mus-

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catine. Since that date, they were made in Iowa City. The result is that the atmospheric conditions of the climate of Iowa are in the highest degree favorable to health.

The highest temperature here occurs in August, while July is the hottest month in the year by two degrees, and January the coldest by three degrees.

The mean temperature of April and October most nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as their seasons of Spring and Fall, while that of Summer and Winter is best represented in that of August and December.

The period of greatest heat ranges from June 22d to August 31st; the next mean time being July 27th. The lowest temperature extends from December 16th to February 15th, the average being January 20th—the range in each case being two full months.

The climate of Iowa embraces the range of that of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The seasons are not characterized by the frequent and sudden changes so common in the latitudes further south. The temperature of the Winters is somewhat lower than States eastward, but of other seasons it is higher. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. The surface of the State being free at all seasons of the year from stagnant water, with good breezes at nearly all seasons, the miasmatic and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Mortuary statistics show this to be one of the most healthful States in the Union, being one death to every ninety-four persons. The Spring, Summer and Fall months are delightful; indeed, the glory of Iowa is her Autumn, and nothing can transcend the splendor of her Indian Summer, which lasts for weeks, and finally blends, almost imperceptibly, into Winter.

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HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive lauguage of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate, soil and location. Prior to 1803, the Mississippi River was the extreme western boundary of the United States. All the great empire lying west of the "Father of Waters," from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to British America on the north, and westward to the Pacific Ocean, was a Spanish province. A brief historical sketch of the discovery and occupation of this grand empire by the Spanish and French governments will be a fitting introduction to the history of the young and thriving State of Iowa, which, until the commencement of the present century, was a part of the Spanish possessions in America.

Early in the Spring of 1542, fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, and one hundred and thirty years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Washita. After the sudden death of De Soto. in May of the same year, his followers built a small vessel, and in July, 1543, descended the great river to the Gulf of Mexico.

In accordance with the usage of nations, under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and held her title, and therefore had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Lower Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

The unparalleled labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the Fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoincegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies of Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes of the West, the Hurons from the North, the Illinois from the South, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told

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the story of their ancient glory and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablon had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time, the French Government had determined to extend the dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government, to propose a grand council of the Indian nations, at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extended the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawatomies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miamis, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the Northwest, from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year, had gathered at Point St. Ignace the remn ants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission, and the general friendliness of the native tribes, rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men.

The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, were astounded at the boldness of the proposed undertaking, and tried to discourage him, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men.

But Marquette was not to be diverted from his purpose by these fearful reports. He assured his dusky friends that he was ready to make any sacrifice, even to lay down his life for the sacred cause in which he was engaged. He prayed with them; and having implored the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th day of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, these bold and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where Marquette was delighted to find "a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for

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the pity He had bestowed on them during the Winter, in having given them abundant chase."

This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. Here Marquette was instructed by his Indian hosts in the secret of a root that cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake, drank mineral water with them and was entertained with generous hospitality. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French Governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France; but that he, himself, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross; and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journeys.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin, to the great river which had so long been so anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river and landed a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoes, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situate on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages, on the rising ground about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Illini nation and that their village was called Mon-in-gou-ma or Moingona, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into Des Moines (Monk's River), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached and the authority of the King of France they proclaimed were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

It is needless to follow him further, as his explorations beyond his discovery of Iowa more properly belong to the history of another State.

In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," after the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in the French language,

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9TH, 1682."

At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas, as far as the Rio del Norte.

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The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Allegheny and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft, "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district of country, not, as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana; but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a Governor General, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of brief duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Failing in his efforts to open the ports of the district, Crozat "sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in instituting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717."

Immediately following the surrender of his charter by Crozat, another and more magnificent scheme was inaugurated. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of twenty-five years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of New France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The Company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country; to make treaties with the Indians; to declare and prosecute war; to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, and to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty the French King to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still, such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

Among the first operations of the Company was to send eight hundred emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.

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In 1719, Philipe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements; to prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the Company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana, the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit in 1712, a siege which they continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that were finally defeated at the great battles of Butte des Morts, and on the Wisconsin River, and driven west in 1746.

The Company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1732, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the crown of France. The Company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1735, Bienville returned to assume command for the King.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of the eighteenth century. As early as 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash, and from this region, at that early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected and sent to Mobile for the European market.

In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio River was comparatively unknown.

In 1746, agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year six hundred barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hides, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that, in 1730, they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753, the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit fathers, up to the period of which we speak, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to preserve their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settle-

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ments toward the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commandants had avowed their purpose of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion, and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out this purpose, the French had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effectual resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a reason for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the head waters of the Alleghany, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, was dispatched at the head of a hundred and fifty men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced, and Col. Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Detroit and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been signed, though not formally ratified by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to Great Britian all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the

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whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west of the Mississippi River was under the dominion of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last three hundred miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderfully expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the Western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786, both banks of the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Governor Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1790; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claim of the American people. that the Mississippi should be opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismembership of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish Minister to the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence

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and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formally stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf, for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its Minister at the Court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous Autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as Envoys Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the Court of Spain, with plenary powers to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the *west* side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March following, the instructions were sent to our Ministers, containing a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Prime Minister, when that courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American Minister that France *might* be willing to cede the *whole French domain* in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that twenty millions of francs might be a fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American Envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a magnificent bargain for a mere trifle." The price proposed was one hundred and twenty-five million francs. This was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and provide for it a temporary government. Accordingly, on the 20th day of December following, on behalf of the President, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana

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purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession, and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the dominion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided: that part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized, with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward, was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the Territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan; but two years later, on the 4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, the

TERRITORY OF IOWA

was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British Possessions.

THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of

THE INDIANS OF IOWA.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward, was visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again,

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and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations, for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally warlike foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes, also, occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve

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miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victim might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned, the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race ground, leaving most of their arms in the village and their old men and women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass and sprang tiger-like upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect if possible their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms were in the hands of the victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills."

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession

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of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825, the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor; the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1852, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Algona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their hereditary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run away, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of twenty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious

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party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home, with their captive, with all possible expedition.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post, Captains Lewis and Clark, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one Sergeant, two Corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations. on the 9th day of August, 1805. On the 20th of the same month, the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the Rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived, on the 23d of August, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about 41° 21′ north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river, a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pur-

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suit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished, had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper waters of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the great lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the north and west, to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

INDIAN WARS.

The Territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring

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tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so, his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his cotemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans," but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of the Americans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississppi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied; and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much prepossessed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on

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shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our

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chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the Fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods: that we should go there in the Fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

Black Hawk seems to have accepted of this proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their Winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies. But, after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. It was in vain that they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington. The trader was inexorable; and, disappointed and crestfallen, they turned sadly toward their own village. "Few of us," says Black Hawk, "slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning, a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

He joined the British, who flattered him, styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousies against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and the Peace party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-qua-me (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me

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obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs; he remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing; in his public speeches, he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk, as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before

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you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz.: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites; and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that, in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned, they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the Spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered Gen Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians again from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the blood of

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some of his own people; in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to repossess the the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force; but it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his apearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galenian*, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in Capt. Stephenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous Winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the Summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief. Other old settlers, who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the Fall and Winter of 1831–2, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). They had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Davenport wrote to Gen. Atkinson: "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And

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yet, from the 6th day of April until after Stillman's men commenced war by firing on a flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were committed by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to this second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter (it should not be dignified by the name of battle) commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the Spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April, they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1838.

INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-pa-ho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for

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seventeen years and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and six thousand bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian Fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas.

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In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the Autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the Spring of 1846.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*—Made July 19, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of those Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs.*—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes.*—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas.*—A treaty of peace and mutual good will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*—Made at St. Louis on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified December 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824*—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825.*—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes, on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1830.*—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes.*—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet

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River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs three thousand dollars; to the Foxes, three thousand dollars; to the Sioux, two thousand dollars; to the Yankton and Santie bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Ottoes and Missouris, two thousand five hundred dollars—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart three thousand dollars annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground, in 1840–41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes.*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, ten thousand dollars in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost three thousand dollars a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836*, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's Reserve to the United States; for which the Government stipulated to pay thirty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837.*—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was twenty-five miles wide in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk Purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the United States paying for the same one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842.*—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the Fall of 1845, and the rest the Spring following.

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SPANISH GRANTS.

While the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was under Spanish rule as a part of its province of Louisiana, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. It is proper that these should be briefly reviewed.

Dubuque.—On the 22d day of September, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosta Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Miners," or, more commonly, "Dubuque's Lead Mines."

In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition, Dubuque rather indefinitely set forth the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River, and three leagues in width from the river," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than twenty thousand acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana.

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners. On the 20th of September, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians, understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and that at his death they reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners. When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claim thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832.

The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claim without a struggle. Late in 1832, they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead on the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, however, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchasers, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who

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held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondolet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make snch a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

Giard.—In 1795, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard five thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Giard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for three hundred dollars.

Honori.—March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Henori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives, he became indebted to Joseph Robedoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedoux died soon after he purchased the proprerty. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the Uuited States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated

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at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed Commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these Commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the Commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the Commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the Sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid

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and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the Clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Giard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820, Le Molièse, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829, Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee County was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. Dr. Muir was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, he had married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of his marriage, the following romantic account is given:

The post at which he was stationed was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that, in her dreams, she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after a while, the sneers and gibes of his brother

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officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river, to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and, after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of nine hundred miles, she, at last, reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-20, he was stationed at Fort Edward, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission.

After building his cabin, as above stated, he leased his claim for a term of years to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe, afterward Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise (married at Keokuk, since dead), James, (drowned at Keokuk), Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, and, it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puch-a-she-tuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831, Mr. Johnson, Agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and, Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the Company and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1821, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

In 1830, James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, the former from as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829, James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.

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In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time, the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a Committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales, and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

We, a Committee having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws) by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River,* with the following exceptions, to wit:

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time, Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape

* Established by the Superintendent of U. S. Lead Mines at Fever River.

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unmolested. From this time, a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouaged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. It must now be said, simply, that "red tape" should be respected. The purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until Spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy, and his brother Lucius, who had on hand about three hundred thousand pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed Superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena, since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Fever River in

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Illinois, except that, until 1830, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty of them from Galena.

In the same year, Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving City of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832, Captain James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834, a military post was established at this point, and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk War, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next Summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Flint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims The first was Samuel S. White, in the Fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothero made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the Winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the Winter, and in the Summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Septem-

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ber, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flatboat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved across from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county. Among other early settlers in this part of the Territory were Adrian H. Davenport, Col. John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Easly, Capt. John Coleman, J. M. Camp, William White, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, as the representative of the two races of men who at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial Address, says: "Antoine LeClaire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottowatomie chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820, he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomies, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in the Black Hawk Purchase, at an early day. In 1833, he bought for $100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836, LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire House. He died September 25, 1861."

In Clayton County, the first settlement was made in the Spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State till the beginning of 1836.

In that portion now known as Muscatine County, settlements were made in 1834, by Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, who were the first settlers. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were early settlers of Muscatine.

During the Summer of 1835, William Bennett and his family, from Galena, built the first cabin within the present limits of Delaware County, in some timber since known as Eads' Grove.

The first post office in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed Postmaster.

The first Justice of the Peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the Fall of 1833.

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The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the Summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the Fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the Dubuque *Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

The pioneers of Iowa, as a class, were brave, hardy, intelligent and enterprising people.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as *Lacote de Hart*, or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827, an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839, a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846–7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the Winter of 1846–7 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the Spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the Spring of 1847, Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846, they raised a battalion, numbering some five hundred men, for the Mexican war. In 1848, Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852, the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer Ione, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. The Ione was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of

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Court avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

The Western States have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising men of the older States, and a large immigration of the best blood of the Old World, who, removing to an arena of larger opportunities, in a more fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a spirit and an energy peculiarly Western. In no country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such independence and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher in the scale of intelligence and moral worth than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the territory when it was an Indian country, and through hardship, privation and suffering, laid the foundations of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which to-day dispenses its blessings to a million and a quarter of people. From her first settlement and from her first organization as a territory to the present day, Iowa has had able men to manage her affairs, wise statesmen to shape her destiny and frame her laws, and intelligent and impartial jurists to administer justice to her citizens; her bar, pulpit and press have been able and widely influential; and in all the professions, arts, enterprises and industries which go to make up a great and prosperous commonwealth, she has taken and holds a front rank among her sister States of the West.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

By act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory included in the Louisiana purchase, and provide for a temporary government. By another act of the same session, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired country was divided, October 1, 1804 into the Territory of Orleans, south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the district of Louisiana, which latter was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory.

In 1805, the District of Louisiana was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807, Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, "Iowa," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri, was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two Justices of the Peace had been appointed and a post office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz.: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were

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partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two Associate Justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a Delegate to Congress from this part of Michigan Territory. On the 20th of April, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation, July 4, 1836, and Iowa was then included in

THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

September 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered the census of the new Territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,531 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the First Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

Dubuque County.—Council: John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley, Hosea T. Camp.

Des Moines County.—Council: Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 10, 1837. Adjourned January 20, 1838. The third session was at Burlington; commenced June 1st, and adjourned June 12, 1838.

During the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook (the latter being subsequently changed to Scott) and defined their boundaries. During the second session, out of the territory embraced in Dubuque County, were created the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton and Cedar, and their boundaries defined, but the most of them were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the Autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to estab-

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lish the Territorial Government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated $5,000 for a public library, and $20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler,* William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers,† Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time, national politics

* Cyrus S. Jacobs, who was elected for Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter at Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy.

† Samuel R. Murray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.

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were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the election in September, 1838, for members of the Legislature, a Congressional Delegate was also elected. There were four candidates, viz.: William W. Chapman and David Rohrer, of Des Moines County; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Engle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Engle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the Executive and Legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint Sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated $20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County; John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of Government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British Possessions; east, by the Mississippi River to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The Commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napo-

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leon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 North of Range 6 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed $51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was Marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of $20,000 for the building was passed, January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only $5,500 was obtained under the act.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1838, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The Constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her Sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the Sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the County Commissioners of Clarke County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had despatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing

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to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott were appointed Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. Mr. Nourse remarks that "the expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"the Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississipi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory, it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resistless tide of emigration flowed westward. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the immigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain

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possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1845. These tribes, at this time, had their principal village at Ot-tum-wa-no, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement or even the making out of claims by any monuments whatever.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence. Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The Winter of 1842–43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the Winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ot-tum-wa-no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of $1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things," and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or disparaged by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement prior to the public land sales, appointed officers, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of *all* to attend the sales. The Secretary bid off the lands of each settler at $1.25 per acre. The others were there, to see, first, that he did his duty and bid in the land, and, secondly, to see that *no one else bid.* This, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a formality and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have attained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these "claims" upon the public lands, and in 1839 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Acts of 1843, p. 456). The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See Hill v. Smith, 1st Morris Rep. 70). The opinion not only contains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable erudition upon that "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited in a direct line of descent from the said "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pledges of love," and the "consumers of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settlers from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and distress. The endearments of home in another land had been

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broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth, we severed; and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps on the willows."

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at $3.00 per thousand, and took my pay in anything I could eat or wear. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 42x60 feet, of brick, for $600, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected, and upon which I only received $50 00 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for 37½ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, $1.00 per hundred; and the best horse a man could raise sold for $50.00. Nearly all were in debt, and the Sheriff and Constable, with legal processes, were common visitors at almost every man's door. These were indeed "the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not equal to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had the courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841–2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at $33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for $15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost $39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly $6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the congressional appropriation of $20,000 and the loan of $5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time, the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to $507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly $24,000.

With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

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Iowa remained a Territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clarke.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the Delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Leffler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by this Constitution, were as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite mouth of the Des Moines River, thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan, in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people accepted the act, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the Constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries, was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 3d day of August following, when it was accepted; 9,492 votes were cast "for the Constitution," and 9,036 "against the Constitution."

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The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new Constitution on the 26th day of October, and elected Oresel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month *before* the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating $2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Fairview Township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to $1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to $2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select Committee of Five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded, for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session, $3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of $5,000, and in 1854 $4,000 more were apppropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost $123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on the 3d day of September following was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the Fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December, that the last of the effects—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds"—drawn by ten yoke of oxen was deposited in the new capital. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three

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Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the University, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the Trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capital. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, ex officio, President; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainsville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof; to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all purpoees of State Government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was $150,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at $2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

"The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of

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railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactories among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

"In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount." Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid; and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January. 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854, there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 3,765 miles in successful operation.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. From 1836 to 1838, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1875, was 1,366,000. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	*Population.*	*Year.*	*Population.*	*Year.*	*Population.*
1838	22,589	1852	230,713	1869	1,040,819
1840	43,115	1854	326,013	1870	1,191,727
1844	75,152	1856	519,055	1873	1,251,333
1846	97,588	1859	638,775	1875	1,366,000
1847	116,651	1860	674,913	1876	.....
1849	152,988	1863	701,732	1877	.....
1850	191,982	1865	754,699		
1851	204,774	1867	902,040		

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

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Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; ten thousand school houses, in which more than five hundred thousand children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactories spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unsurpassed, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth; and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate; an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly put upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the "Star of Empire" had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as "The Great American Desert."

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and forty-five millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

Ames, Story County.

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Duane Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin and E. G. Day; the Governors of the State and President of the College being ex officio members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama Counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860–61, the farm-house and barn were erected. In 1862, Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 195,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862–3. George W. Bassett was appointed Land Agent for the institution. In 1864, the General Assembly appropriated $20,000 for the erection of the college building.

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In June of that year, the Building Committee, consisting of Suel Foster, Peter Melendy and A. J. Bronson, proceeded to let the contract. John Browne, of Des Moines, was employed as architect, and furnished the plans of the building, but was superseded in its construction by C. A. Dunham. The $20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of $91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the Trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine or beer are prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, Plane Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Bookkeeping, and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also such other studies as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution.

The funds arising from the lease and sale of lands and interest on investments are sufficient for the support of the institution. Several College Societies are maintained among the students, who publish a monthly paper. There is also an "out-law" called the "*ΑΤΑ*, Chapter Omega."

The Board of Trustees in 1877 was composed of C. W. Warden, Ottumwa, Chairman; Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City; William B. Treadway, Sioux City; Buel Sherman, Fredericksburg, and Laurel Summers, Le Claire. E. W. Starten, Secretary; William D. Lucas, Treasurer.

Board of Instruction.—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Preceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Iowa City, Johnson County.

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use

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and support of a university within said Territorry when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public land are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dodge, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5 in Township 78, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more lands were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon as may be, effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of the university derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State. "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated," were granted for the use of said university, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen bienially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever," and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to $2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

Section 5 of the act appointed James P. Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Atchinson, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr and Ansel Briggs, the first Board of Trustees.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Benton, "created *three* State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a 'University with such branches as public convenience *may hereafter demand*,' as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing $2,500.

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This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or frbm the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Benson and the Governor of the State as Trustees. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive $500 annually from the income of the University Fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized Nov. 21, 1849; Samuel Ray, Principal; Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant. A building was commenced and over $1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two story brick building was completed in 1853, costing $2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University Fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated $1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University Fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1855, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Guffin.

In the Spring of 1856, the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856.

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There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females—in attendance during the year 1856–7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the Board.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into force September 3, 1857, provided as follows:

> The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place; and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

> The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, who was ex officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with "full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions," subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1863.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, and the property, with that exception, passed under the control of the Trustees, and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage, and its arrangement was illy adapted for University purposes. Extensive repairs and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January, 1858. At this meeting, a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered, to exclude females from the University; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated $3,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and $10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its fund should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the "Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

At the meeting of the Board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University. Diplomas were awarded to the members of the first graduating class of the Normal Department as follows: Levi P. Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphrey, Annie A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson.

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An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

The new Board met and organized, February 2, 1859, and decided to continue the Normal Department only to the end of the current term, and that it was unwise to re-open the University at that time; but at the annual meeting of the Board, in June of the same year, it was resolved to continue the Normal Department in operation; and at a special meeting, October 25, 1859, it was decided to re-open the University in September, 1860. Mr. Dean had resigned as Chancellor prior to this meeting, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of $2,000, and his term commenced June, 1860.

At the annual meeting, June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21, an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but provided that the Governor should be ex officio President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been ex officio President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University Trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

President Spencer was granted leave of absence from April 10, 1866, for fifteen months, to visit Europe; and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem.*

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

At the annual meeting in June, 1867, the resignation of President Spencer (absent in Europe) was accepted, and Prof. Leonard continued as President *pro tem.*, until March 4, 1868, when James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. Dr. Black entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, in September following, an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, under the management of Messrs. George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole and William G. Hammond, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University. The Faculty of this department consisted of the President of the University, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Resident Professor and Principal of the Department, and Professors G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole.

Nine students entered at the commencement of the first term, and during the year ending June, 1877, there were 103 students in this department.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical De-

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partment. This Committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869–70. At this meeting, Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected Treasurer of the University.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870. Wm. J. Haddock was elected Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Treasurer.

Dr. Black tendered his resignation as President, at a special meeting of the Board, held August 18, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of December following. His resignation was accepted.

The South Hall having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term of the Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates and thirty-nine students.

March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thacher was elected President of the University. Mr. Thacher accepted, entered upon his duties April 1st, and was formally inaugurated at the annual meeting in June, 1861.

In June, 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. In compliance with this request, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," at Iowa State University, by order of the War Department, August 26, 1874, who reported for duty on the 10th of September following. Lieut. Schenck was relieved by Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, January 1, 1877.

Treasurer Clark resigned November 3, 1875, and John N. Coldren elected in his stead.

At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homœopathy was established.

In March, 1877, a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thacher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle, a member of the Board of Regents, was elected President.

In 1872, the ex officio membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished; but it was restored in 1876. Following is a catalogue of the officers of this important institution, from 1847 to 1878:

TRUSTEES OR REGENTS.

PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
James Harlan, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1847	1848
Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1848	1854
James D. Eads, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1854	1857
Maturin L. Fisher, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1857	1858
Amos Dean, Chancellor, ex officio	1858	1859
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.	1859	1863
Francis Springer	1863	1864
William M. Stone, Governor, ex officio	1864	1868
Samuel Merrill, Governor, ex officio	1868	1872
Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor, ex officio	1872	1876
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor, ex officio	1876	1877
Joshua G. Newbold, Governor, ex officio	1877	1878
John H. Gear	1878	.....

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VICE PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
Silas Foster	1847	1851
Robert Lucas	1851	1853
Edward Connelly	1854	1855
Moses J. Morsman	1855	1858

SECRETARIES.

Hugh D. Downey	1847	1851
Anson Hart	1851	1857
Elijah Sells	1857	1858
Anson Hart	1858	1864
William J. Haddock	1864	.....

TREASURERS.

Morgan Reno, State Treasurer, ex officio	1847	1850
Israel Kister, State Treasurer, ex officio	1850	1852
Martin L. Morris, State Treasurer, ex officio	1852	1855
Henry W. Lathrop	1855	1862
William Crum	1862	1868
Ezekiel Clark	1868	1876
John N. Coldren	1876	.....

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Amos Dean, LL. D.	1855	1858
Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D.	1860	1862
Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.*	1862	1867
James Black, D. D	1868	1870
George Thacher, D. D.	1871	1877
C. W. Slagle	1877	.....

The present educational corps of the University consists of the President, nine Professors in the Collegiate Department, one Professor and six Instructors in Military Science ; Chancellor, three Professors and four Lecturers in the Law Department; eight Professor Demonstrators of Anatomy; Prosector of Surgery and two Lecturers in the Medical Department, and two Professors in the Homœopathic Medical Department.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of $250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying, and preserving in an authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State; to aid in the publication of such collections of the Society as shall from time to time be deemed of value and interest; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of $500 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual

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meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

THE PENITENTIARY.

Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth section of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of $20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors of three persons elected by the Legislature, who should direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Ladd was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost $55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the Fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

It has long been a problem how to conduct prisons, and deal with what are called the criminal classes generally, so as to secure their best good and best subserve the interests of the State. Both objects must be taken into consideration in any humaritarian view of the subject. This problem is not yet solved, but Iowa has adopted the progressive and enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners and the utilization of their labor for their own support. The labor of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, as in most others in the United States, is let out to contractors, who pay the State a certain stipulated amount therefor, the State furnishing the shops, tools and machinery, as well as the supervision necessary to preserve order and discipline in the prison.

While this is an improvement upon the old solitary confinement system, it still falls short of an enlightened reformatory system that in the future will treat the criminal for mental disease and endeavor to restore him to usefulness in the community. The objections urged against the contract system of disposing of the labor of prisoners, that it brings the labor of honest citizens into competition with convict labor at reduced prices, and is disadvantageous to the State, are not without force, and the system will have no place in the prisons of the future.

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It is right that the convict should labor. He should not be allowed to live in idleness at public expense. Honest men labor; why should not they? Honest men are entitled to the fruits of their toil; why should not the convict as well? The convict is sent to the Penitentiary to secure public safety. The State deprives him of his liberty to accomplish this purpose and to punish him for violations of law, but, having done this, the State wrongs both itself and the criminal by confiscating his earnings; because it deprives his family of what justly belongs to them, and an enlightened civilization will ere long demand that the prisoner in the penitentiary, after paying a fair price for his board, is as justly entitled to his net earnings as the good citizen outside its walls, and his family, if he has one, should be entitled to draw his earnings or stated portion of them at stated periods. If he has no family, then if his net earnings should be set aside to his credit and paid over to him at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he would not be turned out upon the cold charities of a somewhat pharisaical world, penniless, with the brand of the convict upon his brow, with no resource save to sink still deeper in crime. Let Iowa, "The Beautiful Land," be first to recognize the rights of its convicts to the fruits of their labor; keep their children from the alms-house, and place a powerful incentive before them to become good citizens when they return to the busy world again.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

Located at Anamosa, Jones County.

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, $4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and $50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients, drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts, was accepted, and in October work was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Winslow. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated $258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. The Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; Samuel McFarland, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; D. L.

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McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua: John B. Lash and Harpin Riggs, Mt. Pleasant. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., Assistant Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mrs. Catharine Winslow, Matron. The Hospital was formally opened March 6, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ranney became Superintendent. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,141 were discharged recovered, 505 discharged improved, 589 discharged unimproved, and 1 died; total discharged, 2,976, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered "domestic duties;" 122, no occupation; 25, female teachers; 11, seamstresses; and 25, servants. Among the males were 916 farmers, 394 laborers, 205 without occupation, 39 cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 31 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 preachers, 18 shoemakers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 masons, 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 salesmen, 2 artists, and 1 editor. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to $13,721.26.

Trustees, 1877:—T. Whiting, President, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fellows, Lansing; and Samuel Klein, Keokuk; Treasurer, M. Edwards, Mt. Pleasant.

Resident Officers:—Mark Ranney, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Riordan, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowen, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward; Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, Matron; Rev. Milton Sutton, Chaplain.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Independence, Buchanan County.

In the Winter of 1867–8, a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the Insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of $125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and supervise the erection of the Building. Mr. Clark died about a year after his appointment, and Hon. G. W. Bemis, of Independence, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southwest quarter of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

Col. S. V. Shipman, of Madison, Wis., was employed to prepare plans, specifications and drawings of the building, which, when completed, were submitted to Dr. M. Ranney, Superintendent of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, who suggested several improvements. The contract for erecting the building

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was awarded to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for $88,114. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and Mr. Armstrong at once commenced work. Mr. George Josselyn was appointed to superintend the work. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872, the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th day of July of that year. These Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, Mrs. P. A. Appleman, T. W. Fawcett, C. C. Parker, E. G. Morgan, George W. Bemis and John M. Boggs. This board was organized, on the day above mentioned, by the election of Hon. M. L. Fisher, President; Rev. J. G. Boggs, Secretary, and George W. Bemis, Treasurer, and, after adopting preliminary measures for organizing the local government of the hospital, adjourned to the first Wednesday of the following September. A few days before this meeting, Mr. Boggs died of malignant fever, and Dr. John G. House was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. House was elected Secretary. At this meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron. September 4, 1873, Dr. Willis Butterfield was elected Assistant Physician. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In the Spring of 1876, a contract was made with Messrs. Mackay & Lundy, of Independence, for furnishing materials for building the outside walls of the two first sections of the south wing, next to the center building, for $6,250. The carpenter work on the fourth and fifth stories of the center building was completed during the same year, and the wards were furnished and occupied by patients in the Fall.

In 1877, the south wing was built, but it will not be completed ready for occupancy until next Spring or Summer (1878).

October 1, 1877, the Superintendent reported 322 patients in this hospital, and it is now overcrowded.

The Board of Trustees at present (1878) are as follows: Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; John G. House, M. D., Secretary, Independence; Wm. G. Donnan, Treasurer, Independence; Erastus G. Morgan, Fort Dodge; Mrs. Prudence A. Appleman, Clermont; and Stephen E. Robinson, M. D., West Union.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Superintendent; G. H. Hill, M. D., Assistant Physician; Noyes Appleman, Steward; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron.

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Vinton, Benton County.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 3d, and opened for the reception of pupils April 4, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The first Board of Trustees were James D. Eads, President; George W. McClary, Secretary; James H. Gower, Treasurer; Martin L. Morris, Stephen Hempstead, Morgan Reno and John McCaddon. The Board appointed Prof.

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Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1854, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1855, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of $55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to $3,000 per annum, and a charge of $25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration. Although Mr. Bacon was blind, he was a fine scholar and an economical manager, and had founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. As a mathematician he had few superiors.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of $5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year, a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for $10,420.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October, the school was opened there with twenty-four pupils. At this time, Rev. Orlando Clark was Principal.

In August, 1864, a new Board of Trustees were appointed by the Legislature, consisting of James McQuin, President; Reed Wilkinson, Secretary; Jas. Chapin, Treasurer; Robert Gilchrist, Elijah Sells and Joseph Dysart, organized and made important changes. Rev. Reed Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Clark as Principal. Mrs. L. S. B. Wilkinson and Miss Amelia Butler were appointed Assistant Teachers; Mrs. N. A. Morton, Matron.

Mr. Wilkinson resigned in June, 1867, and Gen. James L. Geddes was appointed in his place. In September, 1869, Mr. Geddes retired, and was succeeded by Prof. S. A. Knapp. Mrs. S. C. Lawton was appointed Matron, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Knapp. Prof. Knapp resigned July 1, 1875, and Prof. Orlando Clark was elected Principal, who died April 2, 1876, and was succeeded by John B. Parmalee, who retired in July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. Robert Carothers, was elected.

Trustees, 1877–8.—Jeremiah L. Gay, President; S. H. Watson, Treasurer; H. C. Piatt, Jacob Springer, C. L. Flint and P. F. Sturgis.

Faculty.—Principal, Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M.; Matron, Mrs. Emeline E. Carothers; Teachers, Thomas F. McCune, A. B., Miss Grace A. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Miss Mary Baker, Miss C. R. Miller, Miss Lorana Mattice, Miss A. M. McCutcheon; Musical Director, S. O. Spencer.

The Legislative Committee who visited this institution in 1878 expressed their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money in proportion to the needs of the State. The structure is well built, and the money properly expended; yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows an utter disregard of the fitness of things. The Committee could not understand why $282,000 should have been expended for a massive building covering about two and a half acres for the accommodation of 130 people, costing over eight thousand dollars a year to heat it, and costing the State about five hundred dollars a year for each pupil.

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INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie County.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50. The first Board of Trustees were: Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Downey, William Crum, W. E. Ijams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams, in 1862, the Board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Talbot was ardently devoted to the interests of the institution and a faithful worker for the unfortunate class under his charge.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of, a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated $125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6 following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

The Legislative Committee which visited this Institution in the Winter of 1857–8 was not well pleased with the condition of affairs, and reported that the building (west wing) was a disgrace to the State and a monument of unskillful workmanship, and intimated rather strongly that some reforms in management were very essential.

Trustees, 1877–8.—Thomas Officer, President; N. P. Dodge, Treasurer; Paul Lange, William Orr, J. W. Cattell.

Superintendent, Benjamin Talbot, M. A. Teachers, Edwin Southwick, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, John A. Gillespie, John A. Kennedy, Ellen J. Israel, Ella J. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Gillespie; Physician, H. W. Hart, M. D.; Steward, N. A. Taylor; Matron, Mary B. Swan.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861–65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th of October 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.

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The first officers were: President, William M. Stone; Vice Presidents, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Cadle, Mrs. J. T. Hancock, John R. Needham, J. W. Cattell, Mrs. Mary M. Bagg; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Kibben; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Shelton; Treasurer, N. H. Brainerd; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. C. B. Darwin, Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, Mrs. L. B. Stephens, O. Fayville, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, Mrs. Shields, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Pendleton, H. C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1864, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committees from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March, 1864, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was Chairman, was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting, in Des Moines, in June, 1864, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed Matron. She resigned, in February, 1865, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people, until 1866, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees elected by the General Assembly had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located, and one for the State at large, who held their office two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of $10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. Rufus C., Mary L. and Emma L. Bauer were the first children received, in October, and by January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876, the General Assembly established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls and appropriated the buildings and grounds for that purpose.

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By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County, for feeble minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days thereafter, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.

Chapter 129 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized by the election of H. C. Hemenway, President; J. J. Toleston, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was satisfactorily done and properly receipted for as required by law. At this meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist was elected Principal of the School.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of the school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students. The second term closed with eighty-six, and one hundred and six attended during the third term.

The following are the Board of Directors, Board of Officers and Faculty:

Board of Directors.—H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls, President, term expires 1882; L. D. Lewelling, Salem, Henry County, 1878; W. A. Stow, Hamburg, Fremont County, 1878; S. G. Smith, Newton, Jasper County, 1880; E. H. Thayer, Clinton, Clinton County, 1880; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, 1882.

Board of Officers.—J. J. Toleston, Secretary; E. Townsend, Treasurer; William Pattes, Steward; Mrs. P. A. Schermerhorn, Matron—all of Cedar Falls.

Faculty.—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Principal, Professer of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

Glenwood, Mills County.

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and grounds of the

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Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and $2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. Mr. Robertson was elected President; Mr. Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. Cattell, Secretary. The Trustees found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky, and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable. This was done under the direction of Mr. Russell. At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum, visited Glenwood, and made many valuable suggestions, and gave them much assistance.

O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, was appointed Superintendent, and soon after was appointed Secretary of the Board, vice Cattell, resigned. Mrs. S. A. Archibald was appointed Matron, and Miss Maud M. Archibald, Teacher.

The Institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10, with only five pupils, which number had, in November, 1877, increased to eighty-seven. December 1, 1876, Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was employed as a teacher and in the Spring of 1877, Miss Sabina J. Archibald was also employed.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Eldora, Hardin County.

By "An act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Lee (Henry) County; provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the Trustees were directed to accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, and lease, for not more than ten years, the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

The contract for fitting up the buildings was let to Clark & Haddock, September 21, 1868, and on the 7th of October following, the first inmate was received from Jasper County. The law provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. In 1876, this was amended, so that they are now received at ages over 7 and under 16 years.

April 19, 1872, the Trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and $45,000 was appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings. The Trustees were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept.

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The Trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin County, and in the Code of 1873, it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five Trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of the children of both sexes, under the age of 16 years and over 7 years of age, and the law requires that the Trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at the age of majority, *is a complete release* from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

This is one step in the right direction. In the future, however, still further advances will be made, and the right of every individual to the fruits of their labor, even while restrained for the public good, will be recognized.

FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Near Anamosa, Jones County.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated $3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello County; B. F. Shaw of Jones County, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk County, were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer.

The State was partitioned into three districts or divisions to enable the Commissioners to better superintend the construction of fishways as required by law. That part of the State lying south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was placed under the especial supervision of Mr. Evans; that part between that railroad and the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Shaw, and all north of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Haines. At this meeting, the Superintendent was authorized to build a State Hatching House; to procure the spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of Iowa; hatch and prepare the young fish for distribution, and assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the Summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring four feet deep and about ten feet in diameter, affording an abundant and unfailing supply of pure running water. During

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the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 Shad, 300,000 California Salmon, 10,000 Bass, 80,000 Penobscot (Maine) Salmon, 5,000 land-locked Salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be but one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed, and the Commissioner was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located near Anamosa.

In the Fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875–6, 533,000 California Salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 Lake Trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York and they are increasing rapidly.

At the close of 1877, there were at least a dozen private fish farms in successful operation in various parts of the State. Commissioner Shaw is enthusiastically devoted to the duties of his office and has performed an important service for the people of the State by his intelligent and successful operations.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed an act in 1878, prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except Brook Trout from March until June of each year. Some varieties are fit for food only during this period.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows:

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Saline Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines River School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union, she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements; to each State admitted subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a perpetual fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the Legislature established

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a board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that board was confided the selection, care and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 15th of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections; but no further provision was made for the sale of the 500,000 acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other lands of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent School Fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund; and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county for the use of said fund, bid such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the State the land shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.

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IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress, July 20, 1840, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands:

	ACRES.
In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 26, 1849	20,150.49
In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849	9,685.20
In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850	2,571.81
In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 10, 1850	3,198.20
In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852	10,552.24
Total	45,957.94

These lands were certified to the State November 19, 1859. The University lands are placed by law under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University. Prior to 1865, there had been selected and located under 282 patents, 22,892 acres in sixteen counties, and 23,036 acres unpatented, making a total of 45,928 acres.

V.—SALINE LANDS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, the State of Iowa was granted the use of the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve. By a subsequent act, approved May 27, 1852, Congress granted the springs to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land contiguous to each, to be disposed of as the Legislature might direct. In 1861, the proceeds of these lands then to be sold were constituted a fund for founding and supporting a lunatic asylum, but no sales were made. In 1856, the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated to the Insane Asylum, repealed in 1858. In 1860, the saline lands and funds were made a part of the permanent fund of the State University. These lands were located in Appanoose, Davis, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wayne Counties.

VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made for the improvement of the navigation of Des Moines River, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork (so called) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or

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State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Provided always*, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other: *Provided* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose." Approved Aug. 8, 1846.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 9, 1847, the grant was accepted for the purpose specified. By another act, approved February 24, 1847, entited "An act creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," the Legislature provided for a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the people. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was organized on the 22d of September following. The same act defined the nature of the improvement to be made, and provided that the work should be paid for from the funds to be derived from the sale of lands to be sold by the Board.

Agents appointed by the Governor selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant, and this selection was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. But there was a conflict of opinion as to the extent of the grant. It was held by some that it extended from the mouth of the Des Moines only to the Raccoon Forks; others held, as the agents to make selection evidently did, that it extended from the mouth to the head waters of the river. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d of February, 1848, construed the grant to mean that "the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa." Under this construction, the alternate sections above the Raccoon Forks would, of course, belong to the State; but on the 19th of June, 1848, some of these lands were, by proclamation, thrown into market. On the 18th of September, the Board of Public Works filed a remonstrance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Board also sent in a protest to the State Land Office, at which the sale was ordered to take place. On the 8th of January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Iowa also protested against the sale, in a communication to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Secretary replied, concurring in the opinion that the grant extended the whole length of the Des Moines River in Iowa.

On the 1st of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Raccoon Forks." March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list "showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Raccoon Forks, etc., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2, 1849," and on the 6th of April following, Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker, but ordered the lands to be withheld from sale until Con-

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gress could have an opportunity to pass an explanatory act. The Iowa authorities appealed from this decision to the President (Taylor), who referred the matter to the Attorney General (Mr. Johnson). On the 19th of July, Mr. Johnson submitted as his opinion, that by the terms of the grant itself, it extended to the very source of the Des Moines, but before his opinion was published President Taylor died. When Mr. Tyler's cabinet was formed, the question was submitted to the new Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden), who, on the 30th of June, 1851, reported that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, concurred with Mr. Crittenden at first, but subsequently consented to lay the whole subject before the President and Cabinet, who decided in favor of the State.

October 29, 1851, Mr. Stewart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to "submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared, and to proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned." And on the following day, three lists of these lands were prepared in the General Land Office.

The lands approved and certified to the State of Iowa under this grant, and all lying above the Raccoon Forks, are as follows:

By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 30, 1851	81,707.93	acres.
March 10, 1852	143,908.37	"
By Secretary McLellan, Dec. 17, 1853	33,142.43	"
Dec. 30, 1853	12,813.51	"
Total	271,572.24	acres.

The Commissioners and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, in their report to the Governor, November 30, 1852, estimates the total amount of lands then available for the work, including those in possession of the State and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million acres. The indebtedness then standing against the fund was about $108,000, and the Commissioners estimated the work to be done would cost about $1,200,000.

January 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell "any or all the lands which have or may hereafter be granted, for not less than $1,300,000."

On the 24th of January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed two Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for $1,300,000. This new Board made a contract, June 9, 1855, with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23, 1853, for $1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due. This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly.

By an act approved January 25, 1855, the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement were authorized to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company for the purchase of lands in Webster County which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as school lands, but which had been certified to the State as Des Moines River lands, and had, therefore, become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

March 21, 1856, the old question of the extent of the grant was again raised and the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that it was limited to

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the Raccoon Fork. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the grant extended to the northern boundary of the State; the State relinquished its claim to lands lying along the river in Minnesota, and the vexed question was supposed to be finally settled.

The land which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary within the limits of the grant, were reserved from pre-emption and sale by the General Land Commissioner, to satisfy the grant of August 8, 1846, and they were treated as having passed to the State, which from time to time sold portions of them prior to their final transfer to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, applying the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the river in compliance with the terms of the grant. Prior to the final sale to the Company, June 9, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres, of which amount 58,830 acres were located above the Raccoon Fork. The last certificate of the General Land Office bears date December 30, 1853.

After June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under its contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for lands. But the General Land Office ceased to certify lands under the grant of 1846. The State had made no other provision for paying for the improvements, and disagreements and misunderstanding arose between the State authorities and the Company.

March 22, 1858, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature submitting a proposition for final settlement to the Company, which was accepted. The Company paid to the State $20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed the dredge boat and materials named in the resolution; and the State, on the 3d of May, 1858, executed to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company fourteen deeds or patents to the lands, amounting to 256,703.64 acres. These deeds were intended to convey all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government not previously sold; but, as if for the purpose of covering any tract or parcel that might have been omitted, the State made another deed of conveyance on the 18th day of May, 1858. These fifteen deeds, it is claimed, by the Company, convey 266,108 acres, of which about 53,367 are below the Raccoon Fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, are above that point.

Besides the lands deeded to the Company, the State had deeded to individual purchasers 58,830 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate of 271,-571 acres, deeded above the Fork, all of which had been certified to the State by the Federal Government.

By act approved March 28, 1858, the Legislature donated the remainder of the grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, upon condition that said Company assumed all liabilities resulting from the Des Moines River improvement operations, reserving 50,000 acres of the land in security for the payment thereof, and for the completion of the locks and dams at Bentonsport, Croton, Keosauqua and Plymouth. For every three thousand dollars' worth of work done on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars paid by the Company of the liabilities above mentioned, the Register of the State Land Office was instructed to certify to the Company 1,000 acres of the 50,000 acres reserved for these purposes. Up to 1865, there had been presented by the Company, under the provisions of the act of 1858, and allowed, claims amounting to $109,579.37, about seventy-five per cent. of which had been settled.

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After the passage of the Act above noticed, the question of the extent of the original grant was again mooted, and at the December Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1859–60, a decision was rendered declaring that the grant did *not* extend above Raccoon Fork, and that all certificates of land *above* the Fork had been issued without authority of law and were, therefore, void (see 23 How., 66).

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Raccoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

In confirmation of this relinquishment, by act approved July 12, 1862, Congress enacted:

That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Raccoon Fork and the northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22, 1858. And if any of the said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, except those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under joint resolution of March 3, 1861, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof; *Provided*, that if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of the grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons, respectively, whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

The grant of lands by the above act of Congress was accepted by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, September 11, 1862, in extra session. On the same day, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands in accordance with the grant. These Commissioners were instructed to report their selections to the Registrar of the State Land Office. The lands so selected were to be held for the purposes of the grant, and were not to be disposed of until further legislation should be had. D. W. Kilburne, of Lee County, was appointed Commissioner, and, on the 25th day of April, 1864, the General Land Officer authorized the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as a part of the grant of July 12, 1862, and the selections were made in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts.

Many difficulties, controversies and conflicts, in relation to claims and titles, grew out of this grant, and these difficulties were enhanced by the uncertainty of its limits until the act of Congress of July, 1862. But the General Assembly sought, by wise and appropriate legislation, to protect the integrity of titles derived from the State. Especially was the determination to protect the actual settlers, who had paid their money and made improvements prior to the final settlement of the limits of the grant by Congress.

VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands constituted a part of the 500,000 acre grant made by Congress in 1841; including 28,378.46 acres in Webster County, selected by the Agent of the State under that grant, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office February 20, 1851. They were ordered into the market June 6,

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1853, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who authorized John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster County, to sell them as school lands. Subsequently, when the act of 1846 was construed to extend the Des Moines River grant above Raccoon Fork, it was held that the odd numbered sections of these lands within five miles of the river were appropriated by that act, and on the 30th day of December, 1853, 12,813.51 acres were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, as a part of the Des Moines River grant. January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certified copy of the lists of these lands, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this action of the Department, however, Mr. Tolman had sold to individual purchasers 3,194.28 acres as school lands, and their titles were, of course, killed. For their relief, an act, approved April 2, 1860, provided that, upon application and proper showing, these purchasers should be entitled to draw from the State Treasury the amount they had paid, with 10 per cent. interest, on the contract to purchase made with Mr. Tolman. Under this act, five applications were made prior to 1864, and the applicants received, in the aggregate, $949.53.

By an act approved April 7, 1862, the Governor was forbidden to issue to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until the company should execute and file, in the State Land Office, a release of its claim—first, to certain swamp lands; second, to the Des Moines River Lands sold by Tolman; third, to certain other river lands. That act provided that "the said company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner, to the Register of the State Land Office in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases when he is called upon by the parties interested to do so, before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864.

The company filed its release to the Tolman lands, in the Land Office, February 27, 1864, at the same time entered its protest that it had no claim upon them, never had pretended to have, and had never sought to claim them. The Register of the State Land Office, under the advice of the Attorney General, decided that patents would be issued to the Tolman purchasers in all cases where contracts had been made prior to December 23, 1853, and remaining uncanceled under the act of 1860. But before any were issued, on the 27th of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company commenced a suit in chancery, in the District Court of Polk County, to enjoin the issue of such patents. On the 30th of August, an *ex parte* injunction was issued. In January, 1868, Mr. J. A. Harvey, Register of the Land Office, filed in the court an elaborate answer to plaintiffs' petition, denying that the company had any right to or title in the lands. Mr. Harvey's successor, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, filed a still more exhaustive answer February 10, 1868. August 3, 1868, the District Court dissolved the injunction. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed in December, 1869.

VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

By an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850, to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swampy lands within their limits, granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold within their respective limits to the several States. Although the total amount claimed by Iowa under this act

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does not exceed 4,000,000 acres, it has, like the Des Moines River and some of the land grants, cost the State considerable trouble and expense, and required a deal of legislation. The State expended large sums of money in making the selections, securing proofs, etc., but the General Government appeared to be laboring under the impression that Iowa was not acting in good faith; that she had selected a large amount of lands under the swamp land grant, transferred her interest to counties, and counties to private speculators, and the General Land Office permitted contests as to the character of the lands already selected by the Agents of the State as "swamp lands." Congress, by joint resolution Dec. 18, 1856, and by act March 3, 1857, saved the State from the fatal result of this ruinous policy. Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several remarkably wet seasons, and it was but natural that some portions of the selections would not appear swampy after a few dry seasons. Some time after these first selections were made, persons desired to enter parcels of the so-called swamp lands and offering to prove them to be dry. In such cases the General Land Office ordered hearing before the local land officers, and if they decided the land to be dry, it was permitted to be entered and the claim of the State rejected. Speculators took advantage of this. Affidavits were bought of irresponsible and reckless men, who, for a few dollars, would confidently testify to the character of lands they never saw. These applications multiplied until they covered 3,000,000 acres. It was necessary that Congress should confirm all these selections to the State, that this gigantic scheme of fraud and plunder might be stopped. The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was designed to accomplish this purpose. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office held that it was only a qualified confirmation, and under this construction sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State, and certifying them under act of May 15, 1856, under which the railroad companies claimed all swamp land in odd numbered sections within the limits of their respective roads. This action led to serious complications. When the railroad grant was made, it was not intended nor was it understood that it included any of the swamp lands. These were already disposed of by previous grant. Nor did the companies expect to receive any of them, but under the decisions of the Department adverse to the State the way was opened, and they were not slow to enter their claims. March 4, 1862, the Attorney General of the State submitted to the General Assembly an opinion that the railroad companies were not entitled even to contest the right of the State to these lands, under the swamp land grant. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office expressed the same opinion, and the General Assembly by joint resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiated the acts of the railroad companies, and disclaimed any intention to claim these lands under any other than the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. A great deal of legislation has been found necessary in relation to these swamp lands.

IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

One of the most important grants of public lands to Iowa for purposes of internal improvement was that known as the "Railroad Grant," by act of Congress approved May 15, 1856. This act granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to

Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the Forty-second Parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri River; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. It was also provided that if it should appear, when the lines of those roads were definitely fixed, that the United States had sold, or right of pre-emption had attached to any portion of said land, the State was authorized to select a quantity equal thereto, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, within fifteen miles of the lines so located. The lands remaining to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads were not to be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor were any of said lands to become subject to private entry until they had been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Section 4 of the act provided that the lands granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

At a special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, by act approved July 14, 1856, the grant was accepted and the lands were granted by the State to the several railroad companies named, provided that the lines of their respective roads should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857; and provided further, that if either of said companies should fail to have seventy-five miles of road completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859, and its entire road completed by December 1, 1865, it should be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights to lands remaining undisposed of by the company so failing.

The railroad companies, with the single exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants in accordance with the provisions of the above act, located their respective roads and selected their lands. The grant to the Iowa Central was again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, which accepted them.

By act, approved April 7, 1862, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company was required to execute a release to the State of certain swamp and school lands, included within the limits of its grant, in compensation for an extension of the time fixed for the completion of its road.

A careful examination of the act of Congress does not reveal any special reference to railroad *companies*. The lands were granted to the *State*, and the act evidently contemplate the sale of them *by the* State, and the appropriation of the proceeds to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad within its

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limits. Section 4 of the act clearly defines the authority of the State in disposing of the lands.

Lists of all the lands embraced by the grant were made, and certified to the State by the proper authorities. Under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1854, entitled "*An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them,*" these certified lists, the originals of which are filed in the General Land Office, conveyed to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated" by the terms of the act making the grant, and "intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void; and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby." Those certified lists made under the act of May 15, 1856, were forty-three in number, viz.: For the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, nine; for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, 11; for the Iowa Central Air Line, thirteen: and for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, ten. The lands thus approved to the State were as follows:

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.	287,095.34 acres.
Mississippi & Missouri River R. R.	774,674.36 "
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.	775,454.19 "
Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.	1,226,558.32 "

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified to the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words, that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July, 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Lowe to attach to the certified lists his official certificate, under the broad seal of the State. On the 9th of November, 1859, the Governor thus certified to them (commencing at the Missouri River) 187,207.44 acres, and December 27th, 43,775.70 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.14 acres. These were the only

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lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State.

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper County, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that Section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no *further* sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa, it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office at Washington a map definitely showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved, or

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otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands already granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal* to that originally *authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *resume* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act, nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

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X.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LANDS.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose, for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts, the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1845, entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1860, they were respectively entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved September 11, 1862, entitled "An act to accept of the grant, and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862." This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State, having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands was vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claims under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

In Des Moines Land District	6,804.96 acres.
In Sioux City Land District	59,025.37 "
In Fort Dodge Land District	138,478.97 "

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By act of the General Assembly, approved March 29, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said college, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession, and sell or lease them. They were then, under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows:

Under the act of July 2, 1852	204,309.30 acres.
Of the five-section grant	3,200.00 "
Lands donated in Story County	721.00 "
Lands donated in Boone County	200.00 "
Total	208,430.30 acres.

The Trustees opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett their agent for the sale of these lands.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "The Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption. The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day, the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from $10,000 to $60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than $10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the Autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the Winter of 1833–4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the second term with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter

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commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the Winter of 1834–5.

The first school in Muscatine County was taught by George Bumgardner, in the Spring of 1837, and in 1839, a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time for school house, church and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

When the site of Iowa City was selected as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839, it was a perfect wilderness. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town; and during the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected, on what is now College street.

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the Summer of 1844, a log school house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court in the Winter of 1846–7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattomie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854, nearly, if not quite, all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1853, by T. W. Burdick, then a young man of seventeen. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County, the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336, and in 1875, 121.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools in each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required

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to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000, and with 20,000 scholars within its limits, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of District Secretaries and Treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended, in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

The first official mention of Teachers' Institutes in the educational records of Iowa occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said, "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has, also, been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time—although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of $150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of $50 each by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the Superintendent.

No legislation in this direction, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The Superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding $100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the County Superintendent as the institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

December 6, 1858, Mr. Fisher reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been, but the appropriation had been exhausted.

The Board of Education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county."

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In 1865, Mr. Faville reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By act approved March 19, 1874, Normal Institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the County Superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

"The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every Congressional Township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year."

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigal expense, the tax payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support

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of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one. Mr. Abernethy, who was Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1872 to 1877, said in one of his reports:

> There is but little opposition to the levy of taxes for the support of schools, and there would be still less if the funds were always properly guarded and judiciously expended. However much our people disagree upon other subjects, they are practically united upon this. The opposition of wealth has long since ceased to exist, and our wealthy men are usually the most liberal in their views and the most active friends of popular education. They are often found upon our school boards, and usually make the best of school officers. It is not uncommon for Boards of Directors, especially in the larger towns and cities, to be composed wholly of men who represent the enterprise, wealth and business of their cities.

At the close of 1877, there were 1,086 township districts, 3,138 independent districts and 7,015 sub-districts. There were 9,948 ungraded and 476 graded schools, with an average annual session of seven months and five days. There were 7,348 male teachers employed, whose average compensation was $34.88 per month, and 12,518 female teachers, with an average compensation of $28.69 per month.

The number of persons between the ages 5 and 21 years, in 1877, was 567,859; number enrolled in public schools, 421,163; total average attendance, 251,372; average cost of tuition per month, $1.62. There are 9,279 frame, 671 brick, 257 stone and 89 log school houses, making a grand total of 10,296, valued at $9,044,973. The public school libraries number 17,329 volumes. Ninety-nine teachers' institutes were held during 1877. Teachers' salaries amounted to $2,953,645. There was expended for school houses, grounds, libraries and apparatus, $1,106,788, and for fuel and other contingencies, $1,136,995, making the grand total of $5,197,428 expended by the generous people of Iowa for the support of their magnificent public schools in a single year. The amount of the permanent school fund, at the close of 1877, was $3,462,000. Annual interest, $276,960.

In 1857, there were 3,265 independent districts, 2,708 ungraded schools, and 1,572 male and 1,424 female teachers. Teachers' salaries amounted to $198,142, and the total expenditures for schools was only $364,515. Six hundred and twenty-three volumes were the extent of the public school libraries twenty years ago, and there were only 1,686 school houses, valued at $571,064.

In twenty years, teachers' salaries have increased from $198,142, in 1857, to $2,953,645 in 1877: Total school expenditures, from $364,515 to $5,197,428.

The significance of such facts as these is unmistakable. Such lavish expenditures can only be accounted for by the liberality and public spirit of the people, all of whom manifest their love of popular education and their faith in the public schools by the annual dedication to their support of more than one per cent. of their entire taxable property; this, too, uninterruptedly through a series of years, commencing in the midst of a war which taxed their energies and resources to the extreme, and continuing through years of general depression in business—years of moderate yield of produce, of discouragingly low prices, and even amid the scanty surroundings and privations of pioneer life. Few human enterprises have a grander significance or give evidence of a more noble purpose than the generous contributions from the scanty resources of the pioneer for the purposes of public education.

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POLITICAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Morrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to ——.

Lieutenant Governor—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–7; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dysart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–9.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to ———.

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliot, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to ———.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to

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1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to ——.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854–7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859–1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. Von Coelln, 1877 to ———.

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to ———.

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875, to ——.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to ———.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855–7; Elljah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to ———.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1853–56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861–4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867–72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872–6; John F. McJunkin, 1877.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846–7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848–9; Enos Lowe, 1850–1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852–3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854–5; William W. Hamilton, 1856–7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Brown, 1847–8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849–50; George Temple, 1851–2; James Grant, 1853–4; Reuben Noble, 1855–6; Samuel McFarland, 1856–7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858–9; John Edwards, 1860–1; Rush Clark, 1862–3; Jacob Butler, 1864–5; Ed. Wright, 1866–7; John Russell, 1868–9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870–1; James Wilson, 1872–3; John H. Gear, 1874–7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

New Constitutional Convention, 1859—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

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STATE OFFICERS, 1878.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant General; John F. McJunken, Attorney General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. Von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; Geo. G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; Geo. G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; W. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacen D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1878.

James H. Rothrock, Cedar County, Chief Justice; Joseph M. Beck, Lee County, Associate Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque County, Associate Justice; William H. Seevers, Oskaloosa County, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont County, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James

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Harlan; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866–1872; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871–1877; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.—S. Clinton Hastings; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.—First District, William Thompson: Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.—First District, James F. Wilson. Second District, Hiram Price. Third District, William B. Allison. Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell. Fifth District, John A. Kasson. Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison, Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, William Smyth; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, W. G. Donnan; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, William Y. Donnan; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.

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William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Fifth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879.—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the Governor requested (on the 24th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant General of the State reported that upward of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occured in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of $800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (Ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in State bonds at par. This con-

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tract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, to his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops."

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasion on the south by the Secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies.) Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

"The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was

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captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which, eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, 'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes,' embody the spirit of all.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

"In all the important movements of 1864–65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

"Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a Home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a Home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865, it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent Home, Camp Kinsman near the City of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution, by act of Congress.

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"In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about four hundred and fifty inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracts were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the Home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than two thousand.

"At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of one hundred days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as five thousand.

"Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts."

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

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INFANTRY.

THE FIRST INFANTRY

was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and C were from Muscatine County; Company B, from Johnson County; Companies D and E, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Henry County; Company G, from Davenport; Companies H and I, from Dubuque, and Company K, from Linn County, and were mustered into United States service May 14, 1861, at Keokuk. The above companies were independent military organizations before the war, and tendered their services before breaking-out of hostilities. The First was engaged at the battle of Wilson's Creek, under Gen. Lyon, where it lost ten killed and fifty wounded. Was mustered out at St. Louis Aug. 25, 1861.

THE SECOND INFANTRY

was organized, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Jas. M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant Colonel, and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk in May, 1861. Company A was from Keokuk; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Des Moines; Company E, from Fairfield, Jefferson Co.; Company F, from Van Buren County; Company G, from Davis County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Clinton County; and Company K, from Wapello County. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala.; Tunnel Creek, Ala.; Resaca, Ga.; Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, S. C.; Lynch's Creek, and Bentonsville. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas home. The Second Regiment of Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

THE THIRD INFANTRY

was organized with N. G. Williams, of Dubuque County, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story County, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. N. Stone, of Marion County, Major, and was mustered into the United States service in May, 1861, at Keokuk. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Marion County; Company C, from Clayton County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Boone, Story, Marshall and Jasper Counties; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Floyd, Butler Black Hawk and Mitchell Counties, and Company K from Cedar Falls. It was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Hatchie River, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., Meridian expedition, and Atlanta, Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to Savannah, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The veterans of the Third Iowa Infantry were consolidated with the Second, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864.

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THE FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. R. English, Glenwood, as Major. Company A, from Mills County, was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 15, 1861; Company B, Pottawattamie County, was mustered in at Council Bluffs, August 8, 1861; Company C, Guthrie County, mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 3, 1861; Company D, Decatur County, at St. Louis, August 16th; Company E, Polk County, at Council Bluffs, August 8th; Company F, Madison County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company G, Ringgold County, at Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company H, Adams County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company I, Wayne County, at St. Louis, August 31st; Company K, Taylor and Page Counties, at St. Louis, August 31st. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Taylor's Ridge; came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864. Returned in April, and was in the campaign against Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington and home. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Matthias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. Company A was from Cedar County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Marshall County; Company E, from Buchanan County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Jackson County; Company K, from Allamakee County; was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Chickamauga; went home on veteran furlough, April, 1864. The non-veterans went home July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY.

was mustered into the service July 6, 1861, at Burlington, with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, Lieutenant Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company C, from Hardin County; Company D, from Appanoose County; Company E, from Monroe County; Company F, from Clarke County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Lee County; Company I, from Des Moines County; Company K, from Henry County. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, etc., etc. The Sixth lost 7 officers killed in action, 18 wounded; of enlisted men 102 were killed in action, 30 died of wounds, 124 of disease, 211 were discharged for disability and 301 were wounded in action, which was the largest list of casualties, of both officers and men, of any regiment from Iowa. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

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THE SEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861, with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and E. W. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Chickasaw and Floyd Counties; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Lee County; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Iowa County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Wapello County; Company K, from Keokuk. Was engaged at the battles of Belmont (in which it lost in killed, wounded and missing 237 men), Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, siege of Atlanta, battle on 22d of July in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, with Frederick Steele, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Geddes, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Benton and Linn Counties; Company E, from Marion County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Iowa and Johnson Counties; Company H. from Mahaska County; Company I, from Monroe County; Company K, from Louisa County. Was engaged at the following battles: Shiloh (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out of the United States service at Selma, Alabama, April 20, 1866.

THE NINTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service September 24, 1861, at Dubuque, with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, Major. Company A was from Jackson County; Company B, from Jones County; Company C, from Buchanan County; Company D, from Jones County; Company E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Black Hawk County; Company H, from Winneshiek County; Company I, from Howard County and Company K, from Linn County. Was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865.

THE TENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City September 6, 1861, with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; and John C. Bennett, of Polk County, as Major. Company A was from Polk County; Company B, from Warren County; Company C, from Tama County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Washington County; Company F, from Poweshiek County; Company G, from

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Warren County; Company H, from Greene County; Company I, from Jasper County; Company K, from Polk and Madison Counties. Participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. In September, 1864, the non-veterans being mustered out, the veterans were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, where will be found their future operations.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, in September and October, 1861, with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Jno. C. Abercrombie, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine; Company B, from Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Muscatine County; Company E, from Cedar County; Company F, from Washington County; Company G, from Henry County; Company H, from Muscatine County; Company I from Muscatine County; Company K, from Linn County. Was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service November 25, 1861, at Dubuque, with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major. Company A was from Hardin County; Company B, from Allamakee County; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Linn County; Company E, from Black Hawk County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Winneshiek County; Company H, from Dubuque and Delaware Counties; Company I, from Dubuque and Jackson Counties; Company K, from Delaware County. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where most of the regiment was captured, and those not captured were organized in what was called the Union Brigade, and were in the battle of Corinth; the prisoners were exchanged November 10, 1862, and the regiment re-organized, and then participating in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Tupelo, Miss.; White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. The regiment was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in November 1, 1861, at Davenport, with M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; John Shane, Vinton, Major. Company A was from Mt. Vernon; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Scott and Linn Counties; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Marshall County; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Washington County. It participated in the following engagements: Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, Campaign against Atlanta. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina. Was mustered out at Louisville July 21, 1865.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in the United States service October, 1861, at Davenport, with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as

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Lieutenant Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines County, as Major. Company A was from Scott County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company D, from Henry and Van Buren Counties; Company E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Van Buren and Henry Counties; Company G, from Tama and Scott Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Henry County; Company K, from Des Moines County. Participated in the following engagements: Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Ft. De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, etc., etc., and was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, Iowa, November 16, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service March 19, 1862, at Keokuk, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Polk County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Company D, from Wapello County; Company E, from Van Buren County; Company F, from Fremont and Mills Counties; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties: Company I, from Lee, Van Buren and Clark Counties; Company K, from Wapello, Van Buren and Warren Counties. Participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was under fire during the siege of Atlanta eighty-one days; was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out, August 1, 1864.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, December 10, 1861, with Alexander Chambers, of the regular army, as Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Purcell, of Muscatine, Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Muscatine County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine, Clinton and Scott Counties; Company G, from Dubuque County; Company H, from Dubuque and Clayton Counties; Company I, from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company K, from Lee and Muscatine Counties. Was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, battles around Atlanta; was in Sherman's campaigns, and the Carolina campaigns. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in March and April, 1862, with Jno. W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, Major. Company A was from Decatur County; Company B, from Lee County; Company C, from Van Buren, Wapello and Lee Counties; Company D, from Des Moines, Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company E, from Wapello County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion County; Company H, from Marion and Pottawattamie Counties; Company I, from Jefferson and Lee Counties; Company K, from Lee and Polk Counties. They were in

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the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and at Tilton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864, most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, at Clinton, with John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. Company A, was from Linn and various other counties; Company B, from Clark County: Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk and Wapello Counties; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Fayette and Benton Counties; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Wapello, Muscatine and Henry Counties, and was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, Lieutenant Colonel, and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, Major. Company A was from Lee and Van Buren Counties; Company B, from Jefferson County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Jefferson County; Company E, from Lee County; Company F, from Louisa County; Company G, from Louisa County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Van Buren County; Company K, from Henry County. Was engaged a Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Yazoo River expedition, Sterling Farm, September 29, 1863, at which place they surrendered; three officers and eight enlisted men were killed, sixteen enlisted men were wounded, and eleven officers and two hundred and three enlisted men taken prisoners out of five hundred engaged; they were exchanged July 22d, and joined their regiment August 7th, at New Orleans. Was engaged at Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 10, 1865.

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 25, 1862, at Clinton, with Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn Co., as Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Linn Co., as Major. Companies A, B, F, H and I were from Linn County; Companies C, D, E, G and K, from Scott County, and was engaged in the following battles: Prairie Grove, and assault on Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Clinton in June and August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (late Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Charles W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. G. VanAnda, of Delhi, as Major. Company A was from Mitchell and Black Hawk Counties; Company B, from Clayton County: Company C, from Dubuque County; Company D, from Clayton County; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Clayton County; Company H, from Dela-

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ware County; Company I, from Dubuque County; Company K, from Delaware County, and was in the following engagements: Hartsville, Mo.; Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, was at the siege of Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 10, 1862, at Iowa City, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; Jno. A. Garrett, of Newton, Lieutenant Colonel; and Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major. Company A was from Johnson County; Company B, Johnson County; Company C, Jasper County; Company D, Monroe County; Company E, Wapello County; Company F, Johnson County; Company G, Johnson County; Company H, Johnson County; Company I, Johnson County; Company K, Johnson County. Was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, in Shenandoah Valley, losing 109 men, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was mustered into United States service at Des Moines, Sept. 19, 1862, with William Dewey, of Sidney, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieutenant Colonel, and S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major. Companies A, B and C, were from Polk County; Company D, from Wayne County; Company E, from Pottawattamie County; Company F, from Montgomery County; Company G, from Jasper County; Company H, from Madison County; Company I, from Cass County, and Company K, from Marshall County. Was in Vicksburg, and engaged at Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865

THE TWENTY-FOURTH

was mustered into United States service at Muscatine, September 18, 1862, with Eber C. Byam, of Mount Vernon, as Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mount Vernon, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. Company A was from Jackson and Clinton Counties; Companies B and C, from Cedar County; Company D, from Washington, Johnson and Cedar Counties; Company E, from Tama County; Companies F, G and H, from Linn County; Company I, from Jackson County, and Company K, from Jones County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, Winchester and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out at Savannah. Ga., July 17, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with George A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolf as Lieutenant Colonel, and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant, September 27, 1862. Companies A and I were from Washington County; Companies B and H, from Henry County; Company C, from Henry and Lee Counties; Companies D, E and G, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Louisa County, and Company K, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campain, Ring-

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gold, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ship's Gap, Bentonville, and on Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. Was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH

was organized and mustered in at Clinton, in August, 1862, with Milo Smith, of Clinton, as Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Samuel Clark, of De Witt, as Major. Company A was from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company B, from Jackson County; Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, from Clinton County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, Sherman's campaign to Savannah, went through the Carolinas, and was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

was mustered into United States service at Dubuque, Oct. 3, 1862, with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. Companies A, B and I were from Allamakee County; Companies C and H, from Buchanan County; Companies D and E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Floyd and Chickasaw Counties, and Company K, from Mitchell County. Engaged at Little Rock, Ark., was on Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

was organized at Iowa City, and mustered in Nov. 10, 1862, with William E. Miller, of Iowa City, as Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, as Lieutenant Colonel, and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. Companies A and D were from Benton County; Companies B and G, from Iowa County; Companies C, H and I, from Poweshiek County; Company E, from Johnson County; Company F, from Tama County, and Company K, from Jasper County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was on Banks' Red River expedition, and engaged at Sabine Cross Roads; was engaged in Shenandoah Valley, Va., and engaged at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865.

THE TWENTY-NINTH

was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the United States service December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major. Company A was from Pottawattamie County; Company B, from Pottawattamie and Mills Counties; Company C, from Harrison County; Company D, from Adair and Adams Counties, Company E, from Fremont County; Company F, from Taylor County; Company G, from Ringgold County. Was engaged at Helena, Arkansas and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at New Orleans August 15, 1865.

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THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, and mustered into the United States service September 23, 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, as Colonel; Wm. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and I were from Lee County; Company B, from Davis County; Company C, from Des Moines County; Company D, from Van Buren County; Companies E and K from Washington County; Company F, from Davis County; and Companies G and H, from Jefferson County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Ringgold, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Taylor's Ridge; was in Sherman's campaigns to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond; was in the grand review at Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 5, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Davenport October 13, 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Companies B, C and D, from Black Hawk County; Companies E, G and H, from Jones County; Companies F, I and K, from Jackson County. Was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, June 27, 1865

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. Company A was from Hamilton, Hardin and Wright Counties; Company B, from Cerro Gordo County; Company C, from Black Hawk County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Butler County; Company F, from Hardin County; Company G, from Butler and Floyd Counties; Company H, from Franklin County; Company I, from Webster County, and Company K, from Marshall and Polk Counties, and was mustered into the United States service October 5, 1862. Was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, etc., and was mustered out of the United States service at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was organized at Oskaloosa, with Samuel A. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major. Companies A and I were from Marion County; Companies B, F and H, from Keokuk County; Companies C, D, E and K, from Makaska County, and Company G, from Marion, Makaska and Polk Counties, and mustered in October 1, 1862. Was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. Was mustered out at New Orleans, July 17, 1865.

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THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with George W. Clark, of Indianola, as Colonel; W. S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur County, as Major, and mustered in at Burlington, October 15, 1862. Companies A and I were from Decatur County; Companies B, C and D, from Warren County; Company E, from Lucas County; Company F, from Wayne County; Company G, from Lucas and Clark Counties; Company H, from Madison and Warren Counties, and Company K, from Lucas County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Ft. Gaines, etc., etc. Was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth Infantry, January 1, 1865, and mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized at Muscatine, and mustered in the United States service September 18, 1862, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James H. Rothrock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major. Companies A, B, C, D and E, were from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine and Louisa Counties; Companies G, H and I, from Muscatine and Cedar Counties, and Company K, from Cedar County. Participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel: F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose County, as Lieutenant Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major, and mustered in October 4, 1862; Company A was from Monroe County; Companies B, D, E, H and K, from Wapello County, and Companies C, F, G and I, from Appanoose County. Was engaged in the following battles: Mark's Mills, Ark.; Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. At Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, out of 500 engaged, lost 200 killed and wounded, the balance being taken prisoners of war; was exchanged October 6, 1864. Was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865.

THE THIRY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (OR GRAY BEARDS)

was organized with Geo. W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Muscatine December 15, 1862. Company A was from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Iowa Counties; Company E, from Wapello and Mahaska Counties; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Appanoose, Des Moines, Henry and Washington Counties; Company H, from Henry and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Jasper, Linn and other counties, and Company K, from Scott and Fayette Counties. The object of the Thirty-seventh was to do garrison duty and let the young men go to the front. It was mustered out at Davenport on expiration of three years' service.

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THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, and mustered in November 4, 1862, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudnutt, of Waverly, as Lieutenan, Colonel, and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. Companies A, Ft G and H were from Fayette County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company C, from Chickasaw County; Companies D, E and K, from Winneshiek County, and Company I, from Howard County. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Banks' Red River expedition, and on December 12, 1864, was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry. Mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas County, as Lieutenant Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major. Companies A and F were from Madison County; Companies B and I, from Polk Couuty; Companies C and H, from Dallas County; Company D, from Clark County; Company E, from Greene County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; and Company K, from Clark and Decatur Counties. Was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; Corinth, Allatoona, Ga.; Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Sherman's march to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was mustered out at Washington June 5, 1865.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Iowa City November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major. Companies A and H were from Marion County; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Mahaska and Marion Counties; Company G, from Marion County; Company I, from Keokuk County; and Company K, from Benton and other counties. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Banks' Red River expedition, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. Was mustered out at Port Gibson August 2, 1866.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY,

formerly Companies A, B and C of the Fourteenth Infantry, became Companies K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry, under authority of the War Department. Its infantry organization was under command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Company A was from Black Hawk, Johnson and other counties; Company B, from Johnson County; and Company C, from Des Moines and various counties.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in June 1, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, Muscatine County; Company C, Jones, Linn and Dubuque Counties; Company D, Johnson and Linn Counties; Company E, Bremer and Butler Counties; Company F, Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company G, Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company H, Boone and Polk Counties; Companies I and K, Scott County. The Forty-fourth did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn. Mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864.

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THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. H. Bereman, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. The companies were from the following counties: A, Henry; B, Washington; C, Lee; D, Davis; E, Henry and Lee; F, Des Moines; G, Des Moines and Henry; H, Henry; I, Jefferson, and K, Van Buren. Was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. L. Tarbet, as Major, and was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque; Company B, from Poweshiek; C, from Dallas and Guthrie; D, from Taylor and Fayette; E, from Ringgold and Linn; F, from Winneshiek and Delaware; G, from Appanoose and Delaware; H, from Wayne; I, from Cedar, and K, from Lucas. Was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered into United States service at Davenport, June 4, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major. Company A was from Marion and Clayton Counties; Company B, from Appanoose County; Company C, from Wapello and Benton Counties; Company B, from Buchanan and Linn Counties; Company E, from Madison County; Company F, from Polk County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Keokuk County; Company I, from Mahaska County, and Company K, from Wapello.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—BATTALION—(100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant Colonel. Company A was from Warren County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Decatur County, and Company D, from Des Moines and Lee Counties, and was mustered out at Rock Island Barracks Oct. 21, 1864.

CAVALRY.

THE FIRST CAVALRY

was organized at Burlington, and mustered into the United States service May 3, 1861, with Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Chas. E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors. Company A was from Lee, Van Buren and Wapello Counties; Company B, from Clinton County; Company C, from Des Moines and Lee Counties; Company D, from Madison and Warren Counties; Company E, from Henry County; Company F, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company G, from Dubuque and Black Hawk Counties; Company H, from Lucas and Morrison Counties; Company I, from Wapello and Des Moines Counties; Company K, from Allamakee and Clayton Counties; Company L, from Dubuque and other

counties; Company M, from Clinton County. It was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Rolla, New Lexington, Elkins' Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, Clear Creek, etc. Was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.

THE SECOND CAVALRY

was organized with W. L. Elliott, of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors, and was mustered into the United States service at Davenport September 1, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Marshall County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Polk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Hamilton and Franklin Counties; Company G, from Muscatine County; Company H, from Johnson County; Company I, from Cerro Gordo, Delaware and other counties; Company K, from Des Moines County; Company L, from Jackson County, and Company M, from Jackson County. The Second Cavalry participated in the following military movements: Siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford, and engagements against Hood's march on Nashville, battle of Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865.

THE THIRD CAVALRY

was organized and mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. Companies A and E were from Davis County; Company B, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company C, from Lee and Keokuk Counties; Company D, from Davis and Van Buren Counties; Company F, from Jefferson County; Company G, from Van Buren County; Company H, from Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Appanoose County; Company K, from Wapello and Marion Counties; Company L, from Decatur County, and Company M, from Appanoose and Decatur Counties. It was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes: Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Botts' Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo, Village Creek. Was mustered out of United States service at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY

was organized with Asbury B. Porter, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. D. Swan, of Mount Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Majors, and mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant November 21, 1861. Company A was from Delaware County; Company C, from Jefferson and Henry Counties; Company D, from Henry County; Company E,

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from Jasper and Poweshiek Counties; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Lee and Henry Counties; Company H, from Chickasaw County; Company I, from Madison County; Company K, from Henry County; Company L, from Des Moines and other counties; and Company M, from Jefferson County. The Fourth Cavalry lost men in the following engagements: Guntown, Miss.; Helena, Ark.; near Bear Creek, Miss.; near Memphis, Tenn.; Town Creek, Miss.; Columbus, Ga.; Mechanicsburg, Miss.; Little Blue River, Ark.; Brownsville, Miss.; Ripley, Miss.; Black River Bridge, Miss.; Grenada, Miss.; Little Red River, Ark.; Tupelo, Miss.; Yazoo River, Miss.; White River, Ark.; Osage, Kan.; Lick Creek, Ark.; Okalona, Miss.; St. Francis River, Ark. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY

was organized at Omaha with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant Colonel; and C. S. Bernstein, of Dubuque, as Major, and mustered in September 21, 1861. Companies A, B, C and D were mostly from Nebraska; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Des Moines, Dubuque and Lee Counties; Company G, from Minnesota; Company H, from Jackson and other counties; Companies I and K were from Minnesota; Company L, from Minnesota and Missouri; Company M, from Missouri; Companies G, I and K were transferred to Minnesota Volunteers Feb. 25, 1864. The new Company G was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies C, E, F and I of Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Cavalry August 8, 1864. The second Company I was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies A, B, D, G, H and K of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Iowa Cavalry August 18, 1864. Was engaged at second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newnan, Camp Creek, Cumberland Works, Tenn.; Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski, Cheraw, and mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

was organized with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel; T. H. Shephard, of Iowa City, E. P. Ten-Broeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors, and was mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863. Company A was from Scott and other counties; Company B, from Dubuque and other counties; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Southwest counties of the State; Company F, from Allamakee and other counties; Company G, from Delaware and Buchanan Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Johnson and other counties; Company K, from Linn County; Company L, from Clayton County; Company M, from Johnson and Dubuque Counties. The Sixth Cavalry operated on the frontier against the Indians. Was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY

was organized at Davenport, and mustered into the United States service April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque,

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and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D, were from Wapello and other counties in immediate vicinity; Companies E, F, G and H, were from all parts of the State; Company I, from Sioux City and known as Sioux City Cavalry; Company K was originally Company A of the Fourteenth Infantry and afterward Company A of the Forty-first Infantry, was from Johnson and other counties; Company L was originally Company B, of the Forty-first Infantry and afterward Company B, of the Forty———, and was from Johnson County; Company M was originally Company C, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and afterward Company C, of the Forty-first and from Des Moines and other counties. The Seventh Cavalry operated against the Indians. Excepting the Lieutenant Colonel and Companies K, L and M, the regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866. Companies K, L, and M were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY

was organized with J. B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton, J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenburg, as Majors, and were mustered in at Davenport September 30, 1863. The companies were mostly from the following counties: Company A, Page; B, Wapello; C, Van Buren; D, Ringgold; E, Henry; F, Appanoose; G, Clayton; H, Appanoose; I, Marshall; K, Muscatine; L, Wapello; M, Polk. The Eighth did a large amount of duty guarding Sherman's communications, in which it had many small engagements. It was in the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newnan, Nashville, etc. Was on Stoneman's cavalry raid around Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. Was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865.

THE NINTH CAVALRY

was mustered in at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, Linn County; Company C, Wapello and Decatur Counties; Company D, Washington County; Company E, Fayette County; Company F, Clayton County; Companies G and H, various counties; Company I, Wapello and Jefferson Counties; Company K, Keokuk County; Company L, Jasper and Marion Counties; Company M, Wapello and Lee Counties. Was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866.

ARTILLERY.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk, etc., and was mustered in at Burlington, Aug. 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in Atlanta campaign, Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport July 5, 1865.

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THE SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawattamie, and mustered into United States service at Council Bluffs and St. Louis, Mo, Aug. 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson T. Spear, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. Was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 7, 1865.

THE THIRD BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and mustered into United States service at Dubuque, September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. Was at battle of Pea Ridge, etc., etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Oct. 23, 1865.

THE FOURTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont Counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, Nov. 23, 1863, with P. H. Goode, of Glenwood, Captain. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOURTH BATTALION

Company A, from Fremont County, W. Hoyt, Captain; Company B, from Taylor County, John Flick, Captain; Company C, from Page County, J. Whitcomb, Captain.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier, James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It had Companies A, B, C, D and E, all enlisted from the Northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the Southern border of the State, and was organized in counties on the border of Missouri. Company A, First Battalion, was from Lee County, Wm. Sole, Captain; Company B, First Battalion, Joseph Dickey, Captain, from Van Buren County; Company A, Second Battalion, from Davis County, Capt. H. B. Horn; Company B, Second Battalion, from Appanoose County, E. B. Skinner, Captain; Company A, Third Battalion, from Decatur County, J. H. Simmons, Captain; Company B, Third Battalion, from Wayne County, E. F. Estel, Captain; Company C, Third Battalion, from Ringgold County, N. Miller, Captain.

THE FIRST INFANTRY—AFRICAN DESCENT—(SIXTIETH U. S.)

was organized with John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, as Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, as Major. Had ten companies, and were mustered in at various places in the Fall of 1863. The men were from all parts of the State and some from Missouri.

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During the war, the following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:*

MAJOR GENERALS

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier General, from March 21, 1862.
Frederick Steele, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
Frank J. Herron, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.
Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.
Jacob G. Lauman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.
Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.
James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.
Washington L. Elliott, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.
Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry , from July 6, 1862.
Frank J. Herron, Lieutenant Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.
Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862. (Since died.)
Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry from March 13, 1863.
Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.
John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.
Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.
Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.
Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.
Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 15th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.
John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.
James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.
James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

BREVET MAJOR GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier General from October 5, 1864.
Edward Hatch, Brigadier General, from December 15, 1864.
Wm. W. Belknap, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
Wm. Vandever, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.
Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.
S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864. (Since died.)
Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.
Samuel L. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.
Clark R. Wever, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.
Francis M. Drake, Lieutenant Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.
George A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.
George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.
J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

*Thomas J. McKean was appointed Paymaster in U. S. A. from Iowa, and subsequently promoted Brigadier General, to date from Nov. 21, 1861.

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NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY	KILLED.			DIED.				DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.							TRANSFERRED.		
	In action.	Accidentally	Total.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability	Cause unknown.	Total.	In action.	Accidentally	Total.	Resigned.	Dismissed.	Total casualties.	Captured.	To Vet. Res Corps.	By appointment.	Total.
First Cavalry	1	..	1	1	2	..	3	1	.....	1	4	..	4	34	3	46	1	.....	3	3
Second Cavalry	1	...	1	.....	2	...	2	.....	2	2	12	.	12	25	3	45	1	.....	5	5
Third Cavalry	3	...	3	2	4	...	6	.....	5	5	9	..	9	39	1	63	5	.....	3	3
Fourth Cavalry	3	..	3	.....	6	...	6	6	.....	6	8	..	7	31	2	55	4	.....	2	2
Fifth Cavalry	5	..	5	2	2	...	4	1	.....	1	6	..	6	35	.....	51	8	.....	.....	.....
Sixth Cavalry	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	2	.....	1	1	1	...	1	15	2	21	.....	.....	1	1
Seventh Cavalry	1	1	2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	15	6	23	.....	.....	1	1
Eighth Cavalry	3	..	3	.....	2	...	2	.....	2	2	10	.	10	23	1	41	22	.....	2	2
Ninth Cavalry	.....	...	.....	.....	3	...	3	1	1	2	.....	..	.....	25	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, First Battery	.....	...	.....	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1	2	.	2	6	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, Second Battery	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	No	casu	alt's	rep.
Artillery, Third Battery	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, Fourth Battery	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
First Infantry	1	...	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Infantry	6	...	6	4	2	...	6	2	.....	2	23	..	23	25	.....	61	1	1	8	9
Second Veteran Infantry	2	...	2	.....	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	3	..	3	3	.....	9	1	.....	1	1
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated)	.....	...	.....	.....	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	1	3	.....	6	.....	.....	1	1
Third Infantry	2	...	2	4	.....	...	4	1	.....	1	35	...	34	40	.....	81	8	.....	2	2
Third Veteran Infantry	2	...	2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Infantry	3	..	3	3	2	...	5	1	.....	1	16	...	16	34	.....	59	.....	.....	5	5
Fifth Infantry	4	1	5	5	1	...	6	2	4	6	17	...	17	28	1	63	7	.....	3	3
Sixth Infantry	7	...	7	1	2	...	3	1	4	5	18	...	18	32	2	67	2	.....	1	1
Seventh Infantry	4	...	4	3	3	...	6	.....	.....	.....	22	1	23	37	3	73	6	.....	7	7
Eighth Infantry	3	...	3	1	4	...	5	2	2	4	14	...	14	30	2	57	12	1	3	4
Ninth Infantry	6	...	6	7	2	...	9	1	3	5	24	2	26	26	.....	72	9	.....	6	6
Tenth Infantry	6	...	6	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	4	4	16	...	16	32	.....	58	1	.....	1	1
Eleventh Infantry	3	...	3	2	1	1	4	1	3	4	8	...	8	25	3	47	4	.....	5	5
Twelfth Infantry	3	...	3	1	8	...	9	.....	.....	.....	11	2	13	19	1	45	22	1	.....	1
Thirteenth Infantry	2	...	2	4	3	...	7	.....	.....	.....	19	..	19	36	1	65	4	.....	4	4

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Fourteenth Infantry	3	...	3	2	1	...	3	.....	.....	.....	6	...	6	22	1	35	20	.....	.....	.....
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifteenth Infantry	6	...	6	2	1	1	3	.....	3	3	22	...	22	27	1	62	5	.....	5	5
Sixteenth Infantry	5	...	5	3	3	...	6	2	.....	2	21	...	21	13	.....	47	15	.....	2	2
Seventeenth Infantry	2	...	2	3	1	...	5	.....	1	1	19	1	20	40	.....	69	14	.....	2	2
Eighteenth Infantry	.....	...	.....	2	1	...	3	.....	.....	.....	5	...	5	20	5	33	.....	.....	5	5
Nineteenth Infantry	5	...	5	1	2	...	3	.....	2	2	7	...	7	18	1	36	12	.....	3	3
Twentieth Infantry	1	...	1	.....	2	...	2	2	1	3	6	...	6	20	.....	33	3	.....	1	1
Twenty-first Infantry	1	...	1	3	1	...	4	2	3	5	15	...	11	26	1	48	1	.....	2	2
Twenty-second Infantry	4	...	4	2	.....	...	2	2	.....	2	22	...	22	26	1	56	5	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-third Infantry	2	...	2	3	2	...	5	1	3	4	9	...	9	27	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-fourth Infantry	7	...	7	2	4	...	6	1	.....	1	17	...	17	23	.....	54	4	.....	1	1
Twenty-fifth Infantry	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	4	1	.....	1	19	...	19	24	1	49	1	.....	2	2
Twenty-sixth Infantry	2	...	2	4	4	...	8	4	2	6	22	...	22	28	.....	66	3	.....	1	1
Twenty-seventh Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	3	...	3	2	3	5	7	...	7	17	.....	32	.....	.....	2	2
Twenty-eighth Infantry	4	...	4	2	3	...	5	2	2	4	16	...	16	21	1	50	4	.....	1	1
Twenty-ninth Infantry	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	2	3	5	8	8	...	8	25	.....	39	2	.....	.....	.....
Thirtieth Infantry	4	...	4	5	2	...	7	.....	3	3	17	...	17	27	.....	58	.....	.....	1	1
Thirty-first Infantry	2	...	2	.....	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....	9	...	8	33	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-second Infantry	3	...	3	3	2	...	5	3	4	7	9	...	9	13	1	38	5	1	1	2
Thirty-Third Infantry	.....	...	.....	4	1	...	5	.....	2	2	8	1	9	26	.....	42	1	1	4	4
Thirty-fourth Infantry	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	3	.....	1	1	3	...	3	28	.....	35	1	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] consolidated	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1	1	...	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fifth Infantry	3	...	3	1	4	...	5	.....	1	1	2	...	2	12	2	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-sixth Infantry	.....	...	.....	1	6	...	7	.....	.....	.....	4	...	4	16	.....	27	23	.....	1	1
Thirty-seventh Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	3	...	3	1	2	3	.....	...	.....	5	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-eighth Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	3	...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	21	3	27	.....	.....	2	2
Thirty-ninth Infantry	7	...	7	.....	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....	5	...	5	15	.....	29	3	.....	1	1
Fortieth Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	2	...	2	3	9	12	2	...	2	18	1	35	1	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fourth Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fifth Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Forty-sixth Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	casu	alt's	.....
Forty-seventh Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion)	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
First Colored Regiment of Iowa (60th U. S.)	1	...	1	.....	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	11	3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	133	2	135	88	115	2	205	51	80	132	565	8	566	1225	56	2321	241	4	105	109

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NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

Regiment or Battery.	Killed.			Died.					Discharged.			Wounded.			Missing.	Total Casualties.	Captured.	Transferred.		
	In Action.	Accidentally.	Total.	Of Wounds.	Of Disease.	By Suicide.	By Drowning.	Total.	For Disability.	Cause Unknown.	Total.	In Action.	Accidentally.	Total.				To V. R. Corps.	By Appointment.	Total.
First Cavalry	34	8	42	20	187	1	4	312	187	16	203	81	3	84	2	543	21	14	22	36
Second Cavalry	37	3	40	28	191	...	3	222	140	29	169	158	3	161	10	602	73	26	11	37
Third Cavalry	58	4	62	19	224	...	2	245	220	85	305	155	2	157	1	770	141	24	7	31
Fourth Cavalry	37	4	41	11	186	...	4	201	151	82	233	108	4	112	3	590	20	25	8	33
Fifth Cavalry	36	6	42	7	127	1	2	137	172	51	223	47	3	50	.....	452	209	14	3	17
Sixth Cavalry	16	3	19	5	59	2	4	70	70	16	86	15	3	18	.....	193	.....	1	5	6
Seventh Cavalry	37	8	45	2	92	...	7	101	228	18	246	4	1	8	.....	402	.....	3	5	8
Eighth Cavalry	24	3	27	9	91	...	4	104	49	15	64	76	2	77	2	274	237	20	.....	20
Ninth Cavalry	5	1	6	10	162	...	3	175	54	8	62	13	2	15	.....	258	1	10	1	11
Artillery, 1st Battery	7	...	7	3	51	...	.....	54	25	9	34	28	1	29	.....	124	.....	3	.....	3
Artillery, 2d Battery	1	...	1	1	29	...	.....	30	16	.....	16	14	1	15	.....	62	1	5	1	6
Artillery, 3d Battery	2	1	3	1	33	...	.....	34	23	3	26	15	1	16	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, 4th Battery	.....	...	.....	.....	5	...	1	6	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry	1	...	.....	.....	4	...	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dodge's Brigade Band	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Infantry	12	...	12	5	7	...	1	13	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	137	3	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Infantry	55	3	58	17	107	...	4	128	137	191	328	244	1	245	.....	758	13	9	6	15
Second Veteran Infantry	11	...	11	3	11	...	.....	14	2	1	3	41	.....	41	.....	69	.....	1	.....	1
Second and Third Consolidated Infantry	4	...	4	.....	27	...	.....	27	14	14	28	8	.....	8	.....	67	18	5	3	8
Third Infantry	52	3	55	28	99	...	2	129	163	67	230	333	2	335	10	749	85	13	4	17
Third Veteran Infantry	17	...	17	1	9	...	.....	10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	23	.....	2	2
Fourth Infantry	57	1	58	51	237	...	2	290	152	146	298	319	3	322	5	973	44	30	2	32
Fifth Infantry	59	1	60	29	90	1	.....	120	222	15	237	278	4	282	.....	699	96	45	2	47
Sixth Infantry	102	...	102	30	124	...	.....	154	211	47	258	331	4	335	3	855	54	7	.....	7
Seventh Infantry	94	...	94	35	135	...	2	172	180	108	288	328	3	331	.....	885	73	15	7	22
Eighth Infantry	49	1	50	44	137	...	1	182	245	63	308	210	4	214	8	761	382	21	13	34
Ninth Infantry	76	2	78	57	208	...	1	266	243	26	269	354	5	359	1	973	23	24	.....	24
Tenth Infantry	56	1	57	35	134	...	1	170	137	115	252	257	4	261	.....	739	16	41	5	48

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Eleventh Infantry	54	1	55	25	148	...	1	174	121	30	151	220	6	226	4	610	59	26	11	37
Twelfth Infantry	30	...	30	32	243	...	1	276	124	133	257	208	1	209	.....	768	382	19	3	22
Thirteenth Infantry	65	1	66	34	182	...	1	217	192	77	269	290	4	294	6	852	84	15	15	30
Fourteenth Infantry	27	1	28	23	122	...	.....	145	137	53	190	162	.....	162	1	526	249	13	10	23
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	1	2
Fifteenth Infantry	52	...	52	78	194	...	2	274	270	32	302	392	2	394	7	1029	78	13	14	27
Sixteenth Infantry	57	...	57	32	217	...	.....	249	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27
Seventeenth Infantry	43	...	43	18	97	...	1	116	129	93	222	225	.....	225	8	614	264	23	3	26
Eighteenth Infantry	26	2	28	7	109	...	3	119	222	6	228	73	1	74	.....	449	63	5	5	10
Nineteenth Infantry	53	...	53	33	91	...	6	130	183	5	188	190	1	191	.....	562	204	27	13	40
Twentieth Infantry	8	...	8	5	130	...	7	142	157	6	163	43	3	46	.....	359	10	36	2	38
Twenty-first Infantry	37	1	38	29	157	...	2	188	139	14	153	147	3	150	2	531	20	49	5	54
Twenty-second Infantry	53	1	54	52	126	...	2	180	150	8	158	245	.....	245	.....	634	79	40	2	42
Twenty-third Infantry	39	...	39	30	196	...	2	228	171	6	177	123	3	126	.....	570	3	41	1	42
Twenty-fourth Infantry	58	1	59	53	197	...	3	253	200	4	204	240	3	243	2	761	72	48	6	54
Twenty-fifth Infantry	39	...	39	22	199	...	.....	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	4	564	17	16	8	69
Twenty-sixth Infantry	40	2	42	29	204	...	3	236	140	1	141	140	3	143	.....	562	24	69	.....	69
Twenty-seventh Infantry	7	...	7	14	162	...	4	180	134	68	202	132	3	135	6	530	32	40	5	45
Twenty-eighth Infantry	52	...	52	24	180	1	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	10	696	89	33	10	43
Twenty-ninth Infantry	19	2	21	17	248	...	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	1	511	53	31	6	37
Thirtieth Infantry	39	1	40	24	233	...	.....	257	129	13	142	202	3	205	2	646	19	46	1	47
Thirty-first Infantry	11	...	11	16	261	...	.....	277	137	38	175	77	.....	77	.....	540	13	72	.....	72
Thirty-second Infantry	56	...	56	33	203	...	1	237	156	10	166	132	1	133	.....	589	93	27	6	33
Thirty-third Infantry	25	1	26	37	166	...	3	236	109	34	143	166	2	168	7	580	73	18	10	28
Thirty-fourth Infantry	4	...	4	2	228	1	.....	231	286	27	313	13	.....	13	.....	561	3	22	.....	22
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	3	...	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Infantry consolidated	3	1	4	2	10	...	.....	12	29	7	36	12	2	14	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fifth Infantry	23	2	25	19	182	1	1	203	172	17	189	93	.....	93	3	510	15	51	14	65
Thirty-sixth Infantry	35	...	35	24	226	...	1	251	187	4	191	142	.....	142	.....	619	437	17	6	23
Thirty-seventh Infantry	3	...	3	.....	141	...	1	142	326	30	356	.....	2	2	.....	503	.....	2	.....	2
Thirty-eighth Infantry	1	...	1	.....	310	...	1	311	108	9	117	2	.....	2	.....	431	.....	8	4	12
Thirty-ninth Infantry	33	1	34	21	119	...	1	141	89	34	123	105	3	108	.....	406	203	12	3	15
Fortieth Infantry	5	...	5	10	179	...	5	194	117	4	121	41	.....	41	.....	361	2	20	6	26
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion)	.....	...	.....	.....	2	...	.....	2	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fourth Infantry	.....	1	1	.....	14	...	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fifth Infantry	.....	2	2	1	17	...	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	22	.....	1	.....	1
Forty-sixth Infantry	.....	2	2	1	23	...	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	.....	28	3	.....	.....	.....
Forty-seventh Infantry	.....	1	1	.....	45	...	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-eighth Infantry	.....	...	.....	.....	4	...	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First African Infantry [60th U. S.]	4	1	5	1	331	...	5	337	40	.....	40	1	.....	1	.....	383	.....	1	.....	1
	1940	78	2017	1199	8695	8	109	10011	8005	1982	9987	8180	112	8282	115	30394	4489	1264	281	1545

* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry. † Partial returns.

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

No. Regiment.	No. of men.	No. Regiment.	No. of men.
1st Iowa Infantry	959	39th Iowa Infantry	933
2d " "	1,247	40th " "	900
3d " "	1,074	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry	294
4th " "	1,184	44th Infantry (100-days men)	867
5th " "	1,037	45th " " "	912
6th " "	1,013	46th " " "	892
7th " "	1,138	47th " " "	884
8th " "	1,027	48th Battalion " "	846
9th " "	1,090	1st Iowa Cavalry	1,478
10th " "	1,027	2d " "	1,394
11th " "	1,022	3d " "	1,360
12th " "	981	4th " "	1,227
13th " "	989	5th " "	1,245
14th " "	840	6th " "	1,125
15th " "	1,196	7th " "	562
16th " "	919	8th " "	1,234
17th " "	956	9th " "	1,178
18th " "	875	Sioux City Cavalry*	93
19th " "	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry	87
20th " "	925	1st Battery Artillery	149
21st " "	980	2d " "	123
22d " "	1,008	3d " "	142
23d " "	961	4th " "	152
24th " "	979	1st Iowa African Infantry, 60th U. S†	903
25th " "	995	Dodge's Brigade Band	14
26th " "	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry	10
27th " "	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1, 1864, for the older Iowa regiments	2,765
28th " "	956		
29th " "	1,005	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments of other States, over	2,500
30th " "	978		
31st " "	977		
32d " "	925	Total	61,653
33d " "	985	Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regiments	7,202
34th " "	953		
35th " "	984	Additional enlistments	6,664
36th " "	986		
37th " "	914	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan. 1, 1865	75,519
38th " "	910		

This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

† Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

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POPULATION OF IOWA,

By Counties.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Adair	7045	3982	984	.....	.....	1616
Adams	7832	4614	1533	.....	.....	1727
Allamakee	19158	17868	12237	777	.....	3653
Appanoose	17405	16456	11931	3131	.....	3679
Audubon	2370	1212	454	.....	.....	527
Benton	28807	22454	8496	672	.....	4778
Black Hawk	22913	21706	8244	135	.....	4877
Boone	17251	14584	4232	735	.....	3515
Bremer	13220	12528	4915	.....	.....	2656
Buchanan	17315	17034	7906	517	.....	3890
Buena Vista	3561	1585	57	.....	.....	817
Buncombe*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler	11734	9951	3724	.....	.....	2598
Calhoun	3185	1602	147	.....	.....	681
Carroll	5760	2451	281	.....	.....	1197
Cass	10552	5464	1612	.....	.....	2422
Cedar	17879	19731	12949	3941	1253	3934
Cerro Gordo	6685	4722	940	.....	.....	1526
Cherokee	4249	1967	58	.....	.....	1001
Chickasaw	11400	10180	4336	.....	.....	2392
Clarke	10118	8735	5427	79	.....	2213
Clay	3559	1523	52	.....	.....	868
Clayton	27184	27771	20728	3873	1101	5272
Clinton	34295	35357	18938	2822	821	5569
Crawford	6039	2530	383	.....	.....	1244
Dallas	14386	12019	5244	854	.....	3170
Davis	15757	15565	13764	7264	.....	3448
Decatur	13249	12018	8677	965	.....	2882
Delaware	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
Des Moines	35415	27256	19611	12988	5577	6654
Dickinson	1748	1389	180	.....	.....	394
Dubuque	43845	38969	31164	10841	3059	8759
Emmett	1436	1392	105	.....	.....	299
Fayette	20515	16973	12073	825	.....	4637
Floyd	13100	10768	3744	.....	.....	2884
Franklin	6558	4738	1309	.....	.....	1374
Fremont	13719	11173	5074	1244	.....	2998
Greene	7028	4627	1374	.....	.....	1622
Grundy	8134	6399	793	.....	.....	1525
Guthrie	9638	7061	3058	.....	.....	2339
Hamilton	7701	6055	1699	.....	.....	1455
Hancock	1482	999	179	.....	.....	303
Hardin	15029	13684	5440	.....	.....	3215
Harrison	11818	8931	3621	.....	.....	2658
Henry	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
Howard	7875	6282	3168	.....	.....	1712
Humboldt	3455	2596	332	.....	.....	695
Ida	794	226	43	.....	.....	172
Iowa	17456	16644	8029	822	.....	3576
Jackson	23061	22619	18493	7210	1411	4901
Jasper	24128	22116	9883	1280	.....	5239
Jefferson	17127	17839	15038	9904	2773	3721
Johnson	24654	24898	17573	4472	1491	5225
Jones	19168	19731	13306	3007	471	4180

* In 1862, name changed to Lyon.

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POPULATION OF IOWA—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Keokuk	20488	19434	13271	4822	.....	4202
Kossuth	3765	3351	416	.....	.....	773
Lee	33913	38210	29232	18861	6093	7274
Linn	31815	28852	18947	5444	1373	7509
Louisa	12499	12877	10370	4939	1927	2899
Lucas	11725	10388	5766	471	.....	2464
Lyon*	1139	221	.....	.....	.....	287
Madison	16030	13884	7339	1179	.....	3632
Mahaska	23718	22508	14816	5989	.....	5287
Marion	24094	24436	16813	5482	.....	4988
Marshall	19629	17576	6015	338	.....	4445
Mills	10555	8718	4481	.....	.....	2365
Mitchell	11523	9582	3409	.....	.....	2338
Monona	2267	3654	832	.....	.....	1292
Monroe	12811	12724	8612	2884	.....	2743
Montgomery	10389	5934	1256	.....	.....	2485
Muscatine	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942	6588
O'Brien	2349	715	8	.....	.....	595
Osceola	1778	.....	.....	.....	.....	498
Page	14274	9975	4419	551	.....	3222
Palo Alto	2728	1336	132	.....	.....	556
Plymouth	5282	2199	148	.....	.....	1136
Pocahontas	2249	1446	103	.....	.....	464
Polk	31558	27857	11625	4513	.....	6842
Pottawattomie	21665	16893	4968	7828	.....	4392
Poweshiek	16482	15581	5668	615	.....	3634
Ringgold	7546	5691	2923	.....	.....	1496
Sac	2873	1411	246	.....	.....	657
Scott	39763	38599	25959	5986	2140	7109
Shelby	5664	2540	818	.....	.....	1084
Sioux	3120	576	10	.....	.....	637
Story	13111	11651	4051	.....	.....	2574
Tama	18771	16131	5285	8	.....	3911
Taylor	10418	6989	3590	204	.....	2282
Union	8827	6986	2012	.....	.....	1924
Van Buren	16980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello	23865	22346	14518	8471	.....	5346
Warren	18541	17980	10281	961	.....	4168
Washington	19269	18952	14235	4957	1594	4168
Wayne	13978	11287	6409	340	.....	2947
Webster	13114	10484	2504	.....	.....	2747
Winnebago	2986	1562	168	.....	.....	406
Winneshiek	24233	23570	13942	546	.....	4117
Woodbury	8568	6172	1119	.....	.....	1776
Worth	4908	2892	756	.....	.....	763
Wright	3244	2392	653	.....	.....	694
Total	1353118	1191792	674913	192214	43112	284657

* Formerly Buncombe.

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ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

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Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at $4,870,937, with a balance of $1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, $840,031,703; equalized $480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly th. whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.

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INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, $3,896,541 as against disbursements, $3,532,406, leaving a balance, $364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, $3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warefare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

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works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

IOWA.

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the "divide" of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of $20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic — are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,

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when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula — length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was $398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, $13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to $2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to $266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of $800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

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signifying "Great Lake), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

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and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorgum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, $300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, $14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, $78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, $1,045,933; of lumber, $1,327,618; of home manufactures, $338,423; of all live-stock, $45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at $85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached $333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating $602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, $886,-696; disbursements, $906,329. Value of church property, $4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of $2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totalized 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

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MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superfices, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi — which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country — the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead — all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which in 1869, gave returns to the amount of $14,831,043.

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Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being $857,-816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at $2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of $136,164, being a gain of $44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Missisippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

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Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to $53,000,000, being an increase of $11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869–70 was $77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.

HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

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tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of th Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

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felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

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To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

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No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[*The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

*This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment

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the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

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occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and con viction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

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the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

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bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

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Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

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tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

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ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Article XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

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ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

Counties.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.		Counties.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair	982	161	581	15	1334	593	Johnson	1884	2345	18	273	2345	3563
Adams	876	397	485	38	1376	626	Jones	1868	1218	14	68	2591	1763
Allamakee	1547	1540	69	36	1709	1646	Keokuk	1772	1526	322	105	2364	1862
Appanoose	1165	1049	729	32	1711	1419	Kossuth	463	236	14	89	638	227
Audubon	410	352	26	.....	427	352	Lee	2157	2863	350	299	3160	3682
Benton	1452	712	567	449	2301	1356	Linn	2524	2316	75	585	4331	2917
Black Hawk	1780	1111	95	244	2979	1592	Louisa	1328	817	89	108	1920	1008
Boone	1612	981	466	10	2018	1305	Lucas	1203	804	103	12	1478	1044
Bremer	1186	582	196	1	1737	757	Lyon	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan	1296	769	725	223	2227	1416	Madison	1792	1077	616	56	2246	1538
Buena Vista	747	192	161	20	770	296	Mahaska	1823	1086	1041	566	3221	1701
Butler	1453	758	19	95	1828	780	Marion	1976	1866	700	95	2736	2394
Calhoun	418	75	171	74	622	196	Marshall	1448	837	389	504	3056	1189
Carroll	632	744	141	11	799	771	Mills	1435	1102	98	28	1452	1165
Cass	1592	839	116	30	1876	979	Mitchell	1396	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar	1315	1093	206	446	2428	1445	Monona	586	119	432	9	713	394
Cerro Gordo	903	348	72	40	1274	448	Monroe	1634	928	247	26	1418	1246
Cherokee	562	74	383	86	864	175	Montgomery	1122	441	532	47	1749	759
Chickasaw	1279	1107	37	94	1574	1096	Muscatine	1753	1775	171	387	2523	2075
Clark	1054	267	813	19	1405	816	O'Brien	306	21	201	14	463	116
Clay	517	16	20	67	567	94	Osceola	295	40	13	33	329	59
Clayton	1873	1770	66	167	2662	2621	Page	1116	508	348	293	2243	861
Clinton	2444	2327	286	66	3654	3398	Palo Alto	311	357	.....	3	343	333
Crawford	898	651	19	111	1043	648	Plymouth	779	487	77	39	835	502
Dallas	1541	215	1241	80	2136	752	Pocahontas	370	94	44	36	374	141
Davis	803	1231	803	12	1586	1631	Polk	3171	1885	1353	94	4321	2382
Decatur	1269	961	316	19	1647	1282	Pottawattamie	2223	2059	218	121	2565	2414
Delaware	1226	1143	32	525	2243	1496	Poweshiek	1496	882	420	346	2509	1083
Des Moines	2315	1384	767	6	3325	2917	Ringgold	964	71	671	47	1246	422
Dickinson	197	8	.....	12	259	48	Sac	656	128	177	13	664	166
Dubuque	1587	3415	406	53	2798	4977	Scott	3631	1903	309	37	3819	2853
Emmett	213	28	.....	.....	246	36	Shelby	888	639	3	16	897	631
Fayette	1923	1067	889	27	3029	1709	Sioux	436	132	49	.....	439	220
Floyd	1263	298	162	30	2032	791	Story	1269	344	644	187	1843	579
Franklin	1314	336	16	10	1178	379	Tama	1426	834	196	133	2337	1317
Fremont	1256	1331	344	.....	1658	1682	Taylor	1325	293	808	.....	1727	676
Greene	1031	215	551	27	1310	510	Union	899	516	889	63	1248	795
Grundy	969	504	.....	8	1099	417	Van Buren	1490	1305	301	150	2114	1661
Guthrie	1169	496	364	21	1434	620	Wapello	1710	1029	1265	296	2582	2412
Hamilton	842	265	422	57	1187	425	Warren	1726	944	742	101	2439	1345
Hancock	340	95	29	2	281	99	Washington	1687	1221	303	112	2467	1508
Hardin	1492	681	238	154	2172	980	Wayne	1416	832	404	3	1692	1341
Harrison	1448	864	523	19	1557	1386	Webster	850	127	1421	47	1299	987
Henry	1770	424	1041	140	2899	1485	Winnebago	544	40	.....	.....	448	29
Howard	551	647	201	519	1194	600	Winneshiek	2074	1069	279	238	2739	1617
Humboldt	382	149	115	64	523	183	Woodbury	1169	867	229	9	1033	997
Ida	321	54	104	.....	212	57	Worth	628	132	8	14	70	149
Iowa	1132	1120	642	228	1870	1348	Wright	391	100	117	98	57	184
Jackson	1619	1966	224	15	2126	2485							
Jasper	1977	1154	1018	268	3375	1804	Totals	121540	70453	34228	10659	171131	112121
Jefferson	1396	753	576	109	2106	1449	Majorities	4439	.....	.....	.....	59021	.....

Total vote, 1877, 245,766; 1876 (including 949 Greenback), 292,943.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1876.

District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74	District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.
I	17188	14814	2374	32002	D. 1863	VII	19426	11688	7808	31184	R. 2300
II	16439	14683	1756	31122	R. 657	VIII	19658	15236	4122	34894	R. 2127
III	17423	16100	1323	33523	D. 63	IX	19563	10583	8980	30146	R. 5849
IV	20770	9379	11391	30149	R. 3824						
V	19274	11154	8120	30428	R. 5243		168289	118856	49933	*292111	.....
VI	18778	14719	4059	33497	R. 2724						

Total vote, 1874, 184,640; aggregate Republican majority, 24,524. *Including 5,466 Greenback votes.

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Practical Rules for Every Day Use.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling pri are given.

Rule.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, whic will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the co price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

Rule.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnersh business.

Rule.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the qu tient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will b each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hog when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

Note.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs **diminished** by 1-5 or 20 per ce of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight **increased** by ¼ or 25 per cent. of itself equals t gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

Rule.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet b 6308, and point off one decimal place—the result will be the corre nswer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, an point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

Rule.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, c

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4½ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the quality and the time it has been cribbed must be taken consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds d for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE cimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of 31½ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length ll in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the NS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and vide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together he width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide e product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the oduct by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a mainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, ld them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and vide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 22½.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height nd thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches hick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, ut it is generally assumed that the mortar fills 1-6 of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the hingles are exposed 4½ inches, or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by wice the length of the rafters.

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To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By ¼ or ⅓ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be ¼ or ⅓ the width of the building **higher** than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

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How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes ⅓ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

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The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches	make	1 link.
25 links	"	1 rod.
4 rods	"	1 chain.
80 chains	"	1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to 1¼ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

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1875.		A. H. JACKSON.		Dr.		Cr.	
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat	at $1.25	$8	75		
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses				$2	50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats	at $ .45	6	30		
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter	at .25	1	25		
March	8	By new Harrow				18	00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows					40
"	13	By new Double-Tree				2	25
"	27	To Cow and Calf		48	00		
April	9	To half ton of Hay		6	25		
"	9	By Cash				25	00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter				4	75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs		17	50		
July	4	By Cash, to balance account				35	15
				$88	05	$88	05

1875.		CASSA MASON.		Dr.		Cr.	
March	21	By 3 days' labor	at $1.25			$3	75
"	21	To 2 Shoats	at 3.00	$6	00		
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn	at .45	8	10		
May	1	By 1 month's Labor				25	00
"	1	To Cash		10	00		
June	19	By 8 days' Mowing	at $1.50			12	00
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour		2	75		
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat	at $ .10	2	70		
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting	at 2.00			18	00
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor	at 1.50			9	00
"	12	To Cash		20	00		
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account		18	20		
				$67	75	$67	75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and *the quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of $462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. $462.50 multiplied by .48 gives $222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and $222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is $3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the $222.0000 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45: and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

```
$462.50
   .48
 370000
 185000
6)360
  60 ) $222.0000($3.70
       180
       420
       420
        00
```

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
20 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

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NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers."

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies "Here we Rest."

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning "Long River."

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for "smoky water." Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for "bow."

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called "Carolana," after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the "River of the Bend," *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for "at the head of the river."

Ohio means "beautiful;" *Iowa*, "drowsy ones;" *Minnesota*, "cloudy water," and *Wisconsin*, "wild-rushing channel."

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying "tribe of men."

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word "muddy," which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California.*

Massachusetts is the Indian for "The country around the great hills."

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying "Long River."

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means "Penn's woods," and was so called after William Penn, its orignal owner.

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Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Total Population.
Alabama	996,992
Arkansas	484,471
California	560,247
Connecticut	537,454
Delaware	125,015
Florida	187,748
Georgia	1,184,109
Illinois	2,539,891
Indiana	1,680,637
Iowa	1,191,792
Kansas	364,399
Kentucky	1,321,011
Louisiana	726,915
Maine	626,915
Maryland	780,894
Massachusetts	1,457,351
Michigan	1,184,059
Minnesota	439,706
Mississippi	827,922
Missouri	1,721,295
Nebraska	122,993
Nevada	42,491
New Hampshire	318,300
New Jersey	906,096
New York	4,382,759
North Carolina	1,071,361
Ohio	2,665,260
Oregon	90,923
Pennsylvania	3,521,791
Rhode Island	217,353
South Carolina	705,606
Tennessee	1,258,520
Texas	818,579
Vermont	330,551
Virginia	1,225,163
West Virginia	442,014
Wisconsin	1,054,670
Total States	38,113,253
Arizona	9,658
Colorado	39,864
Dakota	14,181
District of Columbia	131,700
Idaho	14,999
Montana	20,595
New Mexico	91,874
Utah	86,786
Washington	23,955
Wyoming	9,118
Total Territories	442,730
Total United States	38,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Cities.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.	310,864
Chicago, Ill.	298,977
Baltimore, Md.	267,354
Boston, Mass.	250,526
Cincinnati, Ohio	216,239
New Orleans, La.	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.	117,714
Washington, D. C.	109,199
Newark, N. J.	105,059
Louisville, Ky.	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.	86,076
Jersey City, N. J.	82,546
Detroit, Mich.	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.	71,440
Albany, N. Y.	69,422
Providence, R. I.	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.	62,386
Allegheny, Pa.	53,180
Richmond, Va.	51,038
New Haven, Conn.	50,840
Charleston, S. C.	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.	48,244
Troy, N. Y.	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.	43,051
Worcester, Mass.	41,105
Lowell, Mass.	40,928
Memphis, Tenn.	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.	39,634
Hartford, Conn.	37,180
Scranton, Pa.	35,092
Reading, Pa.	33,930
Paterson, N. J.	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.	32,260
Mobile, Ala.	32,034
Toledo, Ohio	31,584
Portland, Me.	31,413
Columbus, Ohio	31,274
Wilmington, Del.	30,841
Dayton, Ohio	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.	28,921
Utica, N. Y.	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.	28,323
Savannah, Ga.	28,235
Lynn, Mass.	28,233
Fall River, Mass.	26,766

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POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Area in square Miles.	Population. 1870.	Population. 1875.	Miles R. R. 1872.
States.				
Alabama	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	.....	25
California	188,981	560,247	.....	1,013
Connecticut	4,674	537,454	.....	820
Delaware	2,120	125,015	.....	227
Florida	59,268	187,748	.....	466
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160
Kansas	81,318	364,399	528,349	1,760
Kentucky	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	857,039	539
Maine	31,776	626,915	.....	871
Maryland	11,184	780,894	.....	820
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606
Michigan*	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	.....	990
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	246,280	828
Nevada	112,090	42,491	52,540	593
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	.....	790
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265
New York	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740
Oregon	95,244	90,923	.....	159
Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	258,239	136
South Carolina	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,201
Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Texas	237,504	818,579	.....	865
Vermont	10,212	330,551	.....	675
Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,490
West Virginia	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,725
Total States	1,950,171	38,113,253	.....	59,587
Territories.				
Arizona	113,916	9,658	.....	.....
Colorado	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Dakota	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700	.....	*
Idaho	90,932	14,999	.....	.....
Montana	143,776	20,595	.....	.....
New Mexico	121,201	91,874	.....	.....
Utah	80,056	86,786	.....	375
Washington	69,944	23,955	.....	.....
Wyoming	93,107	9,118	.....	498
Total Territories.	965,032	442,730	.....	1,265
Aggregate of U. S.	2,915,203	38,555,983	.....	60,852

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

Population and Area.

Countries.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	Capitals.	Population.
China	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin	1,648,800
British Empire	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London	3,251,800
Russia	81,925,400	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg	667,000
United States with Alaska	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington	109,199
France	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna	833,900
Japan	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London	3,251,800
German Empire	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin	825,400
Italy	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome	244,484
Spain	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid	332,000
Brazil	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro	420,000
Turkey	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople	1,075,000
Mexico	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico	210,300
Sweden and Norway	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm	136,900
Persia	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran	120,000
Belgium	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels	314,100
Bavaria	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich	169,500
Portugal	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon	224,068
Holland	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague	90,100
New Grenada	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota	45,000
Chili	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago	115,400
Switzerland	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne	36,000
Peru	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima	160,100
Bolivia	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca	25,000
Argentine Republic	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres	177,800
Würtemburg	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart	91,600
Denmark	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen	162,042
Venezuela	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caraccas	47,000
Baden	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe	36,600
Greece	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens	43,400
Guatemala	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala	40,000
Ecuador	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito	70,000
Paraguay	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion	48,000
Hesse	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt	30,000
Liberia	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia	3,000
San Salvador	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador	15,000
Hayti	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince	20,000
Nicaragua	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua	10,000
Uruguay	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video	44,500
Honduras	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua	12,000
San Domingo	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo	20,000
Costa Rica	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose	2,000
Hawaii	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu	7,6[illegible]

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ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

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The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died siezed, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds of sale of real estate, five per cent. for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent. on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed *within one year* thereafter, are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.
3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of a family, would have been *exempt from execution.*

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz.:

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute to the public

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revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Eqalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent. *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

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JURISDICTION OF COURTS

DISTRICT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

CIRCUIT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

have jurisdiction in civil matters where $100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding $300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed *$100* or *the imprisonment thirty days.*

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a stutute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not otherwise provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed —time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by

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bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic laber kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

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There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice, containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

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But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the Township Clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any other person residing in his township.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisement need be made by the Trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township Trustees assess the damage, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the Trustees to the Circuit Court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence which, in the opinion of the Fence Viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more that twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the Fence Viewers (the township Trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insuf-

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ficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or re-build the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the Fence Viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land inclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desires to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the Fence Viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the Viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material withn six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the Clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of

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the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once with an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one-half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected or maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditor's office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of ——— County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at ——— and running thence ——— and terminating at ———, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be.)

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

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ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by party or parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his Duputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

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Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The Court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval betweeu the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st day of March, except in cases of field tenants or croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building or in some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ

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of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to rcover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces,	48	Sand	130
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseberries,	40	Sorghum Seed	30
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackberries,	32	Broom Corn Seed	30
Osage Orange Seed	32	Buckwheat	52
Millet Seed	45	Salt	50
Stone Coal	80	Barley	48
Lime	80	Corn Meal	48
Corn in the ear	70	Castor Beans	46
Wheat	60	Timothy Seed	45
Potatoes	60	Hemp Seed	44
Beans	60	Dried Peaches	33
Clover Seed	60	Oats	33
Onions	57	Dried Apples	24
Shelled Corn	56	Bran	20
Rye	56	Blue Grass Seed	14
Flax Seed	56	Hungarian Grass Seed	45
Sweet Potatoes	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

$—— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£—— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ℔ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ℔ lb, and Flour at $8@$12 ℔ bbl.

% for *per cent.*, and ♯ for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at $1.20@$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

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NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

$100. CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received. L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS: CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

$100. CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON, SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at $1.50		$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks " 30		60
Received payment,		$6 60

A. A. GRAHAM.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

$——. ———, Iowa, ———, 18—.

——— after date — promises to pay to the order of ———, —— dollars, at ———, for value received, with interest at ten per cent. per annum after —— until paid. Interest payable ——, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectable at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, $—— shall be allowed as attorney fees.

No. —. P. O. ———, ———.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. —. In —— Court of ——— County, Iowa, ———, of ——— County, Iowa, do hereby confess that —— justly indebted to ———, in the

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sum of ——— dollars, and the further sum of $—— as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent. from ———, and — hereby confess judgment against ——— as defendant in favor of said ———, for said sum of $——, and $—— as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the —— Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against —— with costs, and interest at 10 per cent. from ———, the interest to be paid ——.

Said debt and judgment being for ———.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And —— hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said ——— so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated ———, 18—. ——— ———.

——— ———.

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
——— County. }

——— being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to ——, and that — understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said ——— as aforesaid.

——— ———.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said ——— this —— day of ———, 18—. ——— ———, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, County of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

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In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, County of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.
GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or* the bill of sale *must be acknowledged and recorded.*

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the arm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

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NOTICE TO QUIT.

To JOHN WONTPAY:

You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy to wit:

[*Insert Description.*]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878. Landlord.

[*Reverse for Notice to Landlord.*]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the Township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars in bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also, each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in theTownship of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office, in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law —said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her

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life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and tesment, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa,
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five. CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa,
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(*Form No. 1.*)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, }
—— County, } ss.

I, ———, of the County of ——, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of ———, bearing date the —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, made and executed by ——— and ———, his wife, to said ——— on the following described Real Estate, in the County of ——, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of ——, and State of Iowa, on the —— day of ———,

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A. D. 18—, at —— o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book —— of Mortgage Records, on page ——, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full.

———. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, }
—— County, } ss.

Be it Remembered, That on this —— day of ———, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a ——— in and for said county, personally appeared ——, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged —— signature thereto to be —— voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and ——— seal, the day and year last above written. ———.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of —— County, and State of ——, in consideration of ——— dollars, in hand paid by ——— of —— County, and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said —— the following described premises, situated in the County ———, and State of ——, to wit: (here insert description,) and —— do hereby covenant with the said ——— that —— lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that —— have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and —— do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said ——— shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of —— certain promissory note for the sum of —— dollars.

One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.

And the said Mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed to —— day of ——, A. D. 18—.

——— ———.
——— ———.

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed —— by and between ——— of the county of —— and State of ——, part of the first part, and ——— of the county of —— and State of —— party of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of —— dollars, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, —— heirs and

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assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate situated in the county of —— and State of ——, described as follows, to-wit:

(*Here insert description.*)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from encumbrance and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This Instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

First. Said first part agree to pay said —— or order ————

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within —— days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of —— dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure and shall be made by the Sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, constructed and adjudged by the laws of ———, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

——— ———,

——— ———.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this —— day of ——, A. D. 187–, by and between ————, of the county of ———, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and ————, of the county of ———, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first

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part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to wit:

[*Here insert description.*]

for the term of ——— from and after the — day of ——, A. D. 187–, at the ——— rent of ——— dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit:

[*Here insert Terms.*]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to destrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3,612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenantable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons —— family, or in —— employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that —— will use the said premises as a ———, and for no other purposes whatever; and that —— especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that —— will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all —— rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that ——— will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damage by fire, and the depredations of animals; that —— will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of —— family, or in —— employ, excepted; and that at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, —— will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

——— ——— ——— ———

FORM OF NOTE.

$——— ——— —, 18—.

On or before the — day of ——, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay ——— ——— or order, ——— dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, at ———. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. On failure to pay interest within —— days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once.

——— ———

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CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County, and State of—— in consideration of —— dollars, in hand paid by ———, of —— County and State of —— do hereby sell and convey unto the said ——— the following described personal property, now in the possession of ——— in the county —— and State of ——, to wit:

[*Here insert Description.*]

And —— do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of —— certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of —— dollars,

One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including $—— Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the —— day of ———, 18—. ——— ———.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.] ——— ———.

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County and State of ——, in consideration of the sum of ——— Dollars, in hand paid by ——— of ——, County and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said ——— and to —— heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of ——, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[*Here insert description.*]

And I do hereby covenant with the said ——— that — lawfully seized in fee simple, of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the —— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

IN PRESENCE OF

—— ——
—— ——
—— ——

——— ———
——— ———

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

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QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of —— County, State of ——, in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, to — in hand paid by ———, of —— County, State of ——, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge,have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said ——— and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this —— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

——— ———

——— ———

——— ———

——— ———

——— ———

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County, and State of —— am held and firmly bound unto ——— of —— County, and State of ——, in the sum of ——— Dollars, to be paid to the said ———, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the —— day of ——— A. D. 18 —.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of ——— Dollars,

One note for $——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

and pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of —— and State of Iowa, described as follows, to wit: [here insert description,] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee terminate his liability under the bond and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

——— ———

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

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CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific, religious or missionary purposes, may make, sign and acknowledge, before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds in this State, and have recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of Trustees, Directors or Managers to conduct the same, and the names of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of such society for the first year of its existence.

Upon filing for record the certificate, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall, by virtue hereof, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons capable of suing and being sued, and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change at pleasure; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing and holding real and personal estate, and of making by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with law.

The society so incorporated may, annually or oftener, elect from its members its Trustees, Directors or Managers at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such Trustees, Directors or Managers, by death, resignation or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society. When the body corporate consists of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary institution, which is or may be established in the State, and which is or may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of any synod, conference, association or other ecclesiastical body in such State, established agreeably to the laws thereof, such ecclesiastical body may nominate and appoint such Trustees, Directors or Managers, according to usages of the appointing body, and may fill any vacancy which may occur among such Trustees, Directors or Managers; and when any such institution may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of two or more of such synods, conferences, associations or other ecclesiastical bodies, such bodies may severally nominate and appoint such proportion of such Trustees, Directors or Managers as shall be agreed upon by those bodies immediately concerned. And any vacancy occurring among such appointees last named, shall be filled by the synod, conference, association or body having appointed the last incumbent.

In case any election of Trustees, Directors or Managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but such election may take place on any other day directed by such by-laws.

Any corporation formed under this chapter shall be capable of taking, holding or receiving property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever; but no person leaving a wife,

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child or parent, shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his estate after the payment of his debts, and such device or bequest shall be valid only to the extent of such one-fourth.

Any corporation in this State of an academical character, the memberships of which shall consist of lay members and pastors of churches, delegates to any synod, conference or council holding its annual meetings alternately in this and one or more adjoining States, may hold its annual meetings for the election of officers and the transaction of business in any adjoining State to this, at such place therein as the said synod, conference or council shall hold its annual meetings; and the elections so held and business so transacted shall be as legal and binding as if held and transacted at the place of business of the corporation in this State.

The provisions of this chapter shall not extend or apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the Recorder, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated society in the county.

The Trustees, Directors or stockholders of any existing benevolent, charitable, scientific, missionary or religious corporation, may, by conforming to the requirements of Section 1095 of this chapter, re-incorporate themselves or continue their existing corporate powers, and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so re-incorporated or continued.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

No intoxicating liquors (alcohol, spirituous and vinous liquors), except wine manufactured from grapes, currants or other fruit grown in the State, shall be manufactured or sold, except for mechanical, medicinal, culinary or sacramental purposes; and even such sale is limited as follows:

Any citizen of the State, except hotel keepers, keepers of saloons, eating houses, grocery keepers and confectioners, is permitted to buy and sell, within the county of his residence, such liquors for such mechanical, etc., purposes only, provided he shall obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors. In order to get that consent, he must get a certificate from a majority of the electors of the town or township or ward in which he desires to sell, that he is of good moral character, and a proper person to sell such liquors.

If the Board of Supervisors grant him permission to sell such liquors, he must give bonds, and shall not sell such liquors at a greater profit than thirty-three per cent. on the cost of the same. Any person having a permit to sell, shall make, on the last Saturday of every month, a return in writing to the Auditor of the county, showing the kind and quantity of the liquors purchased by him since the date of his last report, the price paid, and the amount of freights paid on the same; also the kind and quantity of liquors sold by him since the date of his last report; to whom sold; for what purpose and at what price; also the kind and quantity of liquors on hand; which report shall be sworn to by the person having the permit, and shall be kept by the Auditor, subject at all times to the inspection of the public.

No person shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors, including wine or beer, to any minor, for any purpose whatever, except upon written order of parent, guardian or family physician; or sell the same to an intoxicated person or a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

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Any person who shall mix any intoxicating liquor with any beer, wine or cider, by him sold, and shall sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, such mixture, shall be punished as for sale of intoxicating liquor.

But nothing in the chapter containing the laws governing the sale or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be construed to forbid the sale by the importer thereof of foreign intoxicating liquor, imported under the authority of the laws of the United States, regarding the importation of such liquors, and in accordance with such laws; provided that such liquor, at the time of the sale by the importer, remains in the original casks or packages in which it was by him imported, and in quantities not less than the quantities in which the laws of the United States require such liquors to be imported, and is sold by him in such original casks or packages, and in said quantities only.

All payment or compensation for intoxicating liquor sold in violation of the laws of this State, whether such payments or compensation be in money, goods, lands, labor, or anything else whatsoever, shall be held to have been received in violation of law and equity and good conscience, and to have been received upon a valid promise and agreement of the receiver, in consideration of the receipt thereof, to pay on demand, to the person furnishing such consideration, the amount of the money on the just value of the goods or other things.

All sales, transfers, conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which, either in whole or in part, shall have been made on account of intoxicating liquors sold contrary to law, shall be utterly null and void.

Negotiable paper in the hands of holders thereof, in good faith, for valuable consideration, without notice of any illegality in its inception or transfer, however, shall not be affected by the above provisions. Neither shall the holder of land or other property who may have taken the same in good faith, without notice of any defect in the title of the person from whom the same was taken, growing out of a violation of the liquor law, be affected by the above provision.

Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support, by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, has a right of action against any person who shall, by selling intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained as well as exemplary damages.

For any damages recovered, the personal and real property (except homestead, as now provided) of the person against whom the damages are recovered, as well as the premises or property, personal or real, occupied and used by him, with consent and knowledge of owner, either for manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, shall be liable.

The only other exemption, besides the homestead, from this sweeping liability, is that the defendant may have enough for the support of his family for six months, to be determined by the Township Trustee.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold within two miles of the corporate limits of any municipal corporation, except at wholesale, for the purpose of shipment to places outside of such corporation and such two-mile limits. The power of the corporation to prohibit or license sale of liquors not prohibited by law is extended over the two miles.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold on the day on which any election is held under the laws of this State, within two miles of the place where said election is held; except only that any person holding a permit may sell upon the prescription of a practicing physician.

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SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the *nature of a contract* of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to *pay a certain sum* for the work described; the *consideration is concurrent* that the publisher shall *publish the book named*, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. *The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown.* These should be *carefully examined before subscribing*, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too *often exaggerated statements of the agent*, who is *merely employed* to *solicit subscriptions*, for which he is usually *paid a commission* for each subscriber, and has *no authority to change or alter* the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the *agent assume* to agree to make the subscription conditional or *modify or change the agreement of the publisher*, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to *bind the principal*, the *subscriber* should see that such condition or changes are stated *over or in connection with his signature*, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can *not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore *important* that all *persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.*

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents *appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode*, and *have no authority* to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They *can not collect money*, or agree that payment may be made in *anything else but money.* They *can not extend* the time of payment *beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal* for the *payment of expenses* incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, *before signing* their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would *examine carefully what it is;* if they can not read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.

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STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE OF IOWA (CENSUS OF 1875.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Improved Land.	No. of Acres Unimproved Land.	No. of Acres under Cultivation in 1874.	Spring Wheat.		Winter Wheat.		Indian Corn.		Oats.		Value of Products of Farm in Dollars.
				No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd	
Appanoose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13756	387816	$[illegible]
Alamakee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	181	1904	[illegible]	[illegible]	12776	442829	[illegible]
Audubon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	57	[illegible]	[illegible]	788	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17047	[illegible]	7	174	25134	[illegible]	3951	141203	[illegible]
Adair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4455	159779	[illegible]
Buena Vista	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	2791	67009	[illegible]
Benton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15490	445050	[illegible]
Boone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	54	46131	[illegible]	10101	404639	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.827	421719	[illegible]
Bremer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	14259	518571	[illegible]
Black Hawk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	16804	578196	[illegible]
Buchanan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	17431	530309	[illegible]
Clay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	4436	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cherokee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	3545	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	9079	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crawford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	2002	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20213	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cerro Gordo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	7199	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clayton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickasaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	63	[illegible]	[illegible]	11741	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carroll	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	55	[illegible]	[illegible]	12817	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calhoun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2993	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13643	345307	[illegible]
Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	817	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10555	344551	[illegible]
Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	84	1130	[illegible]	[illegible]	25115	643822	[illegible]
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9242	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	20577	653113	[illegible]
Dickinson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	2103	[illegible]	45354
Dallas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9997	335124	[illegible]
Emmet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15244
Floyd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	15461	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fayette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20770	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	9532	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5419	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grundy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	11586	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	41	[illegible]	[illegible]	4227	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guthrie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	510	[illegible]	[illegible]	4145	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hardin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	10982	[illegible]	[illegible]
Humboldt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	3871	[illegible]	[illegible]
Howard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	10210	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harrison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3402	69140	[illegible]
Hancock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	1.53	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	5108	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13393	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	455	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11756	319071	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	491	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	521156	[illegible]
Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	1174	[illegible]	[illegible]	17700	524197	[illegible]
Jasper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	15367	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	409	[illegible]	[illegible]	18200	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14005	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kossuth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5143	27857	[illegible]
Lee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11817	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12665	342164	[illegible]
Lyon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	54	[illegible]	[illegible]	3177	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	160	[illegible]	[illegible]	22670	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6792	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitchell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	14078	[illegible]	[illegible]
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HISTORY OF APPANOOSE COUNTY.

THE DRAGOON TRAIL.

The first visit ever made by white men, so far as can now be ascertained, within the limits of Appanoose County, was during the summer of 1832, by a company of dragoons, who left Davenport for a reconnaissance as far west as the site of Fort Leavenworth. The company proceeded southwesterly, to the Des Moines, crossing near where Agency City now stands; thence by the points now occupied by Drakeville and Moulton, and then west of southwest, through Appanoose, passing into Missouri near the southwest corner of Franklin Township. Not a foot of their route, after leaving Davenport, had been organized into civil divisions, and they had not seen a white settler for nearly a hundred miles when they reached the present limits of Appanoose. They were alone in the wilderness, and their horses' feet crushed the grass never before trodden save by the deer of the forest, the half-wild Indian pony or the moccasined foot of the red man. The Sacs and Foxes, who peeped out from behind their leafy barricades to see the dusty cavalcade troop by, well knew that erelong the Commissioners would come to enact the solemn farce of treating with them for their hunting-grounds; that the smoke of the emigrant's camp-fire would soon be kindled in every grove of their fair possession.

Little the dragoons cared, as they made their camp at the spring southwest of Cincinnati, what the Indians thought, and little they dreamed of the mighty tidal wave of emigration in their rear. The camp-kettles were swung, the horses picketed and sentinels placed. Supper was dispatched, and after an hour spent over various packs of cards, the tired horsemen rolled themselves in their blankets and went to sleep under the soft light of the stars that winked to each other from every quarter of the firmament, as if they knew more than the slumbering soldiers about the wonderful future of Iowa. Perhaps the stars could have foretold who would follow this party—who would seek homes on the prairies and along the streams of Appanoose; but if they could, they withheld their knowledge, and in the morning the soldiers broke camp and passed into Missouri, leaving a faint trail through the southern limits of the county, and the fragments of the unburnt fagots at their camping-place as the only evidence that the occupation of the Indian country by the Anglo-Saxon had begun. But the sun of the Nineteenth Century was mounting toward the meridian, and these soldiers were here because their masters needed more elbow-room.

It is stated that an uncle of Dr. Stevenson, Jr., of Centerville, was a member of this company.

THE BEE TRACE.

Joseph Shaddon, now a resident of Putnam County, Mo., has stated to Dr. Sturdivant, of Cincinnati, that he hunted over a considerable portion of Appanoose County in 1833, and found deer and turkeys very abundant. The dra-

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goon-trail was noticed by him east of the Chariton, probably in the neighborhood of Moulton, and he is probably the first civilian who ever entered the limits of this county.

The State of Missouri was tolerably well settled at that early day, and many of its citizens had been reared to an intimate knowledge of hunting and woodcraft. The hunter's instinct is a powerful one, and the sons of the "b'ar hunters" of Kentucky could not repress the desire to plunge into the wilderness in search of game, and to follow the streams toward their origin, for honey in the summer and for beaver in the fall. Hence, when people came into the county in search of claims, they found two trails, the route taken by the dragoons, and the other, with a general northern direction, passing near the present post office of Bee Trace, and known by the Missourians by that name. This may have been, originally, an Indian trail. The first settlers say that this was a tolerably well-defined wagon-road as far north as Bee Trace, and that it could be followed easily into Taylor Township. The marks of wagon-wheels could be distinguished leading off toward the groves all along the "bee trace," the wagons having probably been brought into the wilderness to carry off the honey to be found in the timber.

Another "bee trace" ran from Missouri diagonally through Davis County, and terminated in the vicinity of the present town of Unionville.

Who made these two trails is a matter of little moment to the present population of Appanoose. Those who came in search of bee-trees cared little for the fertile soil and its capacity for supplying the farmers of to-day with the comforts of life. The bee-hunters were more concerned about the exchange value of beeswax for gunpowder and whisky than for the desirability of this region for settlement.

It is stated that Joseph Shaddon, now a resident of Putnam County, Mo., visited the region along the Chariton in the year 1833, and if so, was among the very first to enter what is now Appanoose County. The best attested visit along the "bee trace" was that made by William Kirby, who, in the fall of 1839, entered Appanoose County a considerable distance on this route. He found large numbers of bee-trees, and he took home to Putnam County a large store of honey. On this trip he made a claim on the ground afterward taken by Mr. Perkins, and now covered partly by additions to Centerville. His failure to remove hither was on account of his wife's objections to go so far from other settlements.

THE FIRST CABIN.

By common consent, the honor of the first settlement of this county is ascribed to Col. James Wells, in 1839; but the historian, after careful investigation, while admitting that this gentleman was the first permanent settler, has decided to date the first occupation by a white man in 1838. In that year, Ewen Kirby, a young Missourian, having decided to traffic with the Indians, came nearly to the edge of the Indian boundary, as understood at that time, and built a cabin near the east line of Township 67, Range 18, just inside of Pleasant Township, and about due east of where Cincinnati now stands. Hither he removed his family and remained two years. In addition to his barter business he cultivated a small-truck patch. When he left, it is stated with positiveness, that he burned down his cabin. There is reasonableness in this statement, for the out-settlement of Missouri was only about ten miles distant.

THE FIRST WHITE CHILD.

The first white child born in this county was a daughter to Ewen Kirby and wife, in the fall of 1838, and the matron who officiated at this interesting event

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was Mrs. Caughran, of Putnam County, Mo., who lived eight or nine miles away. The girl lived, was named Elizabeth, and is now living at Macon, Mo., the wife of Mr. Tate.

This event, and the building of the first cabin, noted above, were furnished by Mrs. William Kirby, an aunt of Elizabeth, and are unquestionably true; for Mrs. Kirby was living not far away at the time, and, as stated above, her own husband ascended the "bee-trace" two years later.

Before passing to other subjects, Mrs. Kirby should not be rudely dismissed. This aged lady, with her parents, settled in Missouri in 1817, she being then ten years of age, and has resided near the Iowa line and in Appanoose County for about forty years. She is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Worthington, in Caldwell Township, with a memory far brighter and more accurate than many people at forty. October 28, 1878, this lady threaded her needle, in the writer's presence, without spectacles; and in an interview two hours long furnished many interesting facts, which will be given in their place, and, most likely, without further credit to her. This is the lady mentioned above who refused to remove to where Centerville now stands in 1839, for she had known the hardships of pioneer life in her younger days, and was determined that her children should have some opportunity for education. But she is now a resident of the county, and her neighbors and family sincerely trust that she may live many happy years more among them.

THE MORMONS EMIGRATE.

Several pages of this work might be devoted to the rise and progress of that most peculiar religious sect, the Mormons. It is not the province of this book, however, to treat any subject of present living moment in a fuller or more comprehensive manner than the bare recital of facts, and then only so far as those facts are introductory to the real history of the county.

Whether Mormonism is right or wrong, in the abstract, is neither here nor there. That such a faith is entertained by a large number of people in this country, and that periodic waves of immigration in its interest sweep over the continent, going to the far western abode of the leaders of the sect, are well-known facts. It is to one of those spasmodic occurrences that this is prefatory.

Before relating the incidents which form a part of the history of Appanoose County, a thought or two is premised relative to the inception of the scheme of Mormonism and the remarkable experiences which befell the followers of that faith.

Joseph Smith, the founder of the sect, sprang from an obscure family in Sharon, Windsor Co., Vt. He was born December 23, 1805. When he was but ten years of age, his family moved to Palmyra, N. Y., where they bore the reputation of being a visionary set. Joseph was regarded with the least favor of any of the family. He began at an early age to "see visions," and claimed to be invested with supernatural powers. He was worthless in all practical matters, his education was neglected and he began to exercise his taste for digging for hidden treasure.

In 1823, Smith discovered the plates from which was prepared the Book of Mormon. The book was printed in 1830.

The first organized church of the new dispensation was formed at Manchester, N. Y., April 6, 1830. The society was composed of but few persons outside of Smith's family.

The next society was created at Kirkland, Ohio, whither Smith moved in 1831. Here the numbers were greatly augmented.

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In 1832, the first Presidency, as it was called, was established in the community, with Smith, Rigdon and Williams as equal authorities.

Brigham Young joined the band at this time, and at once exerted a marked influence. He was soon afterward ordained Elder. He was then thirty-four years old and was very successful in drawing converts to the church.

A costly temple was erected at Kirkland and dedicated in 1836.

Orson Hyde and Heber C. Kimball were sent out to England as missionaries, and the ranks were recruited largely from that section; Wales contributed largely toward the membership.

In 1838, Smith and Rigdon were compelled to leave Ohio because of financial embarrassments. They went to Missouri, where numerous Mormons had already congregated. It was at this time that many of the sect forsook the leadership of Smith, and charged him with grave offenses.

The Mormons began to make their settlement at "Far West," on Grand River, in 1836, where they started a town, called "Adam-on-Diamond," and it is quite probable that a good many of the converts to that faith, who emigrated thither from northern and Central Illinois, followed the dragoon trail southwest through Appanoose. The settlement was a large one, and was looked upon with great disfavor by the Missourians. A collision arose at an election in 1839, which resulted in the State militia being called out in large numbers, and, in the winter of 1839–40, the Mormons relinquished the farms they had improved along Grand River, and a large number of them removed to Commerce, Illinois, during the most inclement part of that season, followed by the others in the following spring.

The movement of the "Saints" was by several routes, during 1839 and 1840, one of the principal roads selected being that taken by the dragoons in 1832, and large parties passed through Appanoose County during those years, on their way toward Commerce or Nauvoo, which location had been fixed upon by the rulers of that sect as the future Canaan. So numerous were the emigrants that when the settlers came they found a well-beaten road already prepared through the southern part of the county, and which is usually referred to in the old records as the "Mormon Trail."

THE INDIAN OCCUPANTS.

About a hundred years before the Black Hawk war in 1832, in which the whole territory east of the Mississippi was taken for all time from the control of the red man, the soil now occupied by Appanoose County was the hunting-ground of the Iowa Indians, the Sacs and the Foxes. The Fox Indians were mercilessly and relentlessly driven out of Canada, the movement for that purpose beginning in 1714, and continuing with great vigor under De Louvigney, who gave them a terrible defeat on Fox River. In 1728, De Lignerie drove them further westward, and in 1746, the most of the tribe, who had escaped with their lives, crossed the Mississippi. Some time after this date, the Sacs, who had formed a union in New York with the Iroquois, and had dislodged the Illinois tribes from their grounds, which extended as far west as the Des Moines, crossed the Mississippi, also, and formed a close alliance with the Foxes.

The Iowas were at one time identified with the Sacs of Rock River, but for some cause they separated and started out as a band by themselves. The eight leading families of this band formed classes, or parties, known by the names of the different animals or birds, which they chose as the types or symbols of their respective families—the Eagle, the Pigeon, the Wolf, the Bear, the Elk, the Beaver, the Buffalo and the Snake—and were known severally in their tribe

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by the peculiar manner in which they cut their hair. The Eagle family was marked by two locks of hair on the front part of the head and one on the back left part; the Wolf family had scattered bunches of hair left, representing islands whence their families were supposed to have sprung; the Bear family left one side of the hair of the head much longer than the other; the Buffalo family left a strip of long hair from the front to the rear part of the head, with two bunches on each side to represent horns; and so on through all the families.

For a time the Iowas occupied common hunting grounds with the Sacs and Foxes, but feuds eventually sprang up between them, and they became greatly diminished in numbers and strength by their powerful enemies. The principal village of the Iowa nation was on the Des Moines, in what is now Van Buren County, and on the site of the town of Iowaville. This was the scene of the last great battle between the Iowas and the Sacs and Foxes, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. This battle resulted in a crushing defeat to the Iowas, who were driven west of the Des Moines in dismay, having lost, in killed and prisoners, a large portion of their numerical strength.

The following account has been given of the battle:

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was brought on in the daytime, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well-settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle-field is a level river-bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing down to a point at either end. The main area of the bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river-side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of the prairie, and near the river-bank, was situated the Iowa village, and about two miles above the town, and near the middle of the prairie, is situated a small neutral ground, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and brush growing on its summit. In the rear of this mound lay a belt of wet prairie, which, at the time spoken of, was covered with a dense crop of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie, on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river-bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and portions thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war-party made their way in the night, and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day, and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victims might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned, the Iowas had their race-course, where they diverted themselves with the excitements of the horse, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises, mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them, this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the

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race-ground, leaving most of their arms in the village, and their old men and women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-pa-ho, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river-bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush, to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men, whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk, with his forces, reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping-knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire-brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire-arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-pa-ho leaped from their couchant position in the grass, and sprang tiger-like upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect, if possible, their wives and children from the attacks of a merciless assailant. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and they only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring elements; and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with a maddening despair. Their wives and children, who had been spared the general massacre, were prisoners, and, together with their arms, were in the hands of the victors, and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek hills."

TREATIES.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting-grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes, and, after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chein, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespass upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, the Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities.

The boundary line, as surveyed by the terms of the treaty of 1825, was thus fixed: Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank

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of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet or Big Sioux River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

On the 15th of July, 1830, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also ceded, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles in width, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

Thus the Southern boundary of the "Neutral Ground" was established to pass near Vinton and Fort Dodge, and Appanoose became a part of the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, under the protection of the National Government.

In 1832, the Sacs and Foxes relinquished a strip of country fifty miles wide bordering on the Mississippi, from Minnesota to Missouri, and accepted in exchange a reservation of 400 sections lying along the Iowa River. In 1836, the Indians ceded a strip lying alongside of the land relinquished in 1832, twenty-five miles wide in the center and terminating in a point at each end. Another treaty was made with the allied tribes in 1837, by which they agreed to dispose of all their lands lying south of the "Neutral Ground," but the bargain was not consummated.

The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox Agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty, the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to remove at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the rest the spring following. In the fall of 1843, under the stipulations of this treaty, a line was surveyed northward from the Missouri State line, by George W. Harrison, which passed by the red rocks of the Des Moines, about one mile west of the present town of that name.

THT FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

The first person to take and reside upon a claim within the present limits of Appanoose was Col. James Wells, who selected a location in Section 16, Township 67, Range 16, and built a cabin thereon in the summer or fall of 1839. His family accompanied him, and this household comprised the sum total of settlement during that year. Two years afterward, Col. Wells began the construction of a saw-mill on his claim.

During 1841, Adolphus Stevens made a claim not far from Wells, and Austin Jones also settled near by in the same year. Mr. Stevens still resides on the claim made by him thirty-seven years ago. Jones only remained a few years, and emigrated to California. It is stated that Jack Klinkenbeard made a claim near Stevens the same year.

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In the summer of 1841, J. F. Stratton came into Appanoose, leaving his family at St. Francisville, Mo., in search of a claim, a portion of which he laid on Section 2, Township 67, Range 18, a little over a mile east of the present town of Cincinnati. Here he built a cabin and then returned to Missouri, expecting to remove soon. This was the first claim made west of the Chariton River.

The statement has been made that Jack Vinton made a claim near the spring, one mile southwest of Cincinnati, as early as 1837, and that he used to keep the Mormons passing to and fro, but Mr. Stratton says he visited the spring in 1841, and that there was no evidence of any one ever having lived there. It is very likely that Vinton hunted in that vicinity in the year claimed, but it is quite certain that he did not settle. Mr. Stratton says the only settler in that neighborhood was a Mr. Robinson, who lived about two miles south of the spring, and just over the boundary line. Mr. Stratton adds that he left his chest of tools with Robinson while looking about for a claim.

Soon after this and probably the same year, a man named Moore built a log house in what is now Caldwell Township, in the south part of the county. He subsequently, against his will, exchanged his home for one in the Penitentiary of Missouri, being sent there for horse-stealing.

About the same time, William Level settled in the same vicinity, who was accused of having more wives than the law recognized as proper for one man to have. He was arrested and confined in jail in Putnam County, Mo. After his arrest, a stranger rode up and inquired of one of his boys for the father. The boy said they had taken him to jail. "What for?" asked the stranger. "For keeping Jane," replied the lad. It would seem, from this, that the pioneer settlers were determined to maintain a high code of morality.

William and his wife had taken a girl to raise, as the story runs, and when she grew up, William made a wife of her by brevet. His other wife submitted for a while, but they soon quarreled, and Level built a new house for the young woman. When arrested, he was found guilty, and sentenced to a term in jail. There was no jail, and the Deputy Sheriff kept him as a clerk in a little store. Wilson, his jailer, was a kind-hearted man, and allowed Level the use of a horse every Saturday evening to ride home and stay with his families over Sunday. He remained two or three years and migrated, afterward going to California, taking both wives with him in all his journeyings. The brevet wife bore him two or three children. Dr. Worthington, who gives the above, says he has treated both women in his professional capacity. The imprisonment of Level is believed to have been in 1844.

William Cooksey and family settled not far from Col. Wells, either in the fall of 1841 or spring of 1842, and in the latter year, Solomon Hobbs made a claim in Township 67, Range 17, and Robert Caughran and George Buckner also made locations in the southern part of the county.

Various others built shanties in different parts of the county in the spring of 1842, and planted patches of corn and potatoes; but this was surreptitiously done, for, by the terms of the treaty of 1836, no white person could settle on Indian lands, and, by the treaty of 1842, the whites were again prohibited from settling on the lands purchased in that year, until May 1, 1843, or even to carry an ax into the Indian country. A party of dragoons from the post at Agency, on the Des Moines, visited Appanoose County, in the summer of 1842, warned off the settlers and destroyed their improvements. How, then, did Wells, Stephens, Cooksey, Jones, Buckner and Caughran manage to hold their claims?

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THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Joint Resolution No. 7, passed in February, 1844, recites that, in the fall and winter of 1839, an unjust claim was made by the Governor of Missouri to a portion of territory lying within the limits of Iowa; that the Marshal of Iowa, acting by National as well as Territorial authority, had called for an armed posse to preserve peace and to resist the encroachment of Missouri authority within the well-known limits of Iowa; that several hundred patriotic citizens had obeyed the Marshal's summons late in 1839, marching in an inclement season; that an account of the expenses had been taken by a United States official, but had not then been liquidated. These things having been recited, Hon. A. C. Dodge, then Territorial Delegate in Congress, was called upon, not only to secure pay for the volunteers, but for the Marshal's services as well, "in preserving the peace and protecting the southern boundary of Iowa."

Chapter 23, Laws of 1846, approved January 17, recites the fact of the arrest of the Sheriff of Davis County by the authorities of Missouri, and the probability of litigation arising from the dispute between Iowa and Missouri. The Governor was accordingly authorized to draw upon the Territorial Treasurer for $1,500 to defray counsel fees in cases where either the Territory or its citizens might be a party against Missouri.

Chapter 3, Laws of the First General Assembly, approved January 16, 1847, authorizes the Governor to agree with the State of Missouri for the commencement and speedy termination of a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States to determine the true location of the boundary line between the two States. The sum of $1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of the same.

This dispute arose in consequence of two surveys having been made of the northern boundary of Missouri, the first begun at the head of the rapids in the river Des Moines, and the second at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi. The difference between the initial points was nearly nine miles. Missouri having elected to assume the northern line as her boundary, and Iowa the southern line as hers, there was, of course, a conflict of jurisdiction over a strip of country nearly nine miles in width, it being claimed by both Iowa and Missouri. The line claimed by Missouri passed very nearly through the railway junction at Centerville.

The above peculiar condition of the southern part of the county enabled the persons we have mentioned to remain by claiming to be within the limits of Missouri, and consequently outside of the Indian boundary. The soldiers would, of course, not exceed their orders, and these settlers were allowed to remain.

As long as the boundary question remained unadjusted, people did not care to invest much money in "Chaldea," or Centerville; for, if Missouri's claim should be established, Appanoose County would certainly remove its seat of justice further north. But the pacific disposition of Iowa having been reciprocated by Missouri, people had no fear of the result of the litigation, and were willing to invest in Centerville. Hence the growth of this town may be said to have begun with the termination of the boundary dispute.

This vexed question was not settled till 1850, when the boundary was established by commissioners, who had the line carefully surveyed. Posts were erected a mile apart, every tenth post being of iron. One of these, the one-hundredth, stands in the eastern part of Section 22, Caldwell.

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Accounts do not now agree as to the actual amount of war waged in 1839. One writer asserts that a martial spirit pervaded Van Buren County; troops were organized, and history records no war more bloodless than the one which ensued, in which Van Buren took a conspicuous part, some of her citizens acquiring great distinction as officers. After a manifestation of the most undoubted pluck and heroism on the part of the Iowa troops, and the exhaustion of the supply of liquors on both sides, an armistice was declared, and it was agreed to submit to the arbitrament of the Supreme Court.

Dr. Sturdivant's father served as a volunteer in this campaign, and the Doctor says the above is not a fair account of the matter; that the Iowa men were orderly and strictly obedient to discipline, being well aware of the possible results that might follow from a collision between the two armed forces. The Iowa men were anxious for peace, if possible; but no less determined to maintain the boundary as they understood it.

Dr. J. H. Worthington, of Caldwell, was one of the Missouri heroes, and says the cause of the assembling of forces was owing to the arrest of the Clark County (Missouri) Sheriff by the Sheriff of Van Buren County. The two officers met on the disputed strip while collecting taxes, and the Van Buren man bagged the other, who was sent to jail at Iowa City. The Clark County citizens wanted their Sheriff back, and Dr. Worthington says the two forces marched near enough so that chance rifle-shots could be heard from the opposing lines. But the Clark County Court did not wish to precipitate a bloody struggle among neighbors, and appointed a commission, composed of Col. Mitchell, Judge Wagner and Col. Rutherford, to treat with the Iowa Legislature, then in session at Burlington, for a release of their Sheriff, and also to secure peace, if possible. The basis of agreement, as remembered by the Doctor, was that the Sheriff should be released, and that Missouri should continue to collect the taxes on the disputed strip until the matter should be adjusted, when, if Missouri lost the case, the money so collected should be refunded to Iowa. The Commission succeeded in their delicate negotiations, and the internecine strife was over.

FURTHER SETTLEMENT.

The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new territory. As soon as the country was opened for settlement, the western borders of the Black Hawk Purchase, up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land-hunters and immigrants seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies, extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory it contained 150,000 people.

"Manifest Destiny" ought to have been engraved beneath "E Pluribus Unum," and never was a greater realization of the truth of the words than in the settlement of Iowa. The movements of population in ancient times to those of the nineteenth century were as the hovel of the Italian peasant compared to the grandeur of the Vatican, by which he passes daily. The Anglo-Saxon is ever pressing westward. From the prehistoric time, when the Aryan people first turned their backs upon the Himalayas, the white man has marched

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westward, always westward, until he has almost accomplished his journey's end —the circuit of the globe. He is already standing at the Golden Gate, looking out upon the Pacific, and erelong he shall arrive at the home of his forefathers, his pilgrimage accomplished. What then?

May 1, 1843, there was no longer any prohibition to settlement in any part of Appanoose. In the spring of this year, J. F. Stratton returned to Appanoose, accompanied by his brother Joseph. He had decided to abandon the claim he had made in 1841, owing to his repugnance to the institution of slavery and his fear that the claim might be left within the Missouri boundary. Accordingly, he made a new claim in Sections 2 and 10, Township 69, Range 16 (Udell), where, assisted by his brother, he built a cabin. This accomplished, he returned to Missouri for his family, leaving his brother in charge of the claim.

The other settlers during this year were J. B. Packard, who selected a claim in what is now Sharon Township; George W. Perkins, who settled near the site of Centerville, and made preparations to start a nursery; James Manson, who made a selection within the present limits of Bellair Township.

John and William Crow, John W. Clancy, William Money, Samuel and Stephen Trimble, located in what is now Udell Township.

James Wright, William Bratton and Jehiel Troxell located within the present limits of Washington.

Josiah B. Packard, William Packard, B. L. Packard, E. A. Packard, J. M. Packard and John F. Overstreet chose claims bordering along Chariton, in the timber which was afterward called Packard's Grove.

Thomas Wilson, William S. Manson and Thomas G. Manson made their claims in the vicinity of the little stream subsequently called Monson's Branch, and did some work in improving, but did not bring their families from Lee County till 1844.

Indeed, this was the case with several others who came to make their claims during this year. The Crows, like the rest, had but little means; so leaving their families in their new cabins in the wilderness, they started out for the settlements along the Des Moines in search of work. Their families were left to the oversight of Mr. Stratton, and when the men returned they requited his services by presents of flour, which proved very acceptable.

PROBABLY A HORSE-THIEF.

Mr. Stratton relates that while on his way to Appanoose in 1843, and just before reaching the Mormon trail, he went in advance of his brother, expecting soon to come to the trail. Becoming weary, he lay down in the tall grass to wait for the wagon. Soon he heard the tramp of horses' feet just north of him, and looking out saw a travel-stained, hard-looking customer on horseback and leading another horse, riding by at a moderate gait. Mr. Stratton hailed him, and asked him to stop, but the fellow made no reply, and urged his horses into a trot. Stratton again bade him stop, at the same time raising his rifle, but the fellow at this menace started his horses into a gallop, and was soon out of sight.

In this connection, it is stated that in the fall of 1843, some of the Caughrans, John Johnson, Ewen Kirby and a few others, living within the present limits of Missouri, ascended the "bee trace" some distance, with the avowed intention of driving off several settlers, whom they accused loudly of having harbored several suspicious characters. Their forward march was quite valorous, but they found their antagonists more plucky than they had expected, and beat a precipitate retreat homeward. Had they not done so, they would have been lucky to get home alive.

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FOUND DEAD.

In 1842, or the following year, Col. Wells found a man dead not very far from Kirkendall's cabin. The body was in a sitting posture, leaning against a tree, and the head bent forward. Investigation showed that a bullet from some unknown marksman had penetrated the man's brain. One hand held an open memorandum-book, and beneath the other was a pencil on the ground. The entries resembled the notes of some one looking up lands; but as the township lines had not yet been laid, this seemed inexplicable. It is barely possible that the man had been riding away a horse not his own, had been followed, captured and put to death, and that the entries had been made by his executioners, in order to lead possible inquiry on a false scent. This is the first death known to have occurred in the county, but who the man was, or how he came there, is now a mystery. He was given as decent a burial as the little settlement could afford.

APPANOOSE CREATED—FIRST ELECTION.

Section 2 of Chapter 34, approved February 17, 1843, reads as follows:

SECTION 2. That the following boundaries shall constitute a new county, to be called Appanoose, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Davis, and running west on the township line dividing Townships (70) seventy and (71) seventy-one, to Range 20 west; thence south on said range line to the Missouri State line; thence on said line to the southwest corner of Davis County; thence north to the place of beginning, which county, with that of Davis, and all the territory lying west, shall be attached to Van Buren County for judicial, revenue and election purposes.

Section 12 of the same act required the Commissioners of each organized county to have the boundaries of attached counties surveyed, which survey was to remain good until surveyed by Government authority.

Section 13 authorized the Governor to appoint as many Justices of the Peace in the newly-created counties as he might deem necessary, and each Justice so appointed had the power to designate two Constables.

Section 15 required the new counties to refund the expenses incurred in the preliminary survey of their boundaries.

Section 13 of Chapter 122, Laws of 1844, approved February 15, attached Appanoose to Davis County for election, revenue and judicial purposes.

By virtue of the above act, the Commissioners of Davis County erected Appanoose into a voting precinct, and the first election was held at the house of J. F. Stratton, April 1, 1844, at which only nine votes were polled. The Judges were J. F. Stratton, William Money and Joseph Crow, and the Clerks William Crow and John Stratton. The electors were William Crow, Joseph Stratton, John Crow, Stephen Trimble, William Money, John W. Clancy, J. F. Stratton, Samuel Trimble and Jehiel Troxell.

Jonathan F. Stratton was elected Justice of the Peace for the county, which was Precinct No. 5 of Davis County, and Joseph Stratton and William Money were chosen Constables. The duplicate poll-list of this election is carefully preserved by Mr. Stratton, who states that there were at the time not more than two or three other voters in the precinct, exclusive of those who lived south of the line claimed by Missouri. It is probable that the Mansons and some others had not yet returned to their claims.

ROADS AND MAIL-ROUTES.

Chapter 15 of the Acts of the Territorial Legislature of 1844, approved February 14, provided for the location of a Territorial road from Keosauqua by way of the county seat of Davis to the county seat of Appanoose, "or as near

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the center of said county as practicable, if the county seat of said county is not located when said Commissioners shall proceed to locate said road; thence to the western line of said county." Samuel Morton, St. Clair Griffin and John Arrowsmith, of Van Buren, were designated as Commissioners, and were required to meet at the house of Solomon Richardson on the 1st of June, 1844, or within six months thereafter.

Joint Resolution No. 8, passed at the same session, called upon A. C. Dodge, then delegate in Congress, to use his best exertions to secure the establishment of various mail-routes, one from Fox Post Office in Van Buren County, by way of Davis Court House, to the center of Appanoose County, being specified among the rest.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

Undoubtedly the first marriage ever solemnized in the county was that of William Wells, eldest son of the Colonel, to Mahala, daughter of William Cooksey; and this important event occurred about July, 1844. It is believed that the rite was said by a Justice of the Peace, and according to the laws of the State of Missouri in such cases made and provided.

EARLY BIRTHS.

It is believed that the second birth in the county was that of William Shauver, Jr., son of the millwright employed by Col. Wells, and that this transpired in 1842, or about four years after that of Elizabeth Kirby.

The next birth was that of a daughter to F. A. Stevens and wife, in April, 1843, by whom she was named Elizabeth.

INDIANS AND WHITES.

Many Indians lingered on the "New Purchase" till 1845, hunting and trading with the settlers. The Sacs and Foxes had always been peaceably disposed toward the whites, and very few settlers had any trouble with them.

In the summer or fall of 1844, however, a large band of Indians visited the southwestern part of the county. Several Missourians had made claims in the vicinity, and, being fearful that the Indians would steal from them, ordered their visitors off, and undertook to seize and flog some of them. The chief of the band, however, who was near by, collected his men and, repairing to the scene, sternly informed the whites that there would be instant trouble if they persisted in their intentions. Seeing themselves greatly outnumbered, the whites gave over their intention indefinitely.

GAME, ETC.

When the first settlers came, deer, elk and antelope were not plentiful, the Indians having hunted them down and thinned their numbers. Still, venison could be had without much trouble, and deer became annually more plentiful for several years. Antelopes were occasionally seen, but soon disappeared.

Wild turkeys and prairie chickens were abundant, and it was not difficult to bag several of either kind of birds in a couple of hours; but the pioneer hunters preferred to hunt for deer, and when in search for this game would not condescend to shoot at a turkey. As Mr. Dean quaintly expresses it, "When they went deer-hunting, they didn't go turkey-hunting."

Bee-trees were to be found along the smaller streams, particularly in the vicinity of Chariton River, and one skilled in woodcraft could obtain honey along the streams for several years after the first settlement. The usual practice was to search in the vicinity of the timber till a bee was found, when it

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would be watched till it had gathered its load. This done, it would make a "bee-line" for the tree to which it belonged. The hunter would follow this course into the timber, but if he could not readily find the tree, he would search for another spot, considerably one side of the place where he had found the first bee, when, by waiting awhile, he would be able to trace the flight of another. Of course, the angle formed by the meeting of these courses would be about where the tree stood of which he was in search. Sometimes the hunter had a little box partly filled with honey and covered with a lid. If he could capture several bees, they would be placed in the box and allowed to load themselves. One being released, the hunter would follow its course as far as he could with safety, when another would be allowed to fly, and soon till he arrived at the tree, on a line quite as accurate as if run with a compass.

Bears and panthers were almost unknown. Mr. Stratton states that once, when going from his claim toward Centerville, he noticed some tracks in the light snow, that he supposed to be those of a timber-wolf; but, coming to where the animal had made a leap of several paces, he knew it to be a panther. It is stated by old hunters that they had no fear of these animals, for they were always cowardly, and preferred to battle with a sheep rather than with man or any animal that would face them.

Wildcats were numerous in the timber lands, but were not to be feared. except in a close encounter.

The most troublesome and altogether vicious enemies of the pioneers were the wolves. These pests would not only howl around the lonely cabin all night, but were always ravenous and ready to pounce upon any unguarded calf, pig, sheep or chicken that they could get at, and the settlers were obliged to build pens against their cabins in which to keep their small stock. Chickens were frequently taken into the house in order to preserve them from the attacks of wolves, polecats and weasels.

Prairie rattlesnakes were very numerous for many years after the county was settled. Mr. Stratton gives an instance that is worth relating. After he had brought his family to his new cabin, in returning home one evening he gathered up a lot of hickory bark that had been peeled from some rails, intending it to be used for fuel. This he threw down near the door, and went to bed at an early hour. Soon afterward, he heard a calf bleating and gasping in a peculiar manner, and got up, thinking perhaps a wolf had attacked it. Getting a light, what was his horror to see a rattlesnake under his brother's bed, coiled, and with head erect for a fight. He seized the Jacob's-staff of his compass to kill the reptile, but just then his dog rushed in, seized the snake and killed it, but not before the snake had bitten the faithful fellow. The calf was then attended to, and the investigation showed that the snake had bitten it in the neck, and had then bitten several chickens and a hen under his bed before he got up. Mr. Stratton doctored the calf, dog and hen, and all recovered. It was too late for the chickens, for they were dying when he discovered their condition. The dog always afterward had a violent antipathy toward rattlesnakes. and would attack and kill them whenever he could find them, and would prick up his ears whenever the word snakes was mentioned. Mr. Stratton believes he had carried the snake to the house in the bark he had gathered up.

About 1865, Thomas Shoemaker, of Sharon Township, was bitten in the thumb by a rattlesnake while loading a grub on his wagon, the reptile having nested in the roots. The poor man died in two or three days, having suffered untold agony.

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THE GEOLOGY.

The surface of Appanoose County is, generally speaking, a nearly level plain, lying on the water-shed dividing the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. The depressions for the river and creek beds are shallow, and it is probable that the extreme difference between the water-bed of Chariton River and the highest prairie summits will not exceed a hundred and fifty feet. The soil of the county is a brownish-gray loam, largely intermixed with clay, but yet tempered sufficiently with sand to be easily plowed and cultivated. It also absorbs the rainfall rapidly, so that very muddy roads are rare. The surface soil is of ample depth and very fertile. The substratum is nearly pure clay, and with proper care any portion of the subsoil of this county can be made into excellent brick.

Both Prof. White and Mr. St. John visited Appanoose County in 1868, and the former gentleman records that it is now known that all three of the divisions of the coal-measure group occupy the surface beneath the drift; the Lower occupying the northwestern portion, the Middle traversing it near the center, and the base of the Upper appearing as ledges of limestone along Cooper Creek, west of Centerville. In the valley of that stream, Mr. Talbot had opened a mine in a three-foot vein of good quality. This is regarded as the upper bed of the Middle coal-measures, and whatever other beds may exist within the county doubtless belong beneath it. Thus, the place of all the heavy beds of coal found elsewhere is at considerable depth here; but they may be looked for nearer the surface in the northeastern part of the county. It is believed that a shaft sunk in the valley of the Chariton River near Centerville, would pass through all there is of the coal-bearing strata within three or four hundred feet. There are good reasons for believing, also, that one or more good beds of coal would be passed through at that or a less depth, besides the one worked by Mr. Talbot.

W. P. Fox, the Geological Commissioner of Iowa at the Centennial Exhibition, visited Appanoose County in 1875, and made a statement, which is undoubtedly true, that a vein of coal exists beneath the one now being worked, and gave it as his opinion that it lies from thirty-five to fifty feet below the other. There is no reason to disbelieve his statement that the lower vein should be five or six feet in thickness. Mr. Fox claimed that the slate overlying the coal is suitable for roofing purposes; but this was a blunder on his part, and pointed out the immense deposit of potter's and fire-clay overlying the shale.

Mr. Fox also visited the saline springs in the edge of Davis County, and describes them as being located in an outfield of the Onondaga salt group, which was certainly an egregious blunder on his part; for if that formation exists in Iowa at all, it must lie at least five hundred feet below the coal-beds. The saline character of the Davis County springs is owing undoubtedly to local peculiarities.

After the above paragraph had been written, the compiler had an opportunity to consult Owen's Survey of the Northwest, made in 1849. That distinguished and reliable scientist visited several mineral springs in the eastern part of Davis County, and states, on page 111 of his report, that the chemical analysis showed the water to contain chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesia, bicarbonate of iron, bicarbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesia and sulphate of soda. The salt exists, it is true, but the other minerals mixed with the water would render it worthless as a commercial article. Fox must have been well aware of Owen's visit to this neighborhood, for he was himself an assistant in

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Prof. Whitney's survey ten years later, and his assertion that the springs along Soap Creek have any value should be entirely disregarded.

THE ORIGIN OF COAL.

It is believed that a further discussion of the topic with reference to the coal-mines may not be out of place. This article of commerce is found in various places in the geologic series of formations, beginning with the Middle Carboniferous, in which stratum belong the coal-seams found in this county, and ending with those much more recent in point of time, which are found in the Middle Tertiary. These latter beds are found best exposed in Wyoming Territory, and are in all about thirty feet in thickness.

But the coal-field in Iowa belongs to the true Carboniferous system of the writers upon the subject, and is, moreover, the outfield of the vast coal-basin partly covering this State, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. It is only in the Alleghanies that subterranean action has converted any part of the coal into anthracite. Everywhere else in the immense basin it is strictly bituminous, varying, however, from the article as first prepared by the economic forces of nature from the block coal of Indiana to the cannel coal found in several places in Iowa.

In the ancient history of the earth, the leading events of which have been slowly deciphered through the researches of scientific men, the earth's crust was much more plastic than at present, and the climate was more than tropical from pole to pole. The carbon now stored beneath many feet of soil and rocks, was mingled, in the form of carbonic-acid gas, with the atmosphere. The earth's crust lacked the stability it now possesses. A vast plain would gradually thrust itself to the surface of the ocean, where vegetation would at once begin. Great forests would grow in the tropical heat, fanned by the damp sea-breezes, and stimulated by the carbon in the atmosphere. This vegetation was usually composed almost entirely of a species of palm and a variety of fern that grew to an enormous size. That this is true cannot be disputed; for in many coal districts the stumps of immense trees are to be found in the clay underlying the coal, and often the trunks can be found only partially converted into coal. But what is more curious still, is the fact that in the Nova Scotia mines, when the vegetable mold that now forms the coal-bed was buried up, many trees were left standing. The lower portions of their trunks were in process of time converted into coal, but the upper sections, surrounded by sand, as that was converted into rock, became petrified, the bark taking the form of coal. This peculiarity is a source of danger to these mines; for the petrified trunks, as the coal is mined away beneath them, are liable to slip from their brittle inclosures of ancient bark, and fall to the floor of the mine. More than one workman in these mines has been crushed to death by these silicified trees becoming detached and falling.

In explaining the cause of the freedom of coal from impurities of almost every description, Sir Charles Lyell gives a paragraph which has an important bearing on the above. He says:

The purity of the coal itself, or the absence in it of earthy particles and sand, throughout areas of vast extent, is a fact which appears very difficult to explain when we attribute each coal-seam to a vegetation growing in swamps. It has been asked how, during river inundations capable of sweeping away the leaves of ferns and the stems and roots of Sigillariæ and other trees, could the waters fail to transport some fine mud into the swamps? One generation after another of tall trees grew with their roots in mud, and their leaves and prostrate trunks formed layers of vegetable matter, which was afterward covered with mud since turned into shale. Yet the coal itself, or altered vegetable matter, remained all the while unsoiled by earthy particles. This enigma, however perplexing at first sight, may, I think, be solved by attending to what is now

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taking place in deltas. The dense growth of reeds and herbage which encompasses the margins of forest-covered swamps in the valley and delta of the Mississippi is such that the fluviatile waters, in passing through them, are filtered and made to clear themselves entirely before they reach the areas in which vegetable matter may accumulate for centuries, forming coal, if the climate be favorable. There is no possibility of the least intermixture of earthy matter in such cases. Thus in the large submerged tract called the "Sunk Country," near New Madrid, forming part of the western side of the valley of the Mississippi, erect trees have been standing ever since the year 1811–12, killed by the great earthquake of that date; lacustrine and swamp plants have been growing there in the shallows, and several rivers have annually inundated the whole space, and yet have been unable to carry in any sediment within the outer boundaries of the morass, so dense is the marginal belt of reeds and brushwood. It may be affirmed that generally, in the "cypress swamps" of the Mississippi, no sediment mingles with the vegetable matter accumulated there from the decay of trees and semi-aquatic plants. As a singular proof of this fact, I may mention that whenever any part of a swamp in Louisiana is dried up during an unusually hot season, and the wood is set on fire, pits are burned into the ground many feet deep, or so far down as the fire can descend without meeting with water, and it is then found that scarcely any residuum or earthy matter is left. At the bottom of all these "cypress swamps" a bed of clay is found with roots of the tall cypress, just as the under clays of the coal are filled with *Stigmaria*.

Let a depression of the Lower Mississippi Valley take place, whereby the sea shall flow in and cover these "cypress swamps" during a long procession of years, and a coal-bed will result. It appears from the researches of Liebig and other eminent chemists, that when wood and vegetable matter are buried in the earth, exposed to moisture, and partially or entirely excluded from the air, they decompose slowly and evolve carbonic-acid gas, thus parting with a portion of their original oxygen. By this means, they become gradually converted into lignite, or wood-coal, such as is found in the Tertiary beds of Wyoming Territory, and which contains a larger proportion of hydrogen than wood does. A continuance of the decomposition changes this lignite into common or bituminous coal, chiefly by the discharge of carbureted hydrogen, or the gas by which we illuminate our cities and houses. The disengagement of all these gradually transforms ordinary or bituminous coal into the anthracite found in Pennsylvania and Kentucky. The gases and water which are made to penetrate through the cracks in the rocks forming above the coal, are probably effective as metamorphic agents, by increased temperature derived from the interior. It is well known that at the present period thermal waters and hot vapors burst out from the earth during earthquakes, and these would not fail to promote the disengagement of volatile matter in the carboniferous rocks.

The whole subject is of absorbing interest, but the above outline must suffice, especially as enough has been said to account for the origin of the Middle Carboniferous bed, which is the sole matter in hand. It is enough to add that, in all about one hundred and fifty species of vegetable life have been discovered among the fossil remains in the various coal-fields of the world.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

It is stated that the first coal-shaft ever sunk in the county was by B. F. Kindig, who found the coal-bed about sixteen feet below the limestone rock which crops out in the vicinity. This was in 1863 or 1864; but coal had been known to exist in the county long before, for it crops out in several places along Shoal Creek and its tributaries, and had been mined for several years for local uses.

The shaft of the Appanoose Coal Company, near the railway junction at Centerville, was sunk, it is said, twenty or thirty feet below where the coal was afterward found. An experienced miner suggested that a side-drift be made at a depth of one hundred and twenty feet. The experiment was tried, and the coal was found a few feet from the shaft. Other shafts have been sunk below

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where the coal ought to lie, and trunks of trees, buried in clay, have been found, indicating that the coal has, since its formation, been gashed and broken by some disturbing cause. This would seem to have been a local upheaval, for the reason that the limestone overlying the coal, lying west and south of Centerville, has a positive dip toward the southwest of perhaps fifteen degrees, which can be ascertained by visiting the mine owned by Mr. Kindig, and that worked by Mr. McClard. Further, the coal-bed itself dips at the same angle. The bed probably does not possess this dip for any great distance; for, as stated above, it appears near water-mark along Shoal Creek, and along the streams in the northwest part of the county. The line of disturbance or breakage then passes nearly north and south in the vicinity of Centerville.

The following is given as the order in which the rocks were found in sinking the shaft of Oliver, Phillips & Dargaval's Mine, in the eastern part of Centerville, about three years ago, after passing through the surface of soil and clay: Hard lime-rock, 8 feet; soapstone; hard sand-rock, 2 feet; soapstone; limestone, nearly 4 feet; soapstone; limestone, 1 foot; soapstone; "black rock," or shale, 2 feet; coal. The sand-rock appears between two layers of lime-rock, in the ledge near Talbot's mill, on Cooper Creek, but the soapstone is wanting, having apparently thinned out or been dissolved away by the action of water. The rock near Talbot's is filled with fossils from top to bottom, all apparently of the same species.

The shaft of the Watson Coal Company, a short distance south of the Rock Island Depot, is stated to show the following stratifications: Soil, clay and gravel, 80 feet; hard lime-rock, lying in layers and broken by joints, 12 feet; shale and soapstone, 8 feet; fossil-bearing (mountain) limestone, 9 feet; black slate, 15 feet; lime-rock, 3 feet; shale, 16 feet; lime-rock, 3 feet; slate, 4 feet; lime-rock, 6 feet; coal, 3 feet. It may be noticed as a curious circumstance that the sand-bed in the Oliver Mine and at Talbot's Mill is wanting in the Watson Mine. However, as many layers are entirely wanting in the Iowa coal system which are noticed elsewhere, these local variations may be expected.

In some places in the western part of the county, a thin layer of coal or shale has been noticed, which goes to show that the Upper Carboniferous touches Appanoose on the west.

The group of rocks covering the coal belong to the "mountain limestone," as named by Dana and sanctioned by Lyell.

The present railway system of the county does not enable its people to utilize this vast supply of fuel as it should be done; still it is a very considerable industry already; and when an extension of the railway system is brought about, the coal mines of this county cannot fail to become an unfailing source of revenue to this community.

At the mine of the Appanoose Coal Company, the coal is mined in rooms, which are 40 feet wide and are run back to a distance of 250 feet, when a room worked from the opposite direction is reached. A body of coal sixteen feet in width is left between each room and is termed a pillar. Each room is operated by two men, who mine the coal, load it on the cars and deliver it at the bottom of the shaft, where it is received and hoisted, together with the car, by steam power, to the top of the shaft, and then emptied into railway cars waiting to receive it. The coal, which is about four feet in thickness, lies 120 feet below the surface. The car-tracks on the bottom of the mine are made of light-weight T rails.

The price to miners at the Watson Mine is now 3½ cents a bushel, which is the price paid at most of the mines. It is stated that miners can dig from fifty-five to eighty bushels a day.

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STREAMS.

The Chariton River is the principal stream in Appanoose County. The main stream takes its rise in Lucas County, and enters Appanoose near the northwest corner. The south fork of the same stream rises in Clark and Decatur Counties, and discharges into the main stream on Section 14, Independence. The union of the two forms a considerable stream, which takes a southeastern direction through the county, passing into the State of Missouri between Caldwell and Wells Townships. There are several mill-sites along the river, which have been made available for many years. Thirty years ago, the river was regarded as sufficiently formidable to require the establishment of ferries. This stream empties into the Missouri River.

South Fox and Middle Fox rise in Washington Township, and the north fork of the same same stream rises in Udell. These flow eastward into Davis County and thence to the Mississippi.

South Soap rises in Taylor, and North Soap in Union. These are tributaries of Fox River.

Big Walnut Creek rises in Wayne County, and flows in a direction north of east, through Johns, Bellair and Walnut, and discharges into the Chariton.

Cooper Creek drains the southern part of Lincoln, flows through Bellair, the northern part of Center, receiving the water of Hickory Creek north of Centerville, and emptying into the Chariton in Sharon.

Shoal Creek originates in Wayne County, passes through the northern part of Franklin and Pleasant, and in the latter takes a southeastern direction, into Caldwell, and flows thence into Missouri.

There are numerous other small streams, and but few sections in Appanoose are destitute of running streams.

Appanoose thus lies on the water-shed separating the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, the Chariton draining into the former great stream, and the Fox into the latter.

TIMBER.

This county enjoys, above most Iowa Counties, a very equal distribution of timbered and prairie land, almost every little stream being skirted with timber. Hence, the groves, which in other counties become distinctive features and landmarks to the pioneers, known by characteristic names, were not often so designated in Appanoose, and localities were designated by the streams or by the names of pioneer settlers. "Packard's Grove," east of Chariton, was, however, and still remains a well-known landmark.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

In tracing the early settlements of this county, it may be well to insert here for reference the civil township divisions as they exist at present (1878). It should be stated before naming the townships that the boundary line between Missouri and Iowa, as adjudicated in the Supreme Court of the United States, begins at the mouth of the Des Moines River, thence up that stream to a point two miles south of Farmington in Van Buren County; thence in a westerly direction to the Missouri River, the western terminus being three miles south of the initial point. Thus the boundary line divides Sections 19 to 24 in Wells, Caldwell, Pleasant and Franklin Townships. Wells Township includes the northern part of the Sections just referred to, lying on the boundary of the northern half of T. 67, R. 17, and the southern half of T. 68, R. 16; Cald-

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well is made up by the same description, except that it lies in R. 17; Pleasant the same, but in R. 18; Franklin includes the divided Sections on the boundary line, the northern half of T. 67, R. 19, and the southern third of T. 68, R. 19; Lincoln, the northern two-thirds of T. 68, R. 19; Bellair, Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18 in T. 68, R. 18, and Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, T. 69, R. 18; Center, Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, T. 68, R. 18; Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36, T. 68, R. 18; Sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32, T. 69, R. 17; Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, T. 68, R. 17, and that part of T. 69, R. 17, lying west of Chariton River; Sharon, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, T. 68, R. 17, and Sections 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, T. 69, R. 17; Washington, the northern half of T. 68, R. 16, and the southern half of T. 69, R. 17; Udell, the northern half of T. 69, R. 16, and a strip one and a half miles wide off T. 70, R. 17; Douglas, the six southern Sections of T. 70, R. 17, and the northern half of T. 69, R. 17, except that part lying west of Chariton River; Walnut, the northern two-thirds of T. 69, R. 18; Johns, T. 69, R. 19; Independence, T. 70, R. 18; Chariton, all of T. 70, R. 18, except the six southern Sections; Taylor, all of T. 70, R. 17, except the six southern Sections; Union, all of T. 70, R. 16, except a strip one and a half miles wide on the south.

SURVEYS.

The township and range lines of Appanoose County were run by William A. Burt, of Michigan, son of the inventor of "Burt's Solar Compass," in 1843. The four eastern townships of the county were subdivided by Lewis V. Davis, in November, 1844. Orson Lyon subdivided T. 67, R. 17, and T. 70, R. 17, in February, 1845; George L. Nightingale did the section work in T. 69, R. 17, and T. 68, R. 17 at the same time; John W. Ellis, T. 69, R. 19, in 1846; John G. Clark, T. 67, R. 18, in April, 1852, and T. 67, R. 19, in the following June. The rest of the subdivisional work was done by parties whose names are forgotten. Burt and Lyon were engaged in the public surveys in Iowa for many years, having begun work in the Territory in 1836.

ENTRIES.

The first entry of land made in Appanoose County was by Andrew Trussell, June 22, 1847, who located the northwestern quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 1, T. 70, R. 16, paying cash therefor, and receiving his patent February 1, 1848. Seven or eight other entries were made in this township during 1847, and a considerable amount during 1848 and 1849. But the range in which this lies was the only one in Appanoose County open for entry until 1850. Here the boundary question again interfered, and the rest of the county, although surveyed for two or three years, was withheld from entry until the vexed question was settled. Various entries were made in Ranges 17, 18 and 19, during 1848 and 1849, and the first entries in the remainder of the county were made during January and February, 1850. The last scattering tracts were taken in 1860.

The first deed recorded runs from Jesse Wood, George W. Perkins and Albird Thompson, composing the Board of Commissioners, to James H. Shields, and conveys Lots 9 and 6, Range 4, Block 1, Centerville, for the sum of $30. The deed is dated February 12, 1850. As a matter of comparison it may be stated that the west half of Lot 1 in the same block and range recently sold for $600.

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FIRST FLOURING-MILLS.

The very first flouring mill constructed in the county was that contrived by J. F. Stratton, probably in 1845. The lower frame consisted of a bee-gum, in which was fitted a small bowlder as a bedstone. Another bowlder was dressed to fit above, and a spindle attached, on the top of which was fastened a crank. A small box above served as a hopper. This ingenious and simple contrivance enabled the family to grind their wheat, corn and buckwheat quite well, and as Mr. Stratton took much pains in cleaning his grain, his flour and meal were of as good (or better) quality as the grists ground at Bonaparte or in the Missouri settlements. Several of Mr. Stratton's neighbors made use of his little mill, which, everything considered, in spite of its diminutiveness and slowness, was about as convenient as going to other counties to mill. This little mill has by no means been cast aside as useless, for it was sold to the pottery at Sharon, and is still at work, grinding up the materials for glazing crockery.

Col. James Wells got his flouring-mill running in Wells Township, some time in 1845, which enabled the pioneers to have their grain ground almost at home and the perilous winter trip to mill over an almost uninhabited course was no longer to be dreaded, or the more comfortable expedition in other seasons, when cattle were liable to go astray. Perhaps streams would have to be forded at the imminent risk of drowning, and very likely, when the mill was reached, a dozen others would be already waiting, and the poor fellow who had three or four days' travel to get home, would have to wait a day or two for his grist.

A corn-mill was set going in the saw-mill east of Centerville, some time in the fall of 1850.

In this connection it may be well to add that the pioneers had no means of threshing and cleaning their wheat save by flailing or by tramping with horses or cattle. In the latter process, which was comparatively expeditious, the bundles of grain were laid in a circle on the ground with the heads inward. After being tramped awhile, the straw was stirred, and so the process was continued till the grain and chaff were freed from the straw, when the latter was removed, the grain shoveled into a pile, and fresh bundles laid down. The separation of the grain from the chaff was also a tedious process. This was either done by waving a sheet up and down to fan out the chaff as the grain was dropped before it, or by taking advantage of the strong winds in autumn, which were often brisk enough to blow off the chaff quite rapidly, and by frequently stirring the grain, a considerable quantity could be cleaned in a day.

Threshing machines and fanning-mills had been in general use several years in the States east of the Mississippi; but the people of Iowa were not yet "forehanded" enough to invest in any farm implements but breaking-plows and hoes.

It is just as well to add that the first threshing machine ever operated in the county was the one owned by William Ware, now a resident of Centerville, who did some threshing with it in the southern part of the county, in 1849. This was a "chaff-piler," otherwise known, a few years later, as a "flint-lock." There are many readers of this page who never saw a thresher of this description. There was no separator attachment, and the grain fell, inclosed in the chaff, at the mouth of the cylinder, while the straw was blown by the current created by the motion of the cylinder a little beyond the grain, whence it was removed by rakes and forks. The fanning-mill was introduced about the same time, and the grain being passed through the hopper two or three times, it was

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ready for grinding. These machines greatly abridged the processes mentioned above; but, in a few more years, the labor of threshing was reduced considerably by the combination of both processes.

While on this subject, the plows in use prior to 1846 may be mentioned. Both breaking and stirring plows were made by blacksmiths. The cutter-bar in the one, and the landside and point in both were made of steel, and the moldboard of wood. Several plows of this construction were brought to the county and used for several years. About 1844, the wooden moldboard was laid aside for one made of iron rods, which gave way, two or three years later, to a steel moldboard. Cast-iron plows were sometimes tried, but would not scour. The first harrows were made by the settlers themselves, and often had wooden teeth.

James Hibbs started a saw-mill near his present home in Franklin, in 1850, and various flouring-mills, his own included, were built prior to 1856.

It is scarcely out of place to mention here one or two of the expedients resorted to by housewives, thirty years ago and more, to give variety to their cookery. Pumpkin butter, which was quite a palatable article, was made thus: Several pumpkins would be allowed to freeze, and then thawed out, when the juice would be pressed out and boiled down. To this would be added other pumpkin cut into bits, and the whole cooked carefully, to avoid scorching, until it was about the consistency of apple butter. In the absence of sugar or molasses, preserves were made of wild plums, crab-apples, and other fruits, with honey or maple sirup, which are said to have been excellent. If the men were ingenious in adapting themselves to their limited resources, this paragraph shows that their wives were equally so.

RELIGIOUS.

The date of the first religious meeting ever held in the county is stated to have been at the house of J. F. Stratton December 15, 1844. Two ministers of the Baptist faith, Elders Post and Thompson, conducted the services. The next meeting was held at the house of Mr. Camp, near where Unionville now stands, four weeks later, by one of the above preachers.

William S. Manson used to preach occasionally after he got settled on his claim. The first sermon ever preached at his house was by a Methodist minister, whose name is forgotten, in the spring or summer of 1845. The first circuit preacher was named Johnson A class was formed in 1847.

The first Sabbath school in the county was organized, it is stated, by C. H. Howel, at his store in Centerville, in 1847.

A Baptist society was formed a little distance west of Centerville, either in 1846, or the year following.

THE FIRST PHYSICIANS.

Appanoose County was exceptionally well provided, at a very early day, with those who professed a knowledge of the art of healing. William S. Manson had acquired some knowledge of medicine in Tennessee, and usually traveled with pill-bags behind his saddle. He was a man of good judgment, and, in ordinary ailments was of considerable help.

The others were Dr. Shafer, a German, Dr. Sales and Dr. Pewther. The first two made considerable pretense to erudition in their calling; the latter was a botanic practitioner. And here Mr. Stratton should not be forgotten, who had been familiar with malarial diseases and fevers for many years, and had been employed three months, in a hospital in the war of 1812. This gentlemen

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administered medicine whenever called upon, and exhausted the supply he had brought from Missouri. He was himself attacked by a bad form of bilious fever. Being out of medicine, and having some doubts of the skill of the other practitioners, he sent for a doctor from Davis County, whose treatment, he says, nearly killed him.

Mr. Stratton relates that a year or two after Centerville had started, he saw the four doctors named above talking together on the public square, one of whom beckoned to him to join them. He went to them, when one of the number remarked that there was a good deal of sickness prevailing, and asked his opinion as to the best methods of treatment. Divining their evident intention to have some fun at his expense, he said that he made no pretensions to medical skill, but could add that there was not knowledge enough on the subject there present to furnish a first-class quack. This put an effectual damper on the interview, for every one of the other doctors took his speech as an affront.

It is said that Dr. Pewther was once summoned in haste to attend a case a few miles west of Centerville. This was an interesting occasion in the family, and several neighboring women were spending the evening with the patient, who, very probably, would have survived without a physician's care. Dr. Pewther had not been acquainted with the nature of the illness, and as soon as he entered his eyes fell upon an iron wedge, which he seized, and then sat down on the hearth. Drawing his medicine case to his side, the Doctor selected a bunch of herbs, which he began to work into a powder with his extemporized pestle. One of the women exclaimed, "I guess you don't understand this case, Doctor." "Oh yes, I do," answered the herbalist, who kept hammering away at his medicine. The patient was groaning with pain, and the women hardly knew whether to scream with laughter, or to cry for sympathy over the sufferer; one of them touched the Doctor on the shoulder, and said, "I guess you don't know what's the matter with the patient." "Why, yes I do," cheerfully answered Pewther; "I cured a man that was awful sick with the same disease, last week." The slang of "royal bounce" was not invented then, but the Doctor got it about that minute.

The first regular physician to settle in the county was Dr. J. H. Worthington, who came in 1846, and is still in active successful practice.

OFFICIAL HISTORY.

THE COUNTY ORGANIZED.

Chapter 60 of the acts passed by the Territorial Legislature of 1846, approved January 13, reads as follows:

AN ACT for the organization of the County of Appanoose.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa*, That the county of Appanoose be and the same is hereby organized from and after the first Monday in August next, and the inhabitants thereof shall be entitled to all the privileges and rights to which, by law, the inhabitants of other counties in this Territory are entitled; and the said county of Appanoose chall constitute a part of the First Judicial District of the Territory.

SEC. 2. That the first general election in and for said county, shall be held on the first Monday in August next, at which time the county officers for said county shall be elected; also such number of Justices of the Peace and Constables as may be ordered by the Clerk of the District Court of said county; said Clerk having due regard to the convenience of the people.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the District Court, in and for said county, to give notice of the first general election in and for said county, grant certificates of election, and in all respects discharge the duties required by law to be performed by Clerks of the Board of County Commissioners in relation to general elections, until a Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners for said county may be elected and qualified.

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SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the District Court in said county, to perform and discharge all the duties required by law to be performed by Sheriffs in relation to general elections until a Sheriff for said County shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 5. That the term of office of the county officers elected at the first general election under the provisions of this act, shall expire on the day of the general election for the year 1847, and the term of office of the Justices of the Peace and Constables elected as aforesaid, shall expire on the first Monday in the month of April, 1847.

SEC. 6. The Clerk of the District Court for said county may be appointed at any time after the passage of this act.

SEC. 7. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk of the District Court for said county, it is hereby made the duty of the Sheriff of Davis County to perform the duties required by this act to be performed by said clerk.

SEC. 8. That there shall be no assessment or tax levied by the authorities of Davis County within the limits of said county of Appanoose, for the year 1846, but such assessment may be made by the County Assessor elected at the first general election in said county of Appanoose, which assessment may be made at any time prior to the first Monday in the month of October, 1846.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners of said county, to hold a meeting on the first Monday of October, 1846, at which time they shall examine the assessment roll returned to them, and levy such a tax for county and Territorial purposes, upon such assessment for the year 1846, as may be required by law.

SEC. 10. That the time for the Treasurer of said county to attend in each of the townships or precincts, for the purpose of collecting revenue, according to the provisions of the thirty-fourth section of an act entitled "An act to provide for assessing and collecting public revenues," approved 15th of February, 1844, shall be during the month of November, and he shall attend at his office, at the county seat of said county, during the month of December, to receive taxes from persons wishing to pay the same, for the year 1846.

SEC. 11. That all actions at law or equity in the District Court, for the county of Davis, commenced prior to the organization of the said county of Appanoose, where the parties, or either of them, reside in the county of Appanoose, shall be prosecuted to final judgment, order or decree, as fully and effectually as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 12. That it shall be the duty of all Justices of the Peace residing within the county aforesaid, to return all books and papers in their hands, pertaining to the said office, to the next nearest Justice of the Peace which may be elected and qualified for said county, under the provisions of this act; and all suits at law, or other official business, which may be in their hands, and unfinished, shall be prosecuted or completed by the Justice of the Peace to whom such business or papers may have been returned, as aforesaid.

SEC. 13. That the judicial authorities of Davis County shall have cognizance of all crimes or violations of the criminal laws of this Territory, committed within the limits of said county prior to the first day of August next; provided prosecution be commenced under the judicial authorities of Davis County prior to said first day of August next.

SEC. 14. That said county of Appanoose shall have cognizance of all crimes or violations of the criminal laws of this Territory, prior to the first day of August next, in cases where prosecutions shall not have been commenced under the judicial authorities of Davis County.

SEC. 15. That the territory or country west of Appanoose, be and the same is hereby attached to said county of Appanoose, for election, revenue and judicial purposes.

SEC. 16. That the Clerk of the District Court in and for the said county of Appanoose, may keep his office at any place in said county until the county seat thereof be located.

SEC. 17. That William Whitacre, of Van Buren County, B. P. Baldwin, of Washington County, and Andrew Leach, of Davis County, be and the same are hereby appointed Commissioners to locate and establish the seat of justice of said county of Appanoose. Said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the office of the Clerk of the District Court in and for said county on the first Monday in the month of September next, or within thirty days thereafter, as they may agree.

SEC. 18. Said Commissioners shall first take and subscribe the following oath, to wit: "We do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that we have no personal interest, directly or indirectly, in the location of the seat of justice of Appanoose County and that we will faithfully and impartially locate the county seat of said county, taking into consideration the future as well as the present population of said county;" which oath shall be administered by the Clerk of the District Court, or any other person authorized to administer oaths within said county, and the officer administering said oath, shall certify and file the same in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of said county, whose duty it shall be to record the same.

SEC. 19. Said Commissioners, when met and qualified under the provisions of this act, shall proceed to locate the seat of justice of said county, and as soon as they have come to a determination, they shall commit the same to writing, signed by said Commissioners, and filed with the Clerk of the District Court of said county, whose duty it shall be to record the same and forever keep it on file in his office; and the place thus designated shall be the seat of justice of said county.

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SEC. 20. Said Commissioners shall each receive the sum of two dollars per day for each day they may be necessarily employed in the discharge of the duties enjoined upon them by this act, and two dollars per day for each day traveling to and from said county of Appanoose, which shall be paid out of the first proceeds arising from the sale of town lots in said seat of justice.

SEC. 21. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The name which had been bestowed in 1843 and retained in 1846, was that of a minor Sac chief, who was well known to the settlers in the counties east. He removed to the reservation at Agency, in Wapello County, where Keokuk, Wapello and himself were each given a farm. Here he lived till his death, in 1845, and was buried near his cabin. He was well liked by the whites, but, like all Indians, had a great fondness for whisky.

Joint Resolution No. 15, passed by the Legislature, and approved June 11, 1845, provides that the County of Appanoose should receive fifty copies of the laws of the session in that year.

Chapter 37 of the Laws of 1846 provided that Appanoose and Kishkekosh (now Monroe) Counties should be entitled to one Delegate in the forthcoming convention to frame a State Constitution.

Joint Resolution No. 13, approved January 17, 1846, authorized William G. Coop to procure a full set of seals for Appanoose County.

NAME CHANGED.

Chapter 5 of the First Iowa Legislature, approved January 18, 1847, reads:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That the name of the town of Chaldea, in Appanoose County, be and the same is hereby changed to that of Centerville.

The name of Chaldea had been bestowed at the suggestion of Mr. Stratton; but, a month or two after, at a house-raising in the town or vicinity, Rev. Mr. Manson proposed that the name should be changed to "Senterville." Mr. Manson was a Tennessean, an ardent Whig, and a loyal admirer of Gov. Senter, long distinguished in the annals of Tennessee. Mr. Manson pressed his argument with so much eloquence that the assemblage, who composed at least one-third of the county's voters, concurred in his suggestion, and Mr. Manson at once drew up a petition to the Legislature, asking that the name be changed to suit his idea, which was signed by the voters present, and in due course forwarded to Iowa City. The Solons on the appropriate committee had no objection to recommending a little bill like that; but, concluding that Mr. Manson was not quite up to the mark in the matter of spelling, they sagely changed the initial letter of the name, and the town became Centerville.

The name of Chaldea, it is said, was not on the postal directory, and on this account had at first been considered quite appropriate. Mr. Stratton was a Democrat, and, while sorry that his name had been discarded, he had yet a feeling of lively satisfaction that his Whig neighbor had also failed to name the town.

DOINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The first Board of Commissioners, composed of Reubin Riggs, George W. Perkins and J. B. Packard, met at the store of Spencer Wadlington, on Monday, October 5, 1846. The office of Clerk being vacant, J. F. Stratton was appointed to the position, who entered upon his duties at once.

The next day, Jonathan Scott filed his assessment roll, whereupon the Board ordered a levy of 5 mills on the dollar for county purposes, 50 cents on each poll, and 3 mills for school purposes.

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Dempsey Stanley, Sebastian Streeter and William Crow were appointed to lay out the Territorial road established by the Legislature in 1844. They were ordered to meet at the house of J. F. Stratton, on the 1st of November following, and to make their return by the 1st of January, 1847.

The same day, it was ordered "that the seat of justice of the county of Appanoose, this day located and designated by Andrew Leach and William S. Whitaker, Commissioners, appointed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, to locate said seat of justice, shall be known by the name of the town of Chaldea."

The next morning, J. F. Stratton, County Surveyor, was ordered to lay out and plat the town as soon as practicable, according to a plan exhibited by him.

The next business was to allow Andrew Leach $12, and W. S. Whitaker $16, for their services in locating the county seat, "to be paid from the proceeds of town lots in the town of Chaldea."

J. F. Stratton, Clerk of the District Court, was allowed $39 for his services in establishing precincts, organizing the county, etc., and Jonathan Scott was allowed $22.50 for the assessment of 1846.

FIRST REGULAR PAY-ROLL.

The officers of the first election of Appanoose were as follows, as shown by the claims allowed on the 7th of October: Precinct No. 1—John W. Clancy, Henry Miller, Walter G. Perry, Judges; George W. Perkins, Felix O'Neal, Clerks; Precinct No. 2—Nathan Bartlett, Jesse Buck, Dempsey Stanley, Judges; W. S. Townsend, David P. Sparks, Clerks; Precinct No. 3—Thomas Wilson, Joseph Jump, Isaac McAdams, Judges; John B. Graves, Jesse Wood, Clerks; Precinct No. 4—Richard W. Davis, Joseph Weeden, Moses Walker, Judges; James J. Jackson, John Overstreet, Clerks.

FIRST TREASURER'S REPORT.

Jesse Wood, Collector and Treasurer, reported, the same day, that the total valuation for taxing purposes was $24,055, on which the levy was $266.99, divided as follows: Territorial, $18.29; county, $121.13; poll, $54.50; school, $73.07. The Commissioners had abated $23.09 of the above amount, and Mr. Wood, had collected, in orders, county tax, $88.55; school tax, $35.96. He also reported that $37.94 was delinquent and uncollectible.

The following are the names of those who were taxed in 1846, but who had left the county when the Collector made his trip through the county to collect the taxes: Ebenezer Andrews, Jacob Andrews, William Bratian, Jeremiah Bissell, George Buckner, Ewen Kirby, Abraham Horton, Peter Huff, Washington Laben, Elijah May, Christopher Miller, Washington O'Neal, John Smith, Moses Walker, Jacob Willis, Willoughby Wiggins, William Bratten, James Linville, Alby Parton, Frederick Rowland, Calvin Salen.

January 4, 1847, the Board appointed William S. Manson Recorder of Deeds.

On the 5th, Jonathan Scott, Isaac Riggs and James McCarroll were appointed to locate a road, commencing at Chaldea and running between David Shafer's and William Pewther's claims; thence to William S. Townsend's; thence northwestward to intersect the Indian trace near the north line of the county.

The same day, the sum of $10 was appropriated from the first money received by the Treasurer, to be applied to the purchase of books and stationery, and the Clerk was instructed to notify the Treasurer at once of the action just taken.

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CHALDEA.

February 1, the Board met in special session. The plat of the town of Chaldea was approved and ordered to be recorded. The Board then made an appraisement of the value, and appointed George W. Perkins, one of their number, to sell one quarter of the lots facing the public square, and one quarter of the residence lots. He was also to advertise that another quarter in each class of lots would be sold at auction on the first of April following. The terms of sale were to be one-fourth down, and the remainder in semi-annual payments. One-half of the first installment could be paid in warrants.

PRECINCTS.

Four precincts were established on the same day the above action was taken.

Precinct No. 1 was bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the county; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 1, Township 70, Range 17; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 1, Township 68, Range 17; thence east to the county line; thence north to the place of beginning. The polling place to be at the house of Christian Zuck.

Precinct No. 2, beginning at the northeast corner of Section 2, Township 70, Range 17; thence west to the northwest corner of the county; thence south to the southwest corner of Township 70, Range 19; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 35, Township 70, Range 17; thence north to the place of beginning. The country lying west, and now composing the northern part of Wayne County, was attached to this precinct for election, judicial and revenue purposes. The polling place was established at the house of Arthur Switchfield.

Precinct No. 3, commencing at the northeast corner of Section 11, Township 68, Range 17; thence south to the southeast corner of Section 14, Township 68, Range 17; thence west to the southwest corner of Section 18, Township 68, Range 19; thence north on the west line of the county to the northwest corner of Township 69, Range 19; thence east to the northeast corner of Section 2, Township 69, Range 17; thence south to the southeast corner of Section 14, Township 68, Range 17. The territory lying west, and now comprising the southern part of Wayne, was attached for election and other purposes. The election was "to be held at the office of the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners."

Precinct No. 4 included the remainder of the county; "the election to be held at the house of Mr. Summers, on the west side of the Chariton, at the crossing of the old Mormon trace."

February 16, the Clerk appointed the following as School Inspectors: Precinct No. 1, Christian Zuck, James Wright, Andrew Morrison; No. 2, Henry Allen, Isaac Riggs, Andrew Jackson; No. 3, William S. Manson, Daniel P. Sparks, Spencer F. Wadlington; No. 4, R. M. Davis, I. A. Packard, Moses Walker.

Soon afterward, report was made from Precinct No. 1 that the number of persons therein between the ages of five and twenty-one was 118; in No. 2, there were 77; and in No. 3, 75. No report was furnished from No. 4. The amount of school money in the Treasurer's hands was $32.09, and was distributed as follows; No. 1, $14.02; No. 2, $9.55; No. 3, $8.49.

May 5, Reuben Riggs filed his bond as Prosecuting Attorney; and, on the 16th, William S. Manson qualified as Clerk of the District Court.

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July 5, 1847, Andrew Collins was granted a license to keep a ferry-boat on the Chariton River, four miles east of Centerville and a little below the mouth of Cooper Creek. The boat was to be at least thirty-five feet long and eight feet wide, and provided with sufficient oars and poles. He was also required to keep a man employed to assist him. The ferry rates to be charged were: Wagon and team, 40 cents; each additional horse or ox, 5 cents; horse and buggy, 25 cents; man and horse, 10 cents; loose horses or cattle, 2½ cents each; sheep or swine, 1 cent each.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

July 5, 1847, the Commissioners decided to have a Court House erected on Lot 1, Block 1, Range 4; but nothing was concluded. September 10, however, it was ordered that the dimensions of the proposed building be 24x20 feet, the structure to be built of logs, and one and one-half stories high. The logs to be well-hewed down, inside and outside; the two lower rounds to be of good sound burr or white oak; the bottom side-logs to be hewed on the upper side to receive the sleepers; the lower story to be eight feet in the clear; the upper half-story to be four and a half feet to the top of the plate; the roof to be of good three-feet oak boards, laid one foot to the weather, and well nailed on; the gable-ends to be weather-boarded with sawed or shaved lumber, with a space in each for a nine-light 8x10 window; the corners of the building to be sawed down close and square. The house was to be completed by the 1st of January, 1848. Sheriff Jack Perjue immediately announced that the Board was ready to receive bids, and the contract was awarded to James J. Jackson for the sum of $160.

At the election in August, 1847, George W. Perkins, E. Sears and Jesse Wood were elected Commissioners, and Reuben Riggs, Clerk.

TOWNSHIPS ESTABLISHED.

At the session of the Board, in January, 1848, the precinct system was abandoned and the county erected into townships, as follows: Center, comprising Townships 68 and 69, Ranges 17 and 18; election to be held at the Court House. Washington, Township 69, Range 16; election to be held at Eli Bagley's. Wells, bounded by beginning at the northeast corner of Township 68, Range 16, running south on the county line to the southern boundary of the county, thence west to range line, between 17 and 18; thence north to the township line, between 67 and 68, thence east on the township line to the range line, between 16 and 17; thence north on said line to township line, between 68 and 69; thence east to the place of beginning; election to be held at Jacob Coffman's. Union, Township 70, Ranges 16 and 17; polling place at G. W. Moore's. Garden Grove, comprising the west half of Wayne County and all the territory west; elections to be held at the house of John Bair. Shoal Creek, fractional Township 67, Ranges 18, 19, 20 and 21, and Town ships 68 and 69, Ranges 19, 20 and 21, with voting place at George Emerick's.

April 10, 1848, the work of completing the Court House was let. James Jackson got the job of sawing out the door and window spaces and the chinking and plastering, for $59. The remaining work—laying the floors, putting in the doors and windows, etc.—was awarded to Jesse Wood for $119.50.

All the work done on the building appears to have been paid for with lots.

The tax levied by the Board in July, 1848, was as follows: County, 4 mills; State, 2½ mills; school, ½ mill; poll, 50 cents.

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July 6, 1848, the Board granted E. A. Packard a license to "vend spirituous liquors in any way that he sees proper for one year from date, for the sum of $25, paid in the country treasury."

The same day, the Board contracted with Thomas Cochran to dig a well on the line of the public square for $89, having first stipulated that the people of Centerville should contribute $25.

October 2, the Board voted to pay a bounty of 50 cents on wolf-scalps; all scalps of cubs under six months to receive half the above sum.

In January, 1849, the Commissioners granted to Thomas D. Cox a license to sell liquors at Centerville.

At the same session, another sale of lots was ordered at Centerville, to be held in April following, which resulted in the sale of eight lots.

May 18, 1849, Archibald Burroughs was granted a license to maintain a ferry on Chariton River, at or within two miles of the point where the Mormon trail crossed the river. The tariff and requirements were substantially the same as in the license granted Andrew Collins in 1847.

FIRST BRIDGE.

July 16, the Board ordered that if those citizens interested would pay one-half by subscription for building a bridge across Chariton River where the State Road from Bloomfield to Centerville crossed that stream, the county would pay the rest in town lots. A subscription paper was handed in the same day, pledging $307.50 by the citizens, of which the Board considered $275 available. July 21, a contract was made with William Packard and Daniel Hollinshead for the construction of the bridge, the price agreed on being $600.

April, 20, 1850, the Board made an examination of the bridge and accepted it without the abutment at the east end, for the reason that a mill was in process of erection immediately below. The cost of the abutment, it was agreed, should be expended otherwise about the structure.

INDEPENDENCE.

July 16, 1849, Henderson Walker and others petitioned for the creation of Independence Township. The application was granted, and the bounds established as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Section 12, Township 69, Range 19; thence north to where the range line crosses Chariton River; thence up the river to its forks; thence up the north fork to the county line; thence west to the west line of Range 21; thence south to the township line, between 68 and 69; thence east to the range line, between 19 and 20; thence north to the southwest corner of Section 7; thence east to the place of beginning. The polling place was fixed at the house of James D. Riggs.

The people of Appanoose County must have had a good deal of faith in each other, and in the county; for on the 23d of August, 1847, the Board ordered that the Prosecuting Attorney, Amos Harris, be empowered to act as agent of the county to pre-empt the plat of the town of Centerville, and, if necessary, to go to the land office at Fairfield, and to call to his assistance such help as he might need in the matter. This is the first step taken by the Board to secure title in the land, and nearly two years after the seat of justice had been located thereon.

Mr. Harris was also authorized to take up the warrant issued nearly two years before to W. S. Whitaker for his services as Locating Commissioner.

The officers of the August election (1849) were as follows: Center—William Bryant, Benjamin Spooner, Stephen Glasgo, Judges; Calvin F. Spooner,

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Amos Harris, Clerks; Washington—William Taylor, John W. Clancy, Eli Bagley, Judges; Cortland Harris, Walter G. Perry, Clerks; Caldwell—Frederick A. Stephens, William M. Cavanagh, Elisha Beard, Judges; John Dillon, Marshall Morris, Clerks. Wells—John Bond, William Cooksey, Michael Pilkey, Judges; A. Carpenter, James M. Scurlock, Clerks. Union—James Ewing, Elijah Thompson, Andrew Morrison, Judges; Leven Dean, Samuel W. Woods, Clerks. Shoal Creek—Carter Troxel, George J. Emerick, Moses Kirdendall, Judges; Peter V. Burris, G. B. Greenwood, Clerks. Chariton—Dempsey Stanley, Jonathan Scott, Noah Nash, Judges; John Jackson, John H. Zimmer, Clerks. Independence—Levi Mondan, Bradley Collins, James D. Riggs, Judges; F. N. Sales, John W. Knapp, Clerks. Garden Grove—George Carson, Hugh McKinney, Elisha Hooper, Judges; John Bair, Don Carlos Roberts, Clerks.

November 5, Taylor Township was created; the first election to be held in April, 1850, at the house of Edward Callen. Reuben Denny, Preston Underwood and Edward Callen were appointed as the first Judges of Election. The bounds are not noted in the record.

The valuation of the county property in 1849 for taxing purposes was $45,289, and the amount of tax levied was $320.15, of which $184.90 had been paid to the Treasurer and Collector, David Glass, prior to January 1, 1850.

January 8, 1850, John Udell was appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Cox. The same day, William Flood was granted a grocery license, at the rate of $50 a year.

At the same session, Richland Township was created, with the following boundaries: Beginning at the northeast corner of Township 70, Range 20, thence running west to the northwest corner of Township 70, Range 23; thence south to the southwest corner of Township 69, Range 23; thence east to the southeast corner of Township 69, Range 20; thence north to the place of beginning; it being the north half of Wayne County.

RECEIPT AND MEMORANDUM.

$3.50. FAIRFIELD, January 12, 1850.

Received of George W. Perkins the sum of $2.50, my fee for assistance in entering county seat of Appanoose County; also $1.00 paid by me to Secretary of State for certified copy of the act organizing the said county. BERNHART HENN.

Mem. of money sent by Commissioners to enter county seat:

GOLD—5 $7.80 pieces		$39 00
American gold		22 50
1 sovereign		4 83
Total		$ 66 33
SILVER—44 francs, @ 93		40 92
Dollars and halves		115 00
Total		$222 25
Paid for land	$200 00	
Paid Henn	3 50	
		203 50
Balance due county		$ 18 75

The further expenses were $3.00, leaving $15.75 to be returned to the Treasury.

July 19, 1850, James McKehan contracted with the Board to erect two additions to the Court House, each to be ten feet wide and twenty-four feet long, to be of frame, weatherboarded, and finished with battlements. The price agreed upon was $304. The same day, Thomas Cochran contracted to fence the Court House lot for $73.75.

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George W. Parker, agent for the sale of town lots, reported at this session that the total value of lots sold up to that date had been $1,217.58.

April 15, 1851, Ambrose Carpenter was licensed to maintain a ferry across the Chariton River at or near Wells' Mill, in Wells Township, with lower rates than those allowed to be charged by his predecessors.

At the same meeting, Daniel P. Sparks, Deputy Assessor, filed the assessment roll, which showed a valuation of $310,978. The Board thereupon ordered that the taxes for the year should be: State, 3 mills; county, 4 mills; road, 1½ mills; school, 1 mill; poll, 50 cents.

The last meeting of the Commissioners was held July 28, 1851, and the next entry was made by

THE COUNTY JUDGE.

This office was created by the Legislature of 1851, and Reuben Riggs was elected to the position in August of that year. In some respects, the office was an anomalous one, for the powers delegated to that officer were very great. The powers of the Commissioners, as will be seen from the foregoing abstract, were very great; and in every county organized prior to the abrogation of the Commissioners the record is full of interest, for much of the progress and growth of the community can be therein traced. The County Judge not only succeeded to the powers of the Board, but he was Judge of Probate, and could also sit as a committing magistrate. He could issue marriage licenses and solemnize the rite of matrimony. He was his own Clerk. In case of absence or death, the duties of the office were performed by the Prosecuting Attorney, and failing that officer, by the Clerk of the District Court. If the Judge was of an arbitrary disposition, he could make himself extremely obnoxious to his enemies; and in some counties, when a man of the wrong stamp became Judge, the friction created was considerable. But, as a rule, the system worked well, for the people took much care to select men of positive ability and approved honesty; and many a citizen of Iowa, now in private station, enjoys a local reputation, acquired by a conscientious discharge of the duties of this office, that cannot be shaken. Others, however, have deteriorated into the "common truck" who have been elected to the State Senate or to Congress.

The first official act of Judge Riggs is dated September 10. and reads:

Ordered by the Court, That the road tax is $2 on every person liable to pay a poll tax for the year 1851.

This entry closes the Commissioners' record, for which the compiler searched several hours. It was found in the Clerk's office, and is labeled "Probate, No. 1," the early probate business and the Commissioners' doings having been kept in the same book.

FIRST COURT RECORD.

The first court held in Appanoose County was a special term presided over by Hon. Cyrus Olney, Judge of the Third District, the date being September 17, 1847,—over a year after the county was organized. The first case was that of the State against George Braffit, under charge of larceny. This citizen was *non est*, having forfeited his bail. W. S. Townsend, his surety, was ordered to appear and show cause why judgment should not be entered against him for the amount of the bond and costs.

Jesse Buck vs. Dempsey Stanley was an appeal case on a disputed account, in which the defendant recovered 32 cents and costs.

Moses Morse appeared as appellant against Jesse Buck, but the case was continued.

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The first divorce case was docketed this term, it being that of James J. Jackson against his wife, Mary E. The cause was continued for service by publication in the Keosauqua *Democrat*.

The petit jurors at this term were William S. Manson, James Ringston, Benjamin Spooner, Almanson Packard, Harvey Campbell, Calvin Spooner, Thomas Wilson, L. M. Sales, James Wright, Daniel Bealer, James Hughes, Anthony Williams.

The next term was held April 24, 1848. Jackson's marital relations were terminated the first day. The grand jury having been summoned, they retired, and presently returned with an indictment against John Gheen for the murder of Amos Condit. The Court required Gheen to give bond in the sum of $4,000, but not being able to do so, he was remanded to Keosauqua to await trial. The witnesses, Silas W. Condit, Alpheus P. Hawes, Josiah Merritt and Levi Calloway then gave recognizance to appear as witnesses at the trial. The cause was, however, terminated May 14, 1849, by the Attorney for the State declining to prosecute, and the prisoner was discharged from custody, by William McKay, then Judge.

This murder was committed at "Trader's Point," just below Council Bluffs, probably in March, 1848. There had been trouble in that settlement in regard to a division fence, and Gheen and a few other choice spirits had assembled to remove the fence. Condit was a shoemaker, and seeing the squad assemble, repaired to the spot in his shirt sleeves to see what the trouble was about. As he approached, Gheen raised his rifle and shot him dead. Gheen afterward claimed that he believed Condit was approaching with hostile intentions. The reason of the indictment having been quashed is said to have been that Mahaska County, and not Appanoose, had jurisdiction of the case. Gheen returned to Trader's Point after his release, soon after which he disappeared, and Mr. Stratton, who visited Council Bluffs a year or two afterward, was informed that Gheen had "gone cat-fishing," meaning thereby that Condit's friends had revenged his death by making an end of Gheen, and depositing his remains in the turbid Missouri.

It was an uncomfortable matter for the poor tax-payers of Appanoose, for the costs aggregated about $250.

The following persons composed the grand jury at this term: George W. Perkins, James Hughes, David Bealer, E. A. Packard, Ephraim Sears, James Wright, John Overstreet, John Felkner, S. N. Sales, Jonathan Scott, Joseph Jump, Henry Allen, Edward Bryant, William Bryant, Lindsey W. Spooner, Anthony Williams.

The attorneys who attended at this term were: J. C. Knapp and Augustus Hall, Keosauqua; Samuel Summers, Ottumwa; "Peg-leg" Perry and Samuel McGaharan, Bloomfield. They were fed and housed by Powers Ritchie and A. Packard.

The Court House not having been completed, court was held at Wadlington's store, and the juries deliberated in James Hughes' blacksmith-shop.

At the September term, 1849, David Benner obtained a decree of divorce from his wife Margaret.

At the same term, "on motion, in open court, of J. C. Knapp, Esq., Powers Ritchie produced in court a license from the Supreme Court of Iowa to practice as an attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery; thereupon, the said Powers Ritchie took the oath required by law."

The following served as petit jurors at this term George W. Swearingen, Luke Alphin, Hiram Glasgo, George W. Benner, Thomas S. Richardson, Ben-

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NATHAN UDELL M.D.
CENTERVILLE

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jamin Spooner, Dire Loteridge, Stephen Glasgo, Lindsey W. Spooner, William Crow, Samuel Stewart, Joseph Jump.

The following composed the grand jury at the May term of court in 1850: Cortland Harris, Silas Roby, Joel Tomelson, A. W. Cooley, J. H. Curtis, Jacob Dye, James J. McMullen, William C. Evans, James McCarroll, Jesse Buck, Jonathan Money, Adam Wafford, James J. Jackson, John Wood, William Wells, Amos Cochran. The petit jurors were William Taylor, Henry Taylor, James R. Wright, Benjamin R. Reed, William Taylor, Robert Mitchell, Joel Worthington, Wiley May, William Crow, William Swank, Solomon George, Isaac Fuller, Joseph Baldwin, Henry Miller, Richard A. Jeffers, William Chadd.

The grand jurors at the spring term of court in 1857 were: Joseph Delay, Edwin R. Wright, Lewis W. Rollston, William Cavanagh, James Hibbs, John Wilkinson, A. S. Stone, Hiram McDaniel, John Crow, John Taylor, John T. Pollack, Shubael Fuller, John F. Overstreet, Franklin N. Sales, Joseph B. Walker, David Burns, Vincent Glasgo. The petit jurors were James D. Riggs, Robert C. Baker, Leven Dean, Joel Blakely, Squire Carter, Samuel Stewart, David Barnhouse, Joseph McClard, Eli Bagley, Gilbert McCoy, John Hudson, John H. Ringston, Jonathan Davenport, Elisha Sawyer, Benoni L. Packard. Both juries served two days. Four divorces were granted at this term.

EARLY PROBATE MATTERS.

The first order of Benjamin Spooner, Judge of Probate, is dated November 21, 1846, and directs William Clayton, of Van Buren County, to administer on the estate of Solomon Gable, deceased. Soon afterward, Clayton reported the assets to be $44.88, and the charges against the estate to be $247.26. The Judge thereupon directed Clayton to sell eighty acres of land in Van Buren County for the purpose of paying the debts. This is thought to have been the second death in the county.

The next case is dated May 12, 1847, and appoints F. F. Foster, of Davis County, administrator of the estate of William Bratton, Sr. Foster resigned his charge February 10, 1848, and James Wright was appointed to conclude the trust.

March 11, 1848, Judge S. F. Wadlington appointed Nathan Bartlett guardian of John Bartlett, a minor, and instructed Nathan to proceed to sell 320 acres of land in Lee County for the said minor's benefit.

April 26, 1848, Robert Trimble was appointed guardian for Edward Good, at the request of the latter.

October 10, 1849, Greenup Stark gave bond, with William Pewthers and Thomas S. Richardson as sureties, for the faithful discharge of his duties as administrator of the estate of Jeremiah B. Stark, deceased, which was accepted by Judge Wells.

The same day, Judge Wells approved the bond of Ira Tucker, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Veach, deceased. Tucker's sureties were Solomon Howard, A. G. Doom, John A. Wisdom and Solomon George.

The same day was filed the bond of Sarah, widow and administratrix of Archibald Burroughs, deceased, the other signers being William Cooksey, John Pilkey and John W. Wells. Burroughs had personal property which was appraised at $1,548.12, of which amount $400 was in cash.

July 2, 1850, James Holmes, guardian of Benjamin A. Shafer, applied for leave to locate a land warrant for the benefit of his ward; but, on the same day,

the boy's mother asked to have the order rescinded, and herself appointed guardian, which was done, and she was authorized to sell the warrant.

On the same day, Thomas T. Holloway was appointed administrator of the estate of Nancy A. Holloway, deceased.

June 3, William S. Manson, as administrator of the estate of Jesse McElroy, applied for leave to sell a land warrant, on twelve months' credit, for the sum of $150.

The same day, Sally and Elizabeth Wollery asked that Samuel Mitchell be appointed as their guardian, for the purpose of collecting a portion of their father's estate in Lawrence County, Ind.

At the same term, William S. Manson was appointed guardian for the children of James McKehan, deceased, and William Packard was likewise appointed guardian for James J. and Alanson M. Packard.

February 4, 1851, Amos F. Childers asked Albird F. Thompson, Judge of Probate, to appoint Thomas Wilson as his guardian.

March 4, James Nickell was appointed administrator of the estate of John Nickell, deceased.

July 6, George W. Perkins filed an inventory of the property of John McElroy, deceased.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The first recorded marriage in the Clerk's office is that of John Manly Packard to Mary Bond, the solemnization having been made by William B. Packard, Justice of the Peace, on the 10th of September, 1846. The groom was twenty-four and the bride eighteen years old.

The succeeding marriages up to 1850 were: Dillard Collins to Hetty Glasgo, by W. S. Manson, Justice of the Peace, February 28, 1847; Dempsey Stanley to Mrs. Matilda Ellington, by James McCarrol, Justice of the Peace, March 4, 1847; William Van Buskirk to Sarah Johnson, by S. F. Wadlington, Justice of the Peace, August 19, 1847; Sydenham Mills to Ada Shaffer, by William Pewthers, Justice of the Peace, October 7, 1847; Thomas B. Arnold to Brunetta Lynn, by Rev. John C. Ewing, September 23, 1847; William Smart to Hannah Catharine Zuck, by C. Zuck, Justice of the Peace, October 7, 1847; James G. Childers to Anna Campbell, by William Pewthers. Justice of the Peace, November 8, 1847; John Barker to Louisa Shaffer, November 11, 1847; Carter Troxwell to Rebecca A. Kirkendall, November 14, 1847; Calvin L. Smith to Marilla Haskins, Dec. 16, 1847; James McCarrol to Mrs. Elizabeth Gable, Dec. 16, 1847; John Scott to Mary Thompson, March 9, 1848; Nathaniel Moore to Elizabeth Blaylock, March 12, 1848; Franklin N. Sales to Zernilla Berkshire, April 3, 1848; James D. Riggs to Lucinda Barker, April 13, 1848; George W. O'Neal to Sarah J. More, May 4, 1848; John T. Harrison to Margaret E. Dougherty, December 21, 1848; Calvin F. Spooner to Nancy Browning, January 4, 1849; Thomas Tucker to Mary Thompson, February 18, 1849; James J. Jackson to Mary Ann Benner, February 25, 1849; Ira Perjue to Sarilda E. George, March 8, 1849; Daniel Bagley to Missouri Wood, May 10, 1849; David Stewart to Eliza J. Southfield, June 10, 1849; James Murray to Martha Robertson, June 11, 1849; James Hughes to Melissa Packard, July 26, 1849; Joel Elam to Elizabeth Throckmorton, June 21, 1849; John Moore to Mary Elam, July 12, 1849; Samuel W. Woods to Lucy Anna Orberson, September 6, 1849; Thomas Brandon to Ruth Barker, September 13, 1849; David Benner to Lorinda Fuller September 30, 1849; Ferdinand Smith to Martha Level, September 30, 1849; John Bartlett to Martha Ann Stark, October 14, 1849; Simpson

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Cupp to Miss McDaniel, November 4, 1849; Benjamin Fairly to Mary A. Humphrey, November 18, 1849; James R. Wright to Melissa Glass, November 29, 1849; Charles L. Jones to Martha Bullington, December 6, 1849; Christopher Benner to Lorain Fuller, December 25, 1849; George Kirby to Eliza Ann Kirby, December 28, 1849.

Twenty marriages were celebrated during 1850, and twenty-one in 1851.

PIONEER JURISPRUDENCE.

Probably the oldest docket now extant in the county is that of S. F. Wadlington, Esq., now reposing quietly in the vault of the County Recorder. It is made of sheets of unruled paper, stitched together with an awl.

The first case entered bears date April 14, 1847, and is no less than a contested election, wherein Walter G. Perry brings suit against Christian Zuck. On that day, the docket indicates that a Board of Arbitrators was made up, composed of S. F. Wadlington, James McCarrol and William Pewthers, all being Justices. The case was heard on the 15th, when the defendant moved the Court that Perry give security for the costs, which was sustained by the Bench, and the cause continued till the 17th. The plaintiff having neglected to file the required bond, Zuck asked that the case be dismissed, which was done, and he took his office. No attempt was made to "go behind the returns" by Perry.

In May, a transcript was sent from Bloomfield to Justice Wadlington, reciting that Joseph Jump, Sr., had been beaten in an assumpsit case in the United States Court, in September, 1845, and calling for $12.94 costs from Jump. An execution was issued, but it was satisfied on the 27th by Joseph B. McCoy, a friend of Jump's.

In a case tried in September, 1847, it would appear that the use of a yoke of oxen was worth 50 cents a day. In the case of P. M. Dodge against Jacob Hoffman, tried in May, 1848, on account, the items are furnished. A two-horse wagon cost $75; corn, 20 cents a bushel; making rails, $5.00 a thousand; hogs, $1.97 to $5.00 each; lard, 6 cents a pound.

A case is related of a Justice of the Peace near Cincinnati, who, some twenty years ago, was being badly hectored by an attorney, and had completely lost his patience. The Justice had begun to rule unfavorably on some of the attorney's motions, when the latter, without meaning anything of the sort, declared he would have to appeal the case. "Appeal it and be d—d!" roared the custodian of the Code of Iowa. "You can't fool around in this Court any longer. Constable, adjourn the Court!" And adjourned it was, nor could the persuasion of the other attorney avail to induce the Juctice to go on with the hearing, although the troublesome lawyer offered an ample apology.

An old docket shows that one citizen allowed a balance of $2.45 on a coffin to stand due for nearly a year, for which he was sued. He paid it in just a week afterward.

Another case appears, in which a woman was plaintiff in a suit on a promissory note. The defendant paid it in a few days, as attested by the plaintiff making a mark, apparently not being versed in penmanship.

Very few criminal cases appear on the early dockets, most of the actions being for debt, and usually paid off very soon after judgment was rendered. The pioneers seem to have been anxious to maintain their personal credit.

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ESTRAY COW.

The following is placed in evidence to show that stock would go astray in Appanoose:

Personally appeared Walter G. Perry before me, William B. Packard a Justice of the Peace of precinct No. one of Appanoose County Iowa Territory and after being duly sworn deposeth and saith that on or about the 12th of November, 1846, he took up an estray cow of the following description markt with two square crops with white back and hips and belly her sides spotted with red brindle and white head and neck mixt with brindle and red and supposd to be four years ould last spring and that he has not alterd any brands or marks on her and further the deponent saith not.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d of November, 1846.

WALTER G. PERRY.

WM. B. PACKARD, J. P.

EARLY SCHOOL MATTERS.

There is some difficulty in stating which was the first school ever taught in Appanoose. The first school ever opened in the northern part of the county was at J. F. Stratton's house, on Cooper Creek, and the six or seven pupils were taught by Mrs. J. F. Stratton. This was in 1847. The children of George Perkins and Benjamin Spooner attended this school, and a little daughter of Christian Zuck boarded in the Stratton family and studied with the rest.

It is stated that a young man named Thomas Holloway taught in one of Col. Wells' buildings during the same summer.

In the winter of 1847–48, a school was taught, in a small log building owned by J. F. Stratton, by Henry Allen. This building was near Chariton River, and was on the line between Sections 35 and 36, Township 70, Range 18. This building was about fourteen feet square, had a chimney, and its floor and furniture were made of puncheons. The families sending to this school were Henry Allen, Jesse Buck, Noah Nash, Mr. Gable, Mr. Stanley and J. F. Stratton. The term was not completed, owing to the building being nearly wrecked by a flood in the spring.

The first schoolhouse built in the county was at Centerville, in 1848, near the present residence of Hon. M. M. Walden. This was a hewed-log edifice, about 18x24 feet in size, with a stone chimney inside, and its furniture may be classed as ornate for thirty years ago. Amos Harris taught the first school, in the winter of 1848–49, and several spelling-schools were held during the winter.

The school at Hibbsville was taught in 1850, Polly Stratton being the first teacher.

The roll of pioneer teachers, as given by J. F. Stratton, Esq., is as follows: Judge Tannehill, William Manson, Mrs. J. F. Stratton, Mrs. B. C. Spooner, Malinda Cafferty, Jane Elliott, Miss Tibbets, G. W. Taylor, Sr., Henry Allen, Arch. Callen, John McKim, R. E. Chandler, Thomas Underwood.

SCHOOL MONEY.

Only one school district appears to have been formed in 1849. March 1, in that year, C. H. Howell, Inspector for Center Township, receipted to Daniel P. Sparks for $8.69, the apportionment made by the latter as School Fund Commissioner.

The following was the apportionment for 1850: District No. 1, Center, William Pewthers, Treasurer, $18.78; District No. 1, Caldwell, Michael Caldwell, Treasurer, $38.87; District No. 1, Wells, William Wells, Treasurer, $16.59; District No. 1, Center, Thomas Wilson, Treasurer, $13,53; District No. 3, Union, W. C. Baldridge, Treasurer, $66.46.

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The apportionment in 1851 was as follows: No. 1, Chariton, $54.69; No. 3, Center, $60.21; No. 7, Center, $19.21; No. 1, Taylor, $62.51.

The first loan made by the School Fund Commissioner was to Shubael Fuller, March 4, 1851, for $300.

INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE.

Having cleared away the details connected with organizing the county and the management of its affairs for nearly four years, it is proper now to return to the events of a personal nature—matters affecting the daily life of the sparsely settled region. Every frontier settlement has its record of dangers patiently endured and bravely overcome, and sometimes acts of lawlessness have occurred. Again, a gleam of fun passes through the community. But in no two settlements are these incidents identical. The manifestations of human nature are as shifting as the brilliant hues exhibited in the kaleidoscope. Let us arrange the pictures and begin the exhibition.

THE FIRST STORE—KEEPING CHRISTMAS.

In 1846, Spencer F. Wadlington erected a cabin a little northeast of where Centerville now stands, and proceeded to "keep store" in the wilderness. It is stated that the first year's sales of our pioneer merchant were a dozen pairs of coarse shoes, half a dozen calico dress patterns, as many bolts of brown muslin and a few coarse casinets. These, with a sack of coffee and a few other groceries, constituted his stock in trade. In order to reduce his expenses to the measure of his profits, he did his own cooking. Most of the settlers at this early day were without families. Mr. Wadlington slept on a bed made of deer and bear skins, with a bundle of coon skins for a pillow. He subsequently became an extensive farmer and stock dealer. He was the first Mayor of Centerville, and has also been Probate Judge, Justice of the Peace and Deputy Clerk.

On the afternoon of Christmas, 1847, a party of the "boys" living in the northeast part of the county, some of them belonging in the vicinity of Unionville, agreed that it would hardly be right to let the day pass without a suitable observance. They accordingly wended their way to the county seat, and to Wadlington's store—who had transferred his place of business to Chaldea—arriving at the store about dark. They began their celebration with an internal application of "su'thin'," and, to neutralize any subsequent bad effect. took another horn. These potations were repeated at suitable intervals till midnight. The young pioneers indulged in various amusements during their hours of celebration. They would frequently issue from the store door, whoop loud enough to scare the wolf cubs in their dens between the forks of the Chariton, and then return to warm their throats. The first half of the night was quite warm, as a damp snow was falling, and, the store having no floor yet, their heavy boots tramped the interior of the cabin into considerable of a mud-hole. About midnight, the "sperits" had done their perfect work, and each fellow selected a buffalo-robe or deer-skin and lay down to rest on the natural floor, damp as it was, though it is more than likely that Wadlington tucked them in as they became insensible. The weather turned very frosty toward morning. Shortly after daylight, Mr. Stratton, who was the nearest neighbor, visited the store to learn the cause of the noises heard by him, and found each reveler snugly frozen to his earthern bed, and the edges of the skins frozen tight, also. It was an

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amusing spectacle, and a modern teetotaler could hardly have avoided a shout of laughter at their situation. They were thawed out after an hour or two, and returned to their homes none the worse for their night's frolic.

PIONEER AMUSEMENTS.

Most of the early settlers of Appanoose were from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and Indiana, and, of course, had all the love of the Virginians and their descendants for the rifle and the horse. In addition to the love of hunting, alluded to elsewhere, the pioneers of Appanoose were equally fond of target practice and horse-racing. The first race-track in the county, according to F. A. Stevens, a settler in Wells Township, in 1841, was on the land now owned by Hon. E. J. Gault. Here the settlers frequently met, at a very early day, to indulge in target-shooting and horse-racing. Having previously exchanged furs, deer-skins or beeswax at some Mississippi town for a half-barrel of whisky, the settlers would collect early in the morning from every corner of the county, shoot at a mark, bet on their favorite nags and exhaust their supply of whisky along toward sundown, and then return to their scattered cabins quite sober. Of course, disputes would sometimes arise, but they were usually quieted, and in these meetings fisticuffs were rarely resorted to.

One of the first shooting-matches in the county occurred at Centerville, probably in 1847, in this wise: J. F. Stratton stood indebted to S. F. Wadlington for sundry articles of merchandise, for $5 or $6. The latter was preparing for his semi-annual visit to St. Louis, and wanted the money. Stratton had neither gold, silver nor "fiats," but offered to turn out a cow, valued at about $15. Wadlington did not want her, but offered to get up a shooting-match. The match was advertised "by sending round word," and a good-sized crowd assembled to participate in the sport. The shooting began, and so vigorous was the competition that the sum realized was somewhat in excess of the value of the animal. Wadlington thus secured his pay, and the remainder was left with him as a call loan, to be paid in goods.

ANOTHER MORMON REMOVAL.

On a preceding page are given some particulars regarding the settlement of the Mormons in Missouri, and their expulsion therefrom in 1839–40. The village of Nauvoo was instituted by the fugitive "Saints" as a haven of refuge, and at that point a powerful organization was effected. The history of the development of the sect in that place is remarkable because of its speed in assuming immense proportions. The public are familiar with the later veents of the Mormon work there. Smith and his brother Hyrum were shot and killed, and the band broken up, through the improper conduct of the leader.

The greater number of Mormons, under the direction of Brigham Young, emigrated, in 1846–48, to Salt Lake, and established themselves there.

As in Missouri, the Mormons incurred the animosity of the people of Illinois, and they were driven across the Mississippi, to seek a home where they could practice their peculiar rites in security. It was a forced exodus on their part—Illinois and Missouri were too hot to hold them. Their leaders doubted the advisability of settling in Iowa, for this Territory was being rapidly filled up by a class who would soon become numerous enough to drive them out again. Accordingly, a party of observation had been sent West at the beginning of the trouble in Illinois, who had discovered a region west of the Rocky Mountains, walled on the east and south by almost insurmountable hills, and ap-

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proachable on the northeast through a narrow valley that could be easily defended.

Accordingly, the task of removal began in the fall of 1846. The main body encamped near Council Bluffs during that winter, and another considerable party wintered in Marshall County. Large numbers followed the roads from the river towns west through Van Buren and Davis Counties to Unionville, where the trail divided, many following the old dragoon trail of 1832 by way of Cincinnati into Missouri, with the intention of wintering in that State, if possible. But their former enemies had by no means forgotten them, and they were forced to recross the boundary into Decatur County.

The main body of the southern division passed through Unionville, Moravia and Iconium, selecting that route, Mr. Wadlington says, to avoid the numerous streams and muddy bottoms with which the country abounds. The advance parties of the two bodies moving through Appanoose met in Union County, in July, 1846.

Finding it too late in the season for venturing across the great plains that intervened between them and their destination, about two thousand of the "Saints" pitched their tents at a place which they called Mount Pisgah, situated some five miles north of the present county seat. They were under the leadership of Bishop Huntington, who died, and was buried at Mount Pisgah. He was the first white person who is known to have died in the county. Another prominent man among them was Elder Morley, former of Hancock County, Ill. Being compelled, during the winter, to live in tents and wagons, their records show 160 deaths within the first six months. Their settlement, or improvement, embraced about fifteen hundred acres, which they broke up and cultivated in patches. Being unable to break up the prairie sod with their light teams, composed mostly of cows, they went into the timber on Grand River, and girdled, or deadened, hundreds of acres of the best timber to be found there, and plowed up the light bottom soil for their crops. In this way they raised a plentiful crop of corn during the season of 1847. They were obliged to remain until the spring of 1850, and some of them until the spring of 1851, in order to raise cattle to enable them to resume their journey. They were very poor. Their prophet, Joe Smith, had once told them at Nauvoo that there were three kinds of poor—God's poor, the devil's poor, and poor devils, and that most of them surely belonged to the last-named class. They are represented, however, as being industrious and frugal while they sojourned on Grand River.

The organization of the fugitives was essentially a military one. Several persons in Appanoose County, finding that the people were poor, and likely to be a year or more on their journey, offered them employment. No promise could be obtained from the men with whom they chaffered, but within a day or two the number of men wanted would appear ready for work, who had been deputed by their Captain for the purpose. One settler, in the southeastern part of the county, contracted with a Mormon leader to have ten acres of brush land grubbed and fenced, expecting that the job would take six weeks. A large party repaired to the spot, and the contract was completed in about a week. Another pioneer had forty acres of prairie broken up by a party of Mormons. Mr. Wadlington, who communicates these two circumstances, says that others would work singly here and there in the county where labor could be had, and says that they were remarkably efficient and industrious, and never failed to give satisfaction.

It is stated that, toward the latter part of the migration, while a party were encamped in the vicinity of Unionville, one of the number went over into the

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western part of Davis County and stole a steer. He had not driven the animal very far when he was met by a young man, now a resident of Appanoose County, who recognized the steer as one owned by his father. He very naturally inquired of the follower of Joseph what he was doing with his father's property. The "Saint" answered that he had a "revelation" to go and get the bovine. The young man started to drive the steer back, when a collision ensued, in which the youngster had a sudden "revelation" to hit the thief with an iron wedge which he was carrying. The blow killed the Mormon, and the young man drove home his property.

This occurrence, as well as others of a like character, created a violent prejudice against the Mormons, and they were given the cold shoulder in the eastern counties. Thus Mrs. Morrison, of Udell Township, relates that in Davis County herself and husband were refused entertainment because they were suspected of being Mormons, and says that on the night in question the only shelter they could obtain was an empty corn-pen.

THE CLAIM SOCIETY.

As in nearly all the older counties of Iowa, Appanoose County had a Claim Protection Society, organized for the purpose of protecting settlers from the avaricious intentions of those who had money and might see fit to enter lands from those occupying in good faith. The first settlers in the new counties usually took their lands before they were surveyed, and of course would only make a rough approximation as to the limits of their claims, the lines of which were run by guess. Whenever anybody was inclined to locate close to a claim already taken, his movements were regarded with a jealous eye, unless he first had a conference with the neighbors to ascertain the understood limits of their claims before making his own. History must record that a good many "first settlers" were extremely liberal toward themselves in establishing the bounds of their claims, and also that claim troubles were as likely to arise from the greed of the pioneers as from the covetousness of subsequent claimants.

The Society referred to above was organized in 1845, or the following year, with James Wright as President, and with a branch organization in each precinct. The workings of the Society were substantially as follows: A record was prepared in each precinct of the claims already taken, and their bounds. When a new-comer wanted to make a claim, it was expected that he would apply to the local Secretary to ascertain what lands were already claimed, in order to avoid infringing upon the rights of others. Any land abandoned for an understood time, or not yet taken, could be selected; but if he laid claim to land already held, and was pertinacious, a meeting of the Society would be held. A compromise was usually effected, and, if this could not be reached, summary measures would be resorted to. To the credit of Appanoose, be it said that very few disputes arose, and these were entirely bloodless.

A few instances are given here of the operations of the Society. The first case occurred in 1847. A man named Duncan had built a cabin on land claimed by another settler named Coffman, but with whom the equities rested is now forgotten. Coffman notified the officers of the Society, and a meeting was held, presided over by W. S. Manson. The crowd proceeded to Duncan's cabin with the intention of tearing it down; but that worthy was at home, and threatened to shoot the first man who came near the house. The destruction of the cabin was accordingly deferred.

Not long afterward, Coffman and Duncan met at a house-raising in the neighborhood, and at noon the two men entered into an altercation over the

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disputed claim. Both got fighting mad, and Coffman seized his rifle to settle the dispute; but as he aimed, Duncan dodged round the corner of the half-finished building, and so escaped.

At the first session of the District Court, as stated by James Hughes, Esq., Duncan appeared before the grand jury, which was composed of the same men named elsewhere as the petit jury (the same men serving in both capacities, by order of the Judge), and sought to have Coffman indicted for assault with intent to kill. Mr. Hughes, who was on the panel, says that the jury repaired to his shop, and that the Clerk pre-empted his bellows as a writing-desk. To his great surprise, for he had just come from Indiana, where the forms of law were carefully observed, the foreman sent out for a bottle of whisky, and every juror took a drink before proceeding to business. Duncan and one or two others appeared and gave their testimony in regard to Coffman's threatened shooting-match. The main witness, it was understood, was one Bratton, who was at the grocery, and a bailiff, who had been drinking regularly from the jury's bottle, was sent for him. The bailiff was gone some time, but at last appeared, walking arm in arm with Bratton, and both drunk as owls. Hughes removed the iron bar which had been propped against the door, and both officer and witness nearly fell headlong as they entered into the presence of the "bulwark of our free institutions." Bratton was allowed to sit down, and succeeded in giving his evidence very clearly, in spite of his condition. Most of the jurors questioned him, and his answers were given in precise, straightforward fashion. He had several times described the flight of Duncan and himself around the cabin when Coffman raised his rifle, when Edward Bryant, one of the jurors, asked him if Coffman could have hit Duncan. This was too much for Bratton, who, probably, wanted to get back to the grocery for another drink. "Hit h—l and d—nation!" he exclaimed, "didn't I tell you Duncan and me was around the corner of the house!" The complaint was ignored, and the trouble did not long continue. Both parties saw that the case had taken a practical turn, and were wise enough to drop the matter.

In 1849, James Shields entered some land claimed by H. H. Foster, who laid his trouble before the claim society. A large meeting was held, and a committee was sent to confer with Shields for the purpose of getting him to relinquish the land. Shields offered to give a deed immediately, provided Foster would refund the purchase money, and pay a pretty stiff rate of interest. This was the only offer that Shields could be induced to make; upon which Foster decided to take another claim rather than pay the interest asked, which ended the matter. James Wright presided over the meeting on this occasion.

A case occurred in Center Township in 1850, in which a settler complained to the society that Alfred Coatney, in taking his claim, had encroached on land held by the complainant. Considerable talk was made about calling a society meeting, but Coatney, who was a fair-minded, honorable man, investigated his neighbor's presumptive boundaries, and being convinced that he had gone too far in that direction, altered his lines correspondingly.

A case arose in Udell Township, in which a crowd assembled and tore the roof off a man's cabin, he having "jumped" a claim held by another citizen.

The life of the Claim Society may be said to have ended in 1853. Joshua Miller, Jonathan Reuger, Harrison Johnson and William D. Weir were then living in Lincoln Township, and had incurred the ill-will of John W. Brinkley by showing some eligible tracts of land in that vicinity to some friends who were visiting the neighborhood. Brinkley complained of them to the society, and a meeting was called, which was attended by two hundred men and four

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gallons of whisky. Joseph Jump, Sr., was appointed as a committee of one to wait upon the four men named above. He informed them that they must secure the return of the land to the claimants, or the society would resort to violence. They replied that they had in no case interfered with the just claim of any settler, and did not intend to, but when they knew that parties were claiming more than a quarter of a section, and a reasonable amount of timber, they would not hesitate to point out the surplus to any inquirer who might want it. As for violence, they claimed to be peaceable citizens, but that they could defend themselves if necessary. Jump reported the result of his embassy to the assemblage, and, it is thought, suggested that the matter had better end there and then. It is barely possible that the whisky had become exhausted, and that the crowd adjourned to obtain a fresh supply.

A QUESTION OF ONE DOLLAR.

In the spring of 1848, Treasurer Manson had some State revenue in his hands, which he handed to Judge Olney, to be paid to the State Treasurer, as appears below:

CENTERVILLE, Appanoose Co., Iowa., April 24, 1848.

Received of Thomas G. Manson, Treasurer and Collector of said county, $22.42, to be paid over by me to the State Treasurer, it being State revenue collected in said county for the year 1847. CYRUS OLNEY.

The Judge only discharged his trust in part, as is seen by the following:

$21.42. No. 111.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, IOWA, IOWA CITY, June 28, 1848.

Received of Jesse Wood, Treasurer of Appanoose County, $21.42, on account of State revenue in and for said county for the year 1847. M. RENO, *State Treasurer.*

When the Treasurer's receipt came to Centerville, the discrepancy was noticed, and Mr. Manson apprised Judge Olney of the mistake. The Judge was somewhat dilatory in his reply, which is as follows:

MR. STRATTON: In the spring of 1848, Mr Manson, Treasurer of your county, gave me $22.42, State revenue, to be paid to the State Treasurer. As the money was due to me for salary, I retained it, and had the State Treasurer give Mr. Manson a receipt for it. I had no memorandum of the amount, and it seems that I gave Mr. Reno the wrong sum, by which Mr. Manson lost one dollar—so that I am indebted to him in that amount. About the same time, or perhaps the next fall, I furnished to you, for your county, some printed blanks, and perhaps some printed rules of court. I do not remember exactly what or to what amount, though I have the memorandum at home. I paid the money for them to the printer, and I have no recollection of having received anything for it from your county. If I am correct in this, I wish you would immediately look to the matter, and get the money and pay Mr. Manson. The other counties paid the money back which I paid the printer for them, instead of giving me a county order worth less than its face. The amount furnished your county, in order to get the court business started, was small, and I should not have mentioned it but for this mistake with Mr. Manson. If your county paid me for it, and it has slipped my memory, please inform me by letter, and I will forward the the dollar to Mr. Manson immediately. Yours truly,

BLOOMFIELD, April 30, 1850. CYRUS OLNEY.

AN INFARE.

The date of the marriage of Robert Coffman and Sarah Summers will be found on a preceding page. This was considered, by all odds, to be the grandest wedding in the early history of the county. According to the Virginia custom, the groom remained at the house of the bride's parents the first night. The next day, the bride accompanied her husband to the house of his parents, escorted by a dozen or fifteen young men, accompanied by their sweethearts, and all on horseback. When the party arrived within a couple of miles of Coffman's, they were met by another party of young men and women, who wheeled around, as if to capture the bride. A jug of whisky was produced.

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out of which each man took a drink, when both parties formed into double file, and went to Coffman's in company. There a great supper was spread, after which dancing began, and was continued till a late hour. This custom of the "infare" appears to have gone into disuse, but it was a very common one for many years in all the States settled by Virginia people and their descendants.

THE RAGING CHARITON.

The flood of June 7, 1851, is remembered as having been the greatest ever known in Southern Iowa. It is stated that the water covered Chariton bottom to an average depth of four feet. Hon. Joshua Miller states that he crossed the river east of Centerville, when the water was about at its highest point, with five yoke of oxen and a wagon. In three places, two yoke would swim at one time. His goods were pretty well soaked up, and some of his books, preserved in his law library, show plainly the wetting they got.

James Hughes, Esq., says that the water did not abate till about the 1st of July. The people of Centerville got out of flour during the prevalence of this flood. Some one had gone into Davis County for a supply, but was stopped on the left bank of Chariton by the high water. The people succeeded in getting one barrel across, which was divided among the families and the bread famine thereby stopped.

This long protracted wet season almost entirely ruined the crops—corn, wheat and vegetables—and many settlers lived on very plain fare in the succeeding winter. But having expected to endure privations when they chose homes west of the Mississippi, they held on bravely, and as a rule, the few survivors of the early settlement here have been abundantly blessed "in basket and in store."

Before passing from this mention of the wet season, an incident that occurred on Chariton, east of Centerville, in January, 1849, should not be omitted. The river had been frozen over, but a thaw occurred, followed by a flood, which was succeeded in turn by a cold snap. Some men engaged at work on the east bank of the river—wanted Mr. Hughes to get them a jug of whisky, that prime necessity on the frontier. He returned to town, procured the article, and came back to the river; but how to get it across was the question. The overflow had frozen over enough to bear his weight, and the channel was covered with ice between him and the thirsty squad, but above and below the current was free. He procured a couple of flat rails, took them to the edge of the stream, tied a cord to the jug-handle, which he took in his teeth, and then getting down on all fours, by pushing the rails along, made the perilous passage in safety, dragging the cordial behind him. He says when he reached the other bank, his weight had so depressed the ice that a thin sheet of water was flowing over. It was a hazardous trip, especially as he could not swim at all, and he says money would not tempt him to undertake it again.

LET THE EAGLE SCREAM.

The first celebration of the Fourth of July in this county was at Centerville, in 1851. The people were not feeling very buoyant, owing to the rainy weather in June, but they thought they would try to celebrate in a modest way. A procession was formed, headed by martial music, the drum being beaten by B. F. Packard, but the fifer's name is forgotten. The assemblage marched to a grove near town, where a quarter of beef had been roasted, barbecue fashion, and a bountiful dinner was served. The addresses were made by Amos Harris, James Wright and others, and it is believed that Mr. Harris read the Declara-

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tion of Independence. Eight years, two months and three days had elapsed from the day on which the Indians had surrendered this part of Iowa to their white neighbors, and no doubt the red man was suitably apostrophized on this auspicious occasion.

THE FLUSH TIMES.

The close of 1856 was the acme of prosperous times in the West. During 1854 and the two succeeding years, immigrants by tens of thousands had crossed the Mississippi in quest of homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa. Times were brisk in the Eastern States, and many small farmers who were discontented with their prospects were enabled to sell their little farms to some more prosperous neighbor. Their personal effects, and such other articles as were most valuable, were loaded into the big wagon, and, with the cash realized from the auction and the "third down" on the little farm in his pocket, the adventurous spirit lifted his wife and babies into the covered wagon. The great current flowed along the National turnpike almost daily from 1850 to the middle of 1857, and by parallel roads through every country town. Country towns in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois reaped a silver harvest from those who did not care to camp out; but these were only one-third of the vast procession that extended from the Alleghanies to Iowa and other Western States. Arrived at their chosen homes, provisions, cattle and swine were to be bought from the pioneer farmers; breaking-plows, clothing and other articles from the dealers; lumber from the nearest saw-mills, and all paid for in hard cash. Many immigrants bought the improvements from older settlers, who were thereby enabled to pay their debts and begin anew. During 1855 and 1856, thousands of dollars in deferred payments for their Eastern homes followed the settlers of 1854 and 1855. In consequence, everybody was prosperous. Money was abundant and speculation was rampant. It was the hey-day of the financial millenium. Towns were laid out, colleges founded, and vast enterprises of every name and nature were set on foot. So eager was the ambition of all to join the dance around the golden-hued bubble that the rate of interest was stimulated abnormally, and it could only be borrowed at 25 per cent. Even the citizen whose only capital was his muscle shared in the smiles of the fickle goddess. There was work for him at good prices. Thrice fortunate was he who had a stout team, for he could break prairie at $3 an acre, haul goods for the merchants at the same rate per day, or buy a threshing-machine and pay for it with the season's profits.

No wonder the West became delirious with the rosy picture which, in many details, was a reality. The fertile soil was here, and the people were still thronging to occupy it. Often within a single week, 50 to 100 per cent could be made by the purchase and sale of a town lot or a quarter-section of land. Adam Smith was clearly a fool when he announced that capital was the result of labor, for thousands of men in Iowa could demonstrate by actual practice that Speculation was the mother of Wealth.

AND THE GREAT SMASH.

A sudden change came over the people's dream in 1857, for in August, the collapse of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, a corporation doing both a life insurance and financial-agency business, produced a panic in Wall street within a very few days. A score of banks suspended payments, followed in the next ten days by bank-failures from Maine to the prairie-dog villages of Nebraska. So inflated had been the balloon that in two or three States and Territories speculators had been allowed to issue bills on the basis of wild lands a hundred

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miles west of the Missouri. The result, when the collapse came, was that the gold and silver were the first to disappear, followed rapidly by the choice bank bills of Massachusetts, New York and Ohio, leaving nothing but "wild-cat" bills, various kinds of scrip and miscellaneous evidences of indebtedness, all of uncertain value, as the only circulating medium. Prices of farm produce, cattle and horses, lands and town lots, fell on the avarage from 50 to 100 per cent, and could not be sold for cash at any price for nearly a year. Dry goods and groceries declined also, but not to the same extent.

Speculation was as dead as Goliath; the Sheriff was the only real estate agent, except the fortunate crew who had either foreseen the approaching storm, or had their means in cash by accident. These turned their attention to the lands offered for sale by foreclosure, and when the tax sale came in 1858, invested their piles in certificates against the homes of hundreds of farmers that became jeopardized for want of cash to pay the very moderate taxes assessed against them.

The granaries in Appanoose County were full to bursting with wheat, oats and corn; good horses stood in the stables, fat steers and swine in the sheds, but there was no cash to buy them. The merchants would handle them in exchange for goods or in settlement of balances; but this was as far as their ability could go. The people, in their transactions, were compelled to rely on barter entirely for months. Notes were given for so many bushels of wheat or corn, or so many pounds of pork. If a farmer wanted a sled made, it required a laborious consultation with the mechanic as to what the farmer could spare or the mechanic could take.

The man was indeed fortunate who had a little cash by him when the crisis came. With this he could pay his taxes and escape the heavy penalties incurred by his less prudent or lucky neighbor. But, as a necessary measure of relief, the Legislature stepped in with a law which extended the time of redemption for lands sold by the Treasurer; otherwise, three-fourths of the lands in Iowa must have lapsed into other hands.

The Appanoose people were not quite so badly off as their neighbors in some other counties, for they had, somewhat singularly, escaped the blighting effects of the railway fever that spread over the West in its most acute form. Having received no benefit of that kind, there was nothing to pay, and there was a grim comfort in that fact.

There was, of course, no home market for farm products, for the inflow of settlers had ceased, and the only way to raise money was to haul grain or drive hogs to Keokuk or Alexandria, a distance of nearly a hundred miles, the expense of which would eat up half the sales. Wheat was worth about 50 cents a bushel along the Mississippi, and slow sale at that. Happy was the man who could bring back a load of goods for a home merchant, and thus earn the expenses of the trip, payable in coffee, tobacco, molasses, Canton-flannel and Alabama woolens. This condition of affairs lasted without much mitigation till the fall of 1861, when the necessities of the Government quickened the flow of money, and a new era of development was ushered in.

A LIQUOR CASE.

During the operation of the prohibitory liquor law, which was passed in 1855, the people of Iowa were considerably hampered in obtaining liquors for "mechanical, medicinal, culinary and sacramental purposes," as well as for snake-bites. To supply the demand that the county agents felt a delicacy about meeting, it was no uncommon thing for men to peddle whisky in a half surreptitious man-

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ner from town to town, and the knowing ones were thus enabled to keep themselves supplied with so necessary a commodity.

An old settler, named Zimmer, had been for a year or two engaged in peddling liquor in the county, and, some time in the summer of 1857, drove into Centerville. That evening, some of the young bloods of the town procured an auger, went to Zimmer's wagon, while he was dreaming of profits to be obtained next day, and bored a hole through the bottom of the wagon-box, and so into the barrel, which was thereby emptied of its contents, by virtue of the law discovered by Newton under the apple tree while his houskeeper was "cleaning house." What became of the liquor is shrouded in mystery—whether it was absorbed by the thirsty soil, or whether it was conveyed in jugs to surrounding hay-mows, cannot now be ascertained.

When Zimmer discovered his loss, he proceeded forthwith to a magistrate, to to whom he unbosomed himself, and warrants were issued for the arrest of those naughty young men. The papers were served, and the young fellows were taken before the Justice. The prosecution decided to dismiss the complaint as to R. S. Morris, in the hope that his evidence would hold the rest. Sheriff Ferren then served the subpœna, the witness promising to attend in a few minutes, returned into court and tossed the document upon the table. Judge Tannehill picked it up, and in a moment of abstraction, chewed the subpœna into pulp. Meantime, Morris had got half a mile out of town, and was improving in his gait at every step. The attorney for the prosecution at last became impatient, and asked the Justice for a bench-warrant. The Justice appeared willing to comply, but, as a preliminary, required Sheriff Ferren to certify his return on the neglected subpœna. The Sheriff made a vigorous search for some time without success, and finally exclaimed, "Dog on my cats! I had service on him, anyway!" His remark was true enough, but as the law required a written return, his verbal one, though forcible, was regarded as insufficient, and the prosecution was reluctantly abandoned.

It is needless to add that the sympathy of the court and the community was with the young men, and so Justice raised one edge of her hoodwink and winked at the transaction, holding one hand over her mouth in order to keep Zimmer from knowing what she thought about the case.

THE ONLY CASE OF HANGING.

Some time in 1856, William Hinkle, of Davis County, was arrested for the murder of his wife, by poison. The woman had died suddenly, and Hinkle, before a year had elapsed, made preparation to marry a girl who had been working in the family at the time of his wife's death. This led to an investigation, and Hinkle was arrested and indicted. He took a change of venue to Appanoose.

The case was called April 12, 1858, John S. Townsend being Judge, and the trial began on the following day. Those composing the jury were Henry Robley, Alexander Jones, Gilbert McCoy, James P. Anderson, Jonathan Rinker, Henry Stephenson, Isaac A. Brannon, John Gordon, William B. McDonald, John Barnett, George W. King and Henry Ellidge. The trial was concluded on the 16th, and the jury, after a short absence, returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree.

The next day, Judge Townsend ordered the prisoner to be hanged within one mile of Centerville; but, a motion having been made for an appeal to the Supreme Court, the case was continued, and the prisoner was remanded to jail in Bloomfield pending the hearing of the appeal.

A special term of the District Court having been called July 6, 1858, and notice having arrived that the verdict and judgment had been affirmed, Judge Townsend ordered the prisoner brought into court, and he was produced on the 8th, when he was sentenced to be publicly executed on the 13th day of August following, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, within one-half mile of the town of Orleans, a little village in the eastern part of Washington Township. This was the nearest convenient point midway between Bloomfield and Centerville, and the Judge no doubt thought that the people of the two counties had a common interest in seeing Hinkle die.

Nor was he disappointed; for on the appointed day, it is said, ten thousand people assembled to witness the execution. An eye-witness states that Hinkle went up to the platform with a firm step and resolute bearing. The trap fell, and, as the rope received Hinkle's full weight, he being a heavily built man, it snapped and he fell heavily to the ground. He was picked up and with difficulty replaced on the scaffold, fear having seized him at last. He was asked before the rope was adjusted the second time if he had anything to say, to which he answered that he was innocent, a statement that he had never varied from. It was generally believed at the time that he had placed the poison in the young woman's hands for the purpose of compassing his wife's death, and that his denial was therefore technically true.

THE UNDERGROUND ROUTE.

For several years prior to the war, it was no unusual circumstance for negroes to pass through Appanoose County, while fleeing from slavery in Missouri to freedom in Canada. Just what was done to help them on their way, and who were the people helping them, is not clearly understood, even in the vicinity of Cincinnati, which was a prominent station on the subterranean road, except by the persons who have furnished the facts upon which the following summary of incidents is based.

Thus, it is a commonly-received tradition that Luther R. Holbrook and family, who reside at Cincinnati, used frequently to hide and care for fugitive slaves, sometimes disposing them under their own bed for greater safety. This is denied point-blank by the family, who add the proviso that they never had a chance to do so.

Another story is told with considerable glee, and is applied both to Solomon Holbrook and J. H. B. Armstrong. As related of Mr. Holbrook, the story runs that, during a very dry season, probably in 1860, a negro came to his mill at Cincinnati to have some grinding done. The negro lived in Missouri, and was a slave. There were several other grists ahead of the negro's load, but Mr. Holbrook proposed to the darky that if he would run away to Canada, he would not only grind his wheat at once, but would furnish him some money for the trip. The negro was advised that he could convert the team and wagon, as well as the flour, into cash on his journey northward, and thus reach Canada with a little capital. The negro consented, started northward with his flour, made a circuit around Centerville and got home sooner than his master expected, having Mr. Holbrook's donation for his own pocket-money. Others apply the same story to Mr. Armstrong; but it is pure fiction in both cases—a good story, but too romantic for history.

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The following circumstances, however, are strictly authentic, having been communicated by the old officers of the Cincinnati Station:

The first case happened in the winter of 1852-53. A negro lad, about sixteen years old, came to the house of J. H. B. Armstrong, in Pleasant Township, in the night, and applied for shelter. He was fed and lodged till the next night, when Mr. Armstrong took him to the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Calvert, near Centerville. On the way, after a silence of half an hour, the boy broke into a guffaw loud enough to startle the prairie chickens for a mile around. Mr. Armstrong asked him rather sharply what he was making so much noise for. The boy continued his laugh, and exclaimed: "How mas'r will be disappointed when he goes to look for dis chile." The boy's statement was that his mother had reared fourteen or fifteen other children, who had all been sold as they grew up. He and another lad had pledged each other to run away at the first opportunity. Their master lived in Clark County, Mo., and his son lived sixty or seventy miles further south. The young man had come up to visit his father, and had ridden a valuable horse, which got out of the stable early the next morning and started homeward. As soon as the loss was discovered, the lad was ordered to eat a "snack" at once, after dispatching which he was mounted on a fleet and valuable animal, and was ordered to ride hot foot in pursuit of the stray. He instantly resolved to make an attempt for his liberty while devouring his breakfast, and informed his mother of his design, who heartily encouraged the plan. He had no time to notify his chum of his intention, and concluded it best to take the chance when he had it. He rode south a few miles, turned into a by-road, and then made northwest as fast as he could push the horse. When he reached Armstrong's, he said he had ridden 200 miles without stopping to sleep, and the appearance of the horse justified his statement, for the poor brute had been badly punished. The lad was anxious to take the horse with him, but Messrs. Armstrong and Calvert would not allow him to do that, and the animal was turned loose near the Missouri line. The horse was soon after taken up as an estray, appraised before Mr. Armstrong, who was Justice of the Peace at the time, and who, in his notice, stated that the animal had either been stolen or had stolen somebody. The horse was kept a year, and sold for charges.

Another well-remembered case was that of Davy Crockett, which occurred in 1861. Davy was a free man, but had become frightened by the persistency of his more remote neighbors in demanding to see his papers every month or so, and had decided to leave Missouri. Having got into Franklin Township, Davy was met by Moses Joiner, a citizen of that township, who was a thorough Proslavery man. Joiner halted him, but Davy succeeded in getting off for the time being, and started in the direction of Bellair. On his way, he met a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, of whom he inquired the direction to Mr. Armstrong's. The Wesleyan advised him to go to his house for supper, and he would accompany him to Armstrong's after dark. Meantime, Joiner, fully convinced that Crockett was a runaway slave, assembled a crowd of about forty choice spirits, who proceeded to Armstrong's, fully bent on capturing Davy and returning him to his supposititious master. They reached the house about an hour before midnight, roused up the Armstrongs, and insisted on searching the barn. The mows had just been filled with hay, and Armstrong sturdily objected for some time, warning them that if they went near the barn they would do so at their peril. Having protracted the argument as long as he could, he told them he knew nothing about the fugitive, but that if any one had been hiding there he had doubtless made off during the long talk they had had.

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Satisfied, at last, that Armstrong was not harboring the fugitive, the crowd left for their respective homes. An hour had not elapsed till the Armstrongs were again disturbed by Mr. Calvert, who had brought Crockett over to stay all night. The mob had started too soon from Armstrong's. It was considered unsafe to keep the negro at Armstrong's, and he was accordingly transferred to the house of Daniel McDonald, where he remained two days, and was sent on in the direction of Drakeville, the next station on the line.

Not long afterward, another negro applied for relief at Armstrong's, getting in after nightfall. This man was quite well satisfied to remain there, and demurred to going further; but Mr. Armstrong hurried him off to Mr. Fulcher's, who lived a few miles northwest. The next morning, a posse appeared at Armstrong's and asked his wife if a negro had come to their house at 1 o'clock the night before. As the man had come and gone an hour or two before, Mrs. Armstrong promptly answered in the negative. Just then, Mr. Armstrong entered the house and relieved the woman, who by this time began to show some little trepidation, and might possibly have soon betrayed her knowledge of the negro's movements. The next night, Armstrong took the negro's horse to Fulcher's, and the runaway was guided by Mr. Calvert nearly to Drakeville, where Mr. Calvert made the negro abandon his horse and secrete himself in the woods, just before daylight. So close were the pursuers on the trail that the horse was found by them an hour or two afterward. This negro was a happy-go-lucky fellow, who believed himself out of danger as soon as he crossed the Missouri line, and would doubtless have been captured had it not been for Armstrong and Calvert.

The case of John and Archie was another notable one. These two slaves lived in Central Missouri, and had traveled 200 miles toward freedom. They had been hindered three weeks in Missouri, owing to John having been laid up with rheumatism. Archie nobly remained with him until he was able to travel again. Arrived in the woods near Armstrong's, the two negroes camped, and John's rheumatism returned as bad as before. Early on a rainy, disagreeable morning, a knock was heard at the kitchen-door by Mrs. Armstrong, who opened it and admitted a negro. There was a neighbor in the sitting-room who did not believe in harboring colored persons. Just then, Mr. Armstrong entered, took in the situation at a glance, and hustled the negro into the kitchen bedroom. The neighbor, having completed his call, left for home, much to the family's relief. Archie was then fed, and told the family how his companion was faring in the woods. Having ascertained where he could be found, Mr. Armstrong apprised a trusty neighbor, and some food was sent him during the day. That night, the negroes were taken to John Shepherd's, where a supper was provided for them. As Archie sat down and saw the tempting variety spread before them, he exclaimed: "My good God, John! who'd have ever thought we'd set down to a meal like this?" The fugitives were allowed to stay at Shepherd's all night, and were forwarded to Drakeville. Mr. Armstrong subsequently received a letter or two from Archie, one of which, in substance, announced that they had reached Canada in safety, and that they were getting $1 a day, instead of the usual flogging. The writer added: "I hope that the good Lord will bless you for your kindness toward us, and I hope the time will soon come when we will be a people."

Here is an instance going to show that the people in Southern Appanoose were by no means unanimous on the slavery question: W. M. Cavanagh, who settled in Wells Township, probably in 1846, brought with him a negro lad, who had been presented to his wife by her father. This lad was considered as

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a slave by the family, and as such Cavanagh paid taxes on him in Putnam County, Mo., while that portion of Appanoose was in the disputed strip. About the time the land in Wells Township was thrown open to entry, Cavanagh sold the boy for $600, and the proceeds were soon afterward used in entering Cavanagh's land. When the Republican party rose, Cavanagh, it is said, identified himself with that party; but his father-in-law dying soon after, his wife inherited a negro girl as her portion of the estate. The girl was sold by Cavanagh, and the resulting cash applied to family purposes.

In 1862 or 1863, a family of nine fugitives stayed at John Fulcher's. This party was composed of an old woman, her married daughter, husband and six children. This party was hauled by David McDonald to Drakeville, from whence they made the remainder of their journey in comparative safety.

During 1862, word was sent to the station at Cincinnati that a considerable party of runaways would reach the State line on a certain date, and asking that a party be sent to help them along. A large wagon, accompanied by three or four men on horseback, repaired to the designated spot, but the negroes failed to appear. It transpired afterward that the party had started, but had been overtaken by a pursuing party and one of the negroes killed. Word was sent a second time for the rescuing party, who again went to the designated place. No negroes being visible, three of the party rode on to Unionville, where two of the number were captured by the Missouri "Home Guard," and lodged in jail. The other was chased for two hours, but managed to escape. This was supposed by his pursuers at the time to be Mr. Armstrong, who had an established reputation all through Missouri, and the man or party who could produce him before any Missouri court would enjoy a life-long reputation for bravery and daring; for Armstrong was believed to be a giant in stature and a terrible fellow generally, instead of the thin, light-weight man he is.

Mr. Armstrong, during 1864 or the following year, had three horses stolen from his barn, which is believed in the neighborhood to have been done by Missourians out of revenge for his help to the slaves leaving that State; but this is only a matter of conjecture. It is quite as likely that they were stolen by men who cared nothing whatever about the slavery question, but a great deal about the cash value of a good "hoss."

It is said that at one time, so bitter was the feeling toward Cincinnati by the Missouri people, the town was threatened with destruction by fire. Detectives often appeared in the neighborhood, and would stay about for days at a time in search of slaves or of evidence that would implicate any citizens in the vicinity of Cincinnati in the disappearance of so many ebon-hued chattels.

On one occasion, toward the close of the war, a message was sent from Putnam County, Mo., which has always had a considerable Antislavery population, that a party of Missourians were coming across the line to exterminate the Armstrong family and leave his habitation desolate. The rumor spread into Wayne County, and, in a few hours, forty or fifty armed men appeared to defend his family and home. It was soon ascertained that the invasion was a myth, and Armstrong's friends returned home. An arrangement was made, however, with the authorities of Putnam County, so that if any mischief was meditated, a message should be sent in regular form, which would avoid the annoyance of false alarms thereafter; but the message never came, and no trouble ever arose.

The above are, perhaps, the most characteristic occurrences connected with the slavery question in Appanoose County. No instances of this sort will ever come up again, for this long-vexed question was relegated to the field of history

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by the result of the war, and the above statements have aimed to deal with the facts, and not with the opinions of the era before the war. It is believed that, in all, at least forty or fifty negroes have been sheltered and fed by various citizens of this county.

BORDER THEIVING.

At the outer edge of American civilization there have, for a hundred years, hovered, like scouts before the march of an invading army, a swarm of bold, enterprising and adventurous criminals. The broad, untrodden prairies, the trackless forests and unexplored rivers furnished admirable refuge for reckless, hardy desperadoes, whose deeds are part of the annals of almost every county from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, and from the northern bounds of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa to the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.

These men followed the unlawful callings of horse-stealing, burglary, counterfeiting and profitable freebootery on all occasions that promised reasonable immunity from punishment. They were, in most cases, connected by ties of blood or marriage, and many of their women were as skillful in crime as the men, and as full of resources for personal safety in time of danger. As a rule, the more cool-headed and daring among these outlaws conducted the most dangerous part of the business in which they were engaged. Others, more timid, would keep places of harborage, sell the stolen horses, pass counterfeit coin, break open jails when an unlucky brother had been caught in the meshes of the law, and act as spies and go-betweens on all occasions. Others, who had a sufficient hereditament of craft, or who had acquired that faculty by long training in crime, and had begun to feel the weight of years, sought to pass for respectable members of society, and would aspire to positions of trust, being always eager to be elected Justice or Sheriff if possible. In some cases, they actually succeeded in becoming Prosecuting Attorneys and District Judges, so numerous were their friends and adherents. Some of them were so bold as to become preachers, and more than one pioneer has been converted by their ministrations.

This wide-spread band of cut-throats, scoundrels and robbers were settled in Eastern Ohio and Kentucky at the beginning of the present century, and had been driven from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina about the close of the Revolutionary war. They had been loyal to the British crown during that long struggle—had been Tories—a class hated and despised by the successful Revolutionists. Their property had been sequestered at the close of that momentous struggle, and when the ragged Continental soldiers returned to their homes, it was unwholesome for a Tory to live in sight of them. With hearts full of bitterness and hatred, but helpless to master their fate, they sought the wilderness and "nursed their wrath to keep it warm." Ostracized from their homes for their perverse loyalty, it is not very strange that they became Ishmaelites—arrayed against society, which in turn, suffered and feared them, then began to maintain an equal struggle with these miscreants, and at last expelled them from their midst into the wilderness.

The contest in Ohio and Kentucky was waged for thirty years or more, in Indiana for ten, and in Illinois for nearly twenty more. The only certain way of securing conviction and punishment was to open Judge Lynch's court. Sometimes a state of actual war would break out. In 1835, members of the gang began to make incursions into Iowa, and in the "Banditti of the Prairie" fre-

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quent exploits are recorded that were originated and carried out in the counties bordering along Skunk River. It was about the same time that the fiendish murder of Col. George Davenport was perpetrated, a full account of which can be found in the same book.

In 1837, the country began to be flooded with counterfeit money, some of it so well done that it was sometimes passed at the United States Land Offices. Occasionally, and the occasions were rather more frequent than angel's visits, a horse would be stolen. No one could tell where the counterfeit money came from, nor where the stolen horse was hidden. At last, horse-stealing became so general, and was so successfully prosecuted that when a farmer missed a horse from his stable or pasture, he never hunted for him beyond a half-mile from his premises. It was useless, the gang was so well organized, and had such a perfect system of stations, agents, signs and signals.

From 1838 to 1840, most of the Illinois members of the gang were driven into Cedar, Linn, Jackson, Clayton and Fayette Counties, where they made themselves very troublesome for several years.

It is probably not best to give every detail of horse, cattle and sheep stealing and burglary that ever transpired in this county. Such a record would no doubt be readable; but as no credit is to be gained by a parade of vice, or advantage to be secured thereby, a few instances only are given in order to show the workings of an old system that held the West in a state of trepidation for many years.

It should be stated in this connection, as a curious fact, that the interposition of Judge Lynch was oftener invoked to secure the punishment of supposed horse-thieves and barn-burners than for any other class of offenders. For murder, slander, seduction and numerous other offenses, the support of the courts was considered ample by the pioneers; but, lay a finger on his horse, and the rope or rifle was regarded as hardly efficacious. Like the Arab of the desert, the pioneer settlers loved their horses more than wife or children.

It is believed that Appanoose County was a route for horse-thieves almost from the earliest settlement. The instance mentioned by Mr. Stratton, who saw a suspicious character on the dragoon trail in 1843, tends to confirm this opinion. The custom among the heroes of dark nights was to steal horses in Missouri, and take them to Central and Northern Iowa, there to be secreted and eventually sold by their confederates. There was also a southward movement, horses being stolen in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa by the Brodys, Ways, Wilsons and others, and sent to Missouri for sale. It is a current statement that there was harborage for this class of property in the northeastern part of the county, where horse-fanciers have often stopped just before sunrise, slept during the day, and when the shades of evening had fallen, resumed their journey to a cave in Wapello County, where the jaded horses were allowed to rest from their hard journey, before being sent northward for sale.

Until 1854, the people of this county suffered but little from the ravages of these marauders. In 1856, the store of Mr. Pulliam, at Orleans, was entered by burglars, one of whom was named Wilson, and a considerable amount of goods and some money stolen. An arrest of suspicious characters was made, and it was noticed that some of the men named in the "Banditti of the Prairie" were at hand to comfort the prisoners and get up evidence for their defense.

Sometimes the band would change the object of plunder. In one case, a flock of 400 sheep were stolen in the eastern part of the county, driven into Missouri, and there sold to a well known stock dealer.

Two well-known ministers of the Gospel, residents of Appanoose County, are said, on good authority, to have acted regularly as friends of the gang,

being ready to direct the friends of prisoners, in hunting up evidence, procuring bail, etc.; and it is also believed that these two men have more than once been receivers of stolen property, acting in the capacity of middlemen in the nefarious business.

Another minister, a man of considerable repute, also a citizen of this county, went down into Missouri, and brought back with him a fine dun team that he had not purchased, and it is believed that no one presented the horses to him. The horses belonged to a man named Lundy. He drove sixty miles the first night. He was soon after arrested, but declared he could prove an *alibi*, and the examination was postponed fifteen days to enable him to secure his witnesses. He was detected with a well-known scamp in suborning the evidence to be produced in his favor at the preliminary examination, taxed with it and charged with being an unmitigated thief. Like Mr. Crockett's coon, he "came down," but being carelessly guarded, succeeded in making his escape. He traveled fast and far, and now lives at least three hundred miles away from the Justice's docket in which the amount of his bail is recorded. He visited Centerville a few years ago, but only remained a few days. Had the Missourian known of the visit, this man would certainly have been convicted and imprisoned.

THE MURPHY CASE.

In the summer of 1857, J. C. Grimes, a resident of Sharon Township, had his stable burned, and with it two horses and mules. A man named Murphy was living in the vicinity, who bore an equivocal character. Suspicion fell upon him and he was arrested. He was conveyed to Centerville and preparations made for his examination. There was no testimony at hand to secure his commitment for trial, but the people of Sharon Township undertook to see to that. Living with Murphy was a man named Gardner, who was believed to be a hard case; but the people were not sure about this, so they determined to ascertain. He was seized by a crowd, and a stout rope having been produced, he was informed that he must confess what he knew about the origin of the fire. This frightened him thoroughly, and he stated explicitly that Murphy had fired the stable. Gardner was then taken to Centerville, and for an hour or two there was a strong probability that Murphy would be immediately lynched on the testimony of Gardner. Better counsels prevailed at last, and the examination was allowed to go on, which resulted in Murphy being bound to appear at District Court, and in Gardner giving security to appear as principal witness.

Pending the interval before Court, Gardner made a visit to Missouri, and there informed a lawyer named Moldridge that Murphy was innocent—that he himself had fired the stable. This word was brought to Murphy's attorneys. When Gardner returned, he was induced to repeat this statement in the presence of Constable Curtis, under a tree near where Mr. Wentworth's house now stands in Centerville, saying in substance that Murphy had nothing to do with the burning, and that he (Gardner) was the perpetrator.

Murphy and his attorneys knew that he would not stand a ghost of a chance with an Appanoose County jury, but an affidavit of three disinterested persons was required to obtain a change of venue. Application was made to several prominent citizens for the needed affidavits, but all refused point-blank, until S F. Wadlington was asked, who not only cheerfully complied, but used his influence to obtain two others. The venue was accordingly changed to Monroe County, and when court came on, Gardner appeared at Albia, quite ready, as the Prosecuting Attorney supposed, to swear Murphy to the Penitentiary. When the day of the trial arrived, and just before Gardner was wanted, he

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appeared on the public square, apparently much intoxicated. He declared to several by-standers that Murphy was entirely innocent, and in a few minutes after he disappeared, never to return to this part of Iowa. His absconding, of course, broke down the case and Murphy was acquitted, but he soon after removed from the county.

A HORRID CASE OF LYNCHING.

About the middle of February, 1864, Salmon Howard, of Franklin Township, had his barn burned down, together with several head of stock and a considerable amount of grain, aggregating a loss, as stated by Howard, of about $2,500. The scoundrel, after firing the barn, had made off, Howard believed, on one of his horses.

Some years before, John Seaman had stolen a horse in Howard's neighborhood, and Howard had been active in tracing and arresting him. Howard visited his mother's house, in the northern part of the county, and inquired for John; but his mother denied any recent knowledge of his movements. The house was carefully searched, and the culprit was at last found in a bulky bed in one corner of the cabin, his mother having artistically concealed him therein. Seaman was tried in due course, convicted and sent to Fort Madison, and his attorney says he was doubtless guilty, although he says he came pretty near getting him off.

Seaman had been seen in the vicinity of Genoa, Wayne Co., a day or two before the arson had been committed, and he was suspected of the crime.

Officers were put upon Seaman's trail at Genoa, and he was traced without special difficulty to his mother's house, on Soap Creek, where he was arrested. He was taken before E. O. Smith, Esq., of Franklin Township, the next day for preliminary examination, and, having asked for a day's adjournment, for the purpose of procuring counsel, he was placed in the hands of Constable John S. Trescott for safe-keeping. This was on Friday. About 11 o'clock that evening, about a dozen masked men appeared at Trescott's house, according to his statement, and forced him to give up his prisoner into their keeping. They immediately started southward with Seaman, and were followed by Trescott for about half a mile, when he was met, as he says, by Howard, who advised him to return and notify Mr. Smith that the prisoner had been seized by a mob, and to ask that officer what should be done. Trescott then went to Mr. Smith, and related what had happened. Believing that two men could accomplish nothing with a dozen, and knowing that it would serve nothing to rouse the neighbors, for the mob could accomplish any purpose it sought long before they could be found, Mr. Smith allowed the matter to rest.

The next morning about sunrise, Seaman crawled to the house of Mr. Fyffe, who lived about four miles southwest of Livingston, just over the State line. The man's clothing was saturated with blood, which had flowed from several bullet wounds. He had, according to his own statement, been riddled with balls, and had been left for dead by the mob. His condition was truly pitiable, and Mr. Fyffe and family entered upon the task of caring for him, believing that he must soon die, which was probably the case. The neighborhood soon became acquainted with the fact of the uncompleted lynching, which had been done on Fyffe's farm, and, as ugly news travels fast, the intelligence, during the day, reached some of those concerned in the attempt on his life.

That night (Saturday), a party of disguised men went to Fyffe's house and removed the prisoner.

The sun, on Sunday morning, rose bright and clear. Mr. Fyffe went out to see the result of the firing he had heard soon after Seaman had been taken

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from his house. He found the man lying dead in a little grove a quarter of a mile from his house. This news spread rapidly. Mr. Smith and Trescott heard of the awful death of Seaman, and reached the spot an hour or two before noon. At that time, the hogs had torn half the clothing off the body, and, at Mr. Smith's request, a pen was built about the corpse to keep the brutes away. The Coroner of Putnam County, Mo., had been notified of the awful tragedy, and appeared, either that day or the next, to conduct the inquest. The verdict of the jury was, that Seaman had been murdered by unknown persons.

The judgment of the surrounding neighborhood, with which the unprejudiced historian must coincide, was that this was an atrocious and barbarous murder, for which there was no extenuating circumstance. The writer has carefully avoided any inquiry as to the personality of those concerned in this deed of blood, and would suppress their names if he knew them; but the killing of Seaman was absolutely unjustifiable. He had not committed any murder himself, and, even if he were guilty of the arson and theft, as alleged, there is no reason to believe that the law could not have been enforced in his case. The punishment inflicted on the Friday night, ought to have been considered ample in its terrible severity; but when to that was superadded the vindictive and bloodthirsty feeling that prompted those men to drag a dying man from the bed of charity to complete their barbarous and bloody work, this case of lynching is made to stand out almost alone as a monument among the headboards erected by Judge Lynch's sexton.

There are many estimable citizens of Appanoose County who have grave doubts that Seaman was in any way concerned in the firing of Howard's barn. Further, it is conjectured that the fire was accidentally set by a party of young men who had met to play cards in the barn. Be that as it may, Seaman was not allowed to have his hearing in the courts, but his guilt was assumed by the crowd, and he was shot like a dog by "civilized and enlightened" Americans.

No effort was ever made to institute legal proceedings against the men concerned in this tragedy. Seaman appears to have had few friends, and none that were able or willing to stir in his behalf. The war was in progress, and people living near the border were in a constant state of uneasiness regarding what might transpire. Many citizens living near the boundary had been bitter partisans in the great political contest that had led up to the war, and those who would, under ordinary circumstances, have caused an investigation, judged it best to let the matter pass.

It is a pleasure to be able to add that most of the supposed participants in this cruel tragedy are no longer residents of Appanoose County, and it is probable that some who saw Seaman dying and dead never lived in Iowa at all.

The only approach to a mob act that has since transpired in the county was the "brigade case" in 1874, when a large number of the neighbors of Henry Sanders assembled at his house and invited him to leave the country. They had grown weary of his presence among them, on account of several irregularities. It is understood that this was a case of "bounce, and that violence was intended. He concluded to migrate, however, and his name appears no longer on the court records and Auditor's books.

THE CASE OF FOSTER.

John Foster had several times figured on the court record of Appanoose County prior to 1860, but had almost invariably succeeded in getting clear, either on examination or at trial. He was conceded by all who knew him to be a hard case, but he was ingenious and evasive in all his criminal acts. How-

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ever, his principal crimes appear to have been committed in surrounding counties, doubtless with the intention of securing immunity at home. His residence was in Sharon Township.

In April or May, 1866, John had been arrested for the theft of a saddle; but the evidence was too slight to hold him, and he was discharged by the Magistrate. Soon after, two horses were stolen from a widow woman named Blatchly, in Van Buren County, which were traced by the woman's neighbors to the eastern line of this county. For some time before this, so frequent had been the loss of horses and other property by theft that the farmers had organized protective associations in this and other counties. The local club in Sharon Township was notified by the Van Buren men of the theft, and invited to co-operate in discovering the thief. Foster, it was ascertained, had been absent a few days before, and it was determined to try an experiment or two with him. Accordingly, one evening about June 1, 1866, as it was growing dusk, six residents of Sharon Township appeared at Foster's house. That worthy, as soon as he discovered them, attempted to secure his arms, but was not quick enough, for he was covered with a weapon in the hands of a returned soldier, and ordered to hold up his hands. He was then taken in charge and escorted to Orleans, to be held for the further movements. Foster's wife, as soon as the party left, sent to Centerville to an attorney to endeavor to obtain her husband's release; but without success. The next morning, about a hundred members of the association in Appanoose County gathered at Orleans, and proceeded to the vicinity of Unionville, where they were met by about a hundred members of the Monroe County society. A scuffle ensued between the two bands, and Foster was captured by the Monroe men and started northward by them, followed by the Appanoose crowd. The march was continued to a small grove about five miles southeast of Albia, where the two forces found at least three hundred more "vigilantes" awaiting them.

It was now nearly sunset, and Foster was badly frightened, but had asseverated his innocence of anything criminal all day long.

Only a week or two before, a resident of Van Buren County named Thompson, a thoroughly hard case, guilty of both horse-stealing and murder, had been seized by a Monroe County crowd, at the request of citizens of Van Buren County; had been taken to this very spot, and after having been stretched by the neck to a tree three times, in the vain effort to obtain a confession of his crimes, had been finally swung and allowed to hang all night. He was found by some neighbors next day, and buried three or four miles off. The rope was still hanging to the tree, and Foster was led thereunder. It was shown him, and an account of Thompson's unhappy fate was related to him, and John was then informed that he could have till daylight the next morning to arrange and give his confession, or he would be hanged by the same rope. He was then carefully guarded, pickets were placed to prevent the approach of either officers or citizens, and the remainder of the crowd lay down to rest.

About daylight next morning, Foster broke down, and asked that two of his neighbors be sent for. This was done, and he gave a list of all his crimes, together with ample details regarding them. This was written out by one of them, and is still in the custody of its writer. In this document John admitted the theft of the horses, and gave the name of the party who had bought them. He also admitted having been concerned in the theft and sale of the flock of sheep mentioned above, as well as numerous other thefts in the surrounding region.

This was regarded as highly satisfactory to the crowd, most of whom dispersed, but John was detained by the rest till his statements in regard to stealing the

widow's horses and their subsequent sale were fully verified, when he was regularly apprehended and taken to Van Buren County to jail. Had not the crowd detained him till they had verified his statements, it is possible that Foster might have escaped punishment, for he soon after repudiated the confession; but it was of no avail, for a solid case had been made against him, and he was transferred in due time to Fort Madison.

It is stated that this confession of Foster's practically ended horse-stealing as a business in Appanoose County. The gang seem to have avoided the manners and customs of this part of the "Hairy Nation" ever since, believing that their business would prove more lucrative in other localities.

The protective associations soon after disbanded; but should the same condition of affairs again arise, it would doubtless be re-organized in all its former potency. These societies were composed of estimable citizens, many being prominent church members. Their object was to protect the property of themselves and neighbors, peaceably if they could, but forcibly if they must.

Foster served out his sentence, and soon after settled in Van Buren County, near the Des Moines River, where he bought forty acres of land, and married again. H. H. Wright, who was Sheriff of this county for several years, had a talk with him, while in that vicinity several years ago. The neighbors spoke well of him as a citizen and neighbor, but had an impression that there was some mystery about him. Soon after this he abandoned his wife and home, and it is believed settled in Missouri, fearing possibly that Wright had informed his neighbors regarding his past record.

ROBERT LOW AND MARION WRIGHT.

Early in November, 1866, while a singing-school was in progress one evening, a little way south of where Moulton now stands, two horses which had been ridden to the school, were stolen. One was owned by Elder Jordan, of Orleans, and the other by Mr. Adams.

As soon as the loss was discovered, Elder Jordan and James Pulliam started in pursuit. It was a warm trail, but as "a stern chase is a long one," these gentlemen rode to the vicinity of Kirksville, Mo., where they stayed all night, and their host being a resolute, determined fellow, decided in the morning to accompany them. The thieves, who were known as Robert Low and Marion Wright, were overtaken about eleven miles south of Kirksville, but had no intention of giving up either the horses or themselves. An affray occurred, in which a ball struck Jordan sidewise in the stomach, passing just clear of the bowels. Pulliam was struck by a ball near the temple, which raked along his skull for several inches, leaving a bad gash in the scalp, and their Missouri companion was badly wounded in the cheek and mouth. Low made his escape, but Wright was captured. The latter scoundrel was taken care of by a crowd of Missourians, who did not consider it worth while to trouble the courts with his case. It is certain that he never stole any more horses.

THE STAGE ROBBERY.

The most audacious piece of scoundrelism ever perpetrated in the county was the robbery of two stages on the Corydon road, near where it crosses Big Walnut Creek in John's Township, in the summer of 1865. As stated by George Pratt, Esq., who was keeping hotel in Centerville, and also acting as Stage Agent at the time, this daring robbery was substantially as follows:

Mr. McKeever, who was a resident of Centerville, had made a trip to Decatur County, and perhaps further west, with the intention of buying horses.

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He had borrowed a considerable sum of money at Corydon, but had decided not to buy any stock, and made his preparations to return home. He got into the stage at Leon, Decatur County, eastward bound, with E. Johnson as driver. Three strangers in Leon also got on, paying their fare to Corydon, and it is now believed that these men expected to rob McKeever. This gentleman, however, got off at Corydon, and remained for the purpose of paying back the money he had borrowed. Johnson's three other passengers decided to come on to Centerville, and paid their fare accordingly. They were a very sociable load, and more than once Johnson was supplied by them with cigars and a sup out of their flasks. Arrived near the bridge across Walnut, they took possession of Johnson's outfit. One of them conducted him to a fallen tree, and told him to sit quiet. The others unhitched his horses, took off the harness, and tied them near by, intending to rifle the mail-bags.

About the time this was accomplished, a neighboring farmer drove along, who was also stopped, robbed, and his team unharnessed also.

The stage moving west, which should have left Centerville in the morning, had not started till about 4 o'clock, now appeared on the east side of the river, it then being nearly sundown. The passengers were a returned soldier and two ladies. This stage was stopped on the bridge, the mail-sacks taken and the soldier robbed, but the ladies were not molested. The best horses were unharnessed, when the three dashing brigands selected the three best horses from the whole lot, gathered up the mail-bags, mounted the horses, and after warning their prisoners not to follow them for a specified time, the jolly stage passengers rode off like fox-hunters, having probably secured $600 or $700 booty. They rode west about three miles, when they met a man driving a flock of sheep, whom they robbed of about $300 or $400, and then rode southwest to Promise City. In the neighborhood of that village they "drafted" the services of a boy to guide them several miles. They then let him go, and followed down the Locust about twenty-five miles.

Of course the stage-drivers and the farmer did not care to lose three valuable horses, and as soon as they dared they started in pursuit, rousing the country as they went. The horses were found in the western part of Putnam County, Missouri, a day or two after, badly used up, but the dashing trio escaped without leaving their cards or post office address behind them.

This whole affair smacks of the daring style and brilliant successes of the Jameses and Youngers, together with the peculiar courtesy and bland demeanor of those daring highwaymen of Hounslow Heath, Claude Duval and Jack Rann. It is but one in the long list of Western stage robberies and train stoppages; but fortunately there was no bloodshed, for the show of weapons by the party was prudently respected. But it is probable that these dashing highwaymen have years ago been exterminated, or gone West to "grow up with the country."

A FEW ANCIENT ELECTIONS.

Only meager records have been kept of the early elections in Appanoose County, and several of the first years are entirely wanting.

It is said that only thirty-five or thirty-six votes were cast at the organizing election, in August, 1846. No attention was paid to politics till 1848, when the Presidential contest of that year revived the half-forgotten ideas formerly entertained by the people before removing here.

At the general election in August, 1854, Curtis Bates, the Democratic nominee for Governor, had 507 votes, and James W. Grimes, his Republican opponent, 373.

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At the election in August, 1855, James Ewing, for Sheriff, had 600 votes, and his competitor, J. G. Brown, 550. This was the first and only election in the county in which the American, or "Know-Nothing," party figured. A few lodges were established, and those who had "seen Sam" were quite numer-ous. H. Tannehill, though not a member of the organization, accepted the support of its members, and was elected County Judge.

The returns of the August election in 1856 are not recorded, but the summary for 1857 is preserved. In August of that year, James Galbraith, for County Judge, had 969 votes, and his opponent, John L. Bland, 434. It is apparent from a comparison of this vote with that of 1854, that the population of the county had nearly doubled in three years. The vote in 1858 was, however, smaller than in 1856.

At the general election in November, 1860, there were 1,226 votes cast for John M. Corse, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, and 874 for Elijah Sells, the Republican nominee.

THE WILLIAMSON WAR.

This was a serio comic affair that transpired a mile or so south of Cincinnati, in 1860. A family named Williamson had settled in the neighborhood, and some of the citizens of Pleasant Township, having conceived a prejudice against the female Williamsons, assembled at night to drive the family out of the county. They besieged the castle with such success that one of the attacking party, a man named Patterson, got a bullet through his knee, fired by one of the Williamsons, as a penalty for his illegal act. This ended the attack, for Patterson's friends were willing enough to carry off their wounded and abandon their hazardous enterprise.

THE BOOK OF JUDGES.

The record left by the various County Judges is not now of special importance, those officers having confined themselves closely to the routine duties of the office.

In 1854, Jonathan F. Stratton was appointed agent, to ascertain how much of the surface of the county should be classified as swamp and overflowed land. The rush of settlement was then appropriating, right and left, everything that was open to entry, and it was necessary to have the swamp lands selected with a view to future indemnity.

The orders for the incorporation of Centerville were made from February 26 to March 26, 1855.

In July, 1855, John K. Allen was appointed liquor agent for the county, under the prohibitory law then in force.

March 1, 1858, the boundaries of the townships then existing were modified to create Franklin. September 6, in the same year, a general re-organization of the townships was made, in order to admit of the formation of Douglas, Udell, Sharon and Walnut Townships, all of which held their first election in the following October.

The County Judge system of government ended with the year 1860. It was faulty in some respects, and apparently autocratic; but, on the whole, the system worked well. In Appanoose, the government by the Judges was very economical, which was a fortunate circumstance, for the last three years of the system, following the crash of 1857, when it was almost impossible to pay even

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the moderate taxes of that period. On the first Monday in January, 1861, the Judge gave way to the

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

At that time, each township was represented by a citizen elected within its own limits. After the first year, one-half of the members were elected annually, each member thus serving two years. In some respects, this system was more objectionable than the former one, for it was assumed by the electors of each township that their Supervisor was elected to represent their own local interests, and on this account members would sometimes lose sight of the county's welfare in their zeal for local affairs, in order to preserve a good record at home as industrious members. Sometimes, too, members who had an ambition to be promoted to the Legislature, would seek to distinguish themselves as orators and leaders of the Board, thereby impairing their usefulness for the time being.

As the records of this body are comparatively recent, elaborately written out, and readily accessible, no attempt is made in this work to present an abstract of its doings, except as bearing on the war record, the construction of the Court House, and the purchase of the Poor Farm.

EVERYBODY SATISFIED.

Along about this time, an old settler, still a resident in the eastern part of the county, who had been rather wild in his younger days, was tried by the church of which he had been endeavoring to be a good member, but with indifferent success, for some infraction of discipline, which, by the way, is said to have been venial. He had transgressed more than once, had been labored with each time, but still proved to be a "poor stick" for the church. The last trial resulted in his expulsion, which sentence he heard with becoming meekness. After a moment of silence, he arose, took his hat, walked down the aisle with downcast head, and, reaching the door, made a graceful bow and exclaimed: "Well, good-by, brethren; I suppose I haven't been much use to you, and I know you haven't done me any good!" It was a clear statement of the case.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

Shelton A. King, a resident of Wayne County, had become embarrassed in circumstances, and, in order to withhold his property from the grasp of impatient creditors, had transferred it to his wife. As the sequel proved, his confidence was badly abused. King was a tobacconist by trade, and made frequent trips away from home, to dispose of his manufactures. His wife turned out to be a "light-o'-love," and her conduct had become so scandalous that a separation had taken place, the woman retaining the property previously conveyed to her, and lived with her paramour in the neighborhood, in almost open disregard of the amenities of law or morals.

The latter part of 1861, King having substantially paid off his debts, was naturally anxious to regain control of his property, but his wife was equally anxious to hold it. Considerable litigation ensued, without finally settling the title, in the course of which his wife found it necessary to come to Appanoose County for the purpose of obtaining evidence in her behalf. Accordingly, about April 1, 1862, accompanied by her paramour, —— Frasier, she visited Centerville, and, among others, called upon Hon. Joshua Miller, who describes her as having been quite a handsome little woman. That evening or the next, the couple started toward their home in Wayne County, driving a covered wagon. They stopped for a while at the house of Mr. Gordon, a few miles west of town, where they were invited to stay all night, but declined. Some-

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thing was said about the risk of being followed by the husband, when one of the pair said they were fully prepared for any such contingency.

The couple drove on westward, on the State Road, and camped on the west side of Walnut Creek. The next morning they were found dead by a passer-by, who described them as lying on their backs, on a bed made up in the wagon, close together. A hatchet and butcher-knife had both been used to accomplish the murder, and it is understood that both had been stunned with the hatchet, and that the murder had been completed by stabs with the knife. The dead bodies were conveyed to Centerville, and the Coroner's view was held at the hotel kept by George Pratt, Esq.

King was arraigned before Judge Galbraith, on the 9th of April, but the examination did not take place till May 5, when he was ordered to be sent to jail on the charge of murder.

The trial began September 30, 1862, before the following jurors: William Harper, John Feers, John Helmick, Emanuel Dahl, Thomas Bailey, John Bayles, T. L. Boswell, J. H. Benson, Daniel Johnson, George W. Wise, J. R. P. Garretson, Charles McQuire. Amos Harris and T. B. Perry appeared for the State, and J. C. Knapp, Henry Clay Dean and H. Tannehill for the defense. It was probably the best combination for the defense that could have been made. Knapp was recognized as one of the greatest living lawyers, and Tannehill was then coming rapidly forward as an industrious and solid jurist, while the fervid oratory of Dean on that occasion is said to have been sublime. The Sickles-Key homicide had occurred two or three years before, creating a profound impression throughout the country, and the argument had been advanced that an injured husband was justifiable in killing the destroyer of his domestic peace. This had served to acquit Sickles, and the popular verdict justified the jury. The trial of King ended October 7, and the doctrine enunciated in the Sickles case had been urged with great brilliancy in King's defense. He was, as everybody expected, triumphantly acquitted, and the hundreds who attended the trial coincided in opinion with the jury.

But, in spite of the judicial and popular approval of King's course, he has, for several years past, been altering in appearance toward ill-health and old age. A well-known citizen of Centerville, a few years ago, spoke to him about his melancholy appearance, and suggested that he looked badly out of sorts. He gravely and touchingly answered that he had "never been the same man" since the tragic death of his victims in Johns Township.

THE BUILDING OF THE COURT HOUSE.

It had become apparent to the tax-payers, in 1856, that the log Court House, with its frame additions, would not long serve the needs of the county; but the hard times of 1857 deferred the agitation of the question for some time.

So insufficient was the size of the Court House in 1858, that the Court in that year was held at the Presbyterian Church.

A special election was held May 19, 1860, to determine whether a Court House should be built at a cost of $15,000; there were 906 votes for the measure and 89 votes against it.

Soon after this election, Judge Galbraith made a contract with Callen & Pearson to build the new structure, and the foundation was laid during that year.

In January, 1861, the Board of Supervisors ordered a drain to be constructed to clear the foundation from an accumulation of water, and to protect it from future damp, and appointed Judge Galbraith Superintendent of the con-

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struction of the building, he having offered to attend to it for $240, although Thomas Wentworth offered to supervise it for $30.

The payments made by the Board to Callen & Pearson, exclusive of what had been paid for the foundation, were as follows: January, 1862, $5,000; June, 1862, $2,650; October, 1862, $1,000; January, 1863, $1,255, and at the same session the report of Galbraith, as Superintendent, was approved, which is the only hint that the work had been completed.

Most of the above payments had been made from the Swamp-Land Fund. The grounds were fenced in 1864.

The Court House is a brick structure, 52x76 feet in size, and two stories high, with a basement. On the first floor are halls crossing each way, and on this floor the county offices and fire-proof vaults are situated. A spacious court-room and jury-rooms occupy the upper story. The walls of the court-room are handsomely frescoed with several appropriate designs, including the goddess of Justice in the rear of the Judge's stand, and the goddess of Liberty on the front wall. The ceiling is frescoed in various figures surrounding the American eagle in the center. The covering of the edifice is fire-proof, and is surmounted by a tower rising ninety-nine and a half feet from the ground. The public square, in the center of which this temple of justice stands, is inclosed and well set with thrifty forest-trees.

"AH, TIM, AVOURNEEN, WHY DID YE DIE."

The last day of December, 1863, one Wilkinson, who kept a whisky "shebang" in Sharon, visited a friend of his, named Jim McCune, who lived two or three miles north of that village. Wilkinson liked his own wares as well as his customers, and was considerably intoxicated while at McCune's, who pressed him to stay all night; but he declined, and started for home. On the way, he stumbled and fell upon the point of a butcher-knife he was carrying in his hand, which severed an artery, from the effects of which he must have died in a few minutes. The snow was falling fast, and he was soon buried out of sight. The bitter storm of New Year's, 1864 (the next day), is vividly remembered, and it is not strange that poor Wilkinson's body was not discovered till, perhaps, the 3d or 4th. When found, it was tenderly borne, by Wilkinson's companions and friends, to his residence and place of business at Sharon, and, no priest being near, they resolved to give him a "wake" befitting his means and social standing. It was a scene, it is said, for a painter, and that no pen-picture can possibly do the subject justice. Every time the men took a drink, the bottle and tumbler were taken to Wilkinson, who was invited, in the most persuasive manner, to take a drink himself; and he was invited to drink at least twenty times that night. The mad carouse was kept up all night, with songs, card-playing and whisky-drinking, nor did his friends cease their kind offices till the grave was dug next day and his body placed therein, when a farewell drink was taken to the departed Wilkinson's memory, and he was once more pressed to taste the "mountain-dew." He was as handsomely "waked" and buried as poor "Rosin, the Beau" could have expected. His mortuary request was as follows:

"When I'm dead and laid out on the counter,
A voice you will hear from below,
Singing out for whisky and water
To drink to old Rosin, the Beau.

"Then get four or five jovial young fellows,
And let them all staggering go,
And dig a deep hole in the meadow,
And in it place Rosin, the Beau."

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THE MURDER OF CAPT. J. L. BASHORE.

During the war, Poweshiek County acquired a bad reputation throughout the State for the disloyalty of many of its citizens, who not only indulged in seditious language, but identified themselves with a secret political organization known as "Knights of the Golden Circle;" and so far did they carry their disloyal and obnoxious behavior that, at one time, Gov. Kirkwood marched to Montezuma with several hundred men to enforce the draft that had been ordered in that county. In short, many of the Poweshiek people were guilty of overt acts of rebellion, and much difficulty was experienced in maintaining order among them.

October 1, 1864, Capt. Bashore, a citizen of Appanoose County, and Capt. Woodruff, then doing duty as Deputy Provost Marshal, went to Union Township, Poweshiek County, for the purpose of arresting three deserters, named Samuel Bryant, Joseph Robertson and Thomas McIntyre. So compact and clear is the address of Judge S. F. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, who presided at the trial of Michael Gleason, three years later, for the murder of Capts. Bashore and Woodruff, that nothing further needs to be added regarding the circumstances of their sad death. It is given herewith:

Michael Gleason, you are charged at this bar and before the country with the crime of murder. A jury of honest and faithful men, after a full and fair investigation of your case, have said that you are guilty. You have had three years to prepare for this trial and to secure, at the expense of the Government, all the testimony which you could find in your behalf. You have had the aid of able, experienced, faithful and energetic counsel, who have done all that could be done in your defense. You have had a fair, an impartial and conscientious trial.

I have no doubt, myself, of your moral and legal guilt, and I feel authorized to say that such is the judgment of my associate [Judge Love] who has been with me through this case.

You met these two men, who confided to you their purpose to arrest deserters. You went from them immediately to a place in the neighborhood where these deserters were, with a large crowd of other persons assembled, many of whom, you had no doubt, sympathized with them. On your way, you published to every person you saw the presence of these officers in the neighborhood and the object of their visit. You declared on each occasion your hostility to their purpose and your readiness to join in resisting, even to death—although you had professed to them you would assist them.

When you reached the crowd, you proclaimed aloud, in the hearing of all, the presence of these men and the object of their visit, and declared that you would be one of three men to take or kill them. Very shortly after this, you and two men of desperate character [Joseph and John Fleenor] left the crowd in the same direction and about the same time. You were next seen lying beside one of your victims, with your gun broken over his head, your pistol on the ground, freshly discharged, and your other victim dead a few rods off.

You were one of the three who killed those men, as you had said you would be; and you killed them without any cause of offense against them personally. Your only motive was hostility to the law which they were charged to enforce.

You are not a native of this country, but, as your counsel have stated, you had taken an oath that you would be favorable to its Government. You came from a country in which men in your station of life complain—perhaps justly—that they are oppressed by laws which they have no voice in making. You have come to a country where your vote at the ballot-box is as potential in making or modifying the laws as that of the Judge who now addresses you.

Not content with this peaceable mode of changing a law which you did not like, you permitted your hostility to it to incite you to murder the persons charged with its enforcement. Your present condition is a striking admonition that this cannot be permitted in a free country any more than in a despotism.

The judgment which the law pronounces against you is one which my private judgment does not approve, for I do not believe that capital punishment is the best means to enforce the observance of the laws, or that, in the present state of society, it is necessary for its protection. But I have no more right, for that reason, to refuse to obey the law than you had to resist it.

I, therefore, do pronounce upon you its sentence, which is, that you be committed to the custody of the Marshal of this district, by whom you shall be held in close imprisonment until the 27th day of December next [1867], and that on that day you be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may God, the wise Governor of the Universe, who is equally the Father of the Judge who pronounces this sentence and the criminal to whom it is addressed, have mercy on you.

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Gleason had made a statement regarding the affair, which was offered in evidence, to the purport that he had started homeward from a muster of the disloyal men in the neighborhood, preceded by the Fleenors. He came up, as he said, with the Fleenors, who were talking with Bashore and Woodruff. The Fleenors went on and Gleason stopped to talk with the Marshals. All three then started in the direction taken by the Fleenors, and in a few minutes three shots were fired from the brush, wounding one of the officers and Gleason. The Fleenors then appeared. One of them struck the other officer over the head with Gleason's gun and fired at him with a revolver, when the murderers fled through the brush and disappeared. The officers and Gleason were soon after found by some neighbors. Gleason also stated that Bashore told him where he lived, while lying in the road, and asked him to notify his wife.

But this statement was impaired by the evidence of Mr. White, who was in the party who found them. This witness swore that Bashore informed him that Gleason had struck him with his gun, and that Gleason replied by calling him a liar. Woodruff was dead when found, and Bashore died soon after: but his dying statement clearly implicated Gleason in the brutal transaction.

Gleason escaped his penalty, however, through the clemency of President Johnson.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

In the fall of 1865, a man named Forsyth and a woman named Morrow, while crossing the Chariton bridge in Sharon Township, were both badly hurt. It was a Howe truss bridge, and one of the upper diagonal timbers being loose, was shaken out of place by the tremor caused by the wagon. It fell, striking them both. Forsyth was permanently disabled and Mrs. Morrow badly hurt. Action was brought against the county, but the matter was compromised by the Board of Supervisors, in the following January, Forsyth receiving $3,000 indemnity, and the woman $800.

BIG SNAKE, ETC.

It is related with all seriousness that, about May 1, 1866, a lad named Wyckoff, a resident of Franklin Township, was chased some distance by a monstrous snake. Getting out of patience, finally, he stopped, stood his ground and succeeded in killing the reptile, which, when measured, proved to be sixteen feet two inches in length and over a foot in circumference. The species of the animal is not given.

In March, 1867, Samuel Bessey and Charles Perkins, who lived in the vicinity of Cincinnati, succeeded in killing a panther on the State line. This was a fine specimen, seven feet long and a little over two and a half feet high.

About the same time, Orlando Pulliam, a boy living near Orleans, while hunting other game, came upon a lynx, which he secured by a lucky shot, and took home in triumph.

THE ECLIPSE OF 1869.

Every inhabitant of Appanoose County, save those deprived by misfortune of sight, had ample opportunity to observe the startling phenomena attending the total eclipse of the sun on the afternoon of August 7, 1869, the whole of the county being within the line of the totality, or within the belt of 156 miles in breadth in which the body of the moon completely hid the sun from view. In the absence of any local description of the sublime spectacle, recourse is had to an account written by the well-known astronomer and graphic writer, E. Colbert, who was one of the observers from the station at Des Moines. Nothing was specially noticeable during the encroaching motion of the moon, until

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CENTERVILLE

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Johnson, W. S., e. June 25, 1861, disd. Jan. 6, 1862, disab.
James, Z., e. March 1, 1862.
Jones, J. A., e. June 25, 1861.
Kuhns, Peter, e. Oct. 19, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Sept. 27, 1862.
Lane, Edward, e. June 35, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Legrand, J. W., e. March 30, 1864.
Larkin, T. S., e. June 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Larkin, J. A., e. June 25, 1861, disd. Feb. 15, 1862, disab.
Mitchell, Andrew, e. March 30, 1864, died Aug. 14, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
McCord, Joseph, e. June 25, 1861, trans. to 5th Kan. Nov. 1, 1861.
McClain, Michael, June 25, 1861, disd. Jan. 6, 1862, disab.
McGee, D. W., e. June 25, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
McKeehan, D. S., e. April 7, 1864, wd. at Macon, Ga., disd. June 14, 1865.
Martin, William, e. June 25, 1861, wd. at Missionary Ridge, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd. corp.
Morris, T. H., e. June 25, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
Main, Charles, e. June 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864.
Nelson, Isaac, e. June 25, 1861, died Jan. 13, 1862.
Payton, J. F., e. March 1, 1862, wd. at Missionary Ridge.
Payton, John, e. Feb. 14, '62, vet. Jan. 1, '64.
Pyles, J. J., e. June 25, 1861, disd. Dec. 24, 1861, disab.
Payton, William, e. Feb. 17, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Parker, Silas, e. June 25, 1861, disd. Aug. 14, 1862, disab.
Reynolds, J. F., e. Oct. 7, 1861, died May 14, 1862.
Rice, J. J., e. June 25, 1861.
Reed, Matthias, e. June 25, 1861.
Riley, James, e. June 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd. corp.
Stephens, Charles, e. Feb. 22, 1862, died of wds. received from guerrillas in Ark.
Sumner, Samuel, e. June 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. at Atlanta.
Sumner, Thomas, e. June 25, 1861, disd. Jan. 17, 1862, disab.
Stratton, C. F., e. June 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Stratton, Edward, e. June 25, 1861, disd. Aug. 22, 1861, disab.
Swift, M. J., e. June 25, 1861.
Swift, Almer, e. June 25, 1861.
Sharp, F. M., e. June 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain.
Stanton, S. B., e. June 25, 1861, disd. Oct. 11, 1862, disab.
Trusell, G. W., e. June 25, 1861, died Oct. 29, 1861.
Veach, F. M., e. June 25, 1861.
Whitesett, A. E., e. June 25, 1861, disd. Oct. 4, 1861, disab.
Ware, W. F., e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd. corp.
Ware, M. L., e. June 25, 1861, disd. May 15, 1862, disab.
Ware, T. V., e. Feb. 17, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Macon, Ga.
Wentworth, G. L., e. June 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Wailes, G. W., e. June 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Wailes, Lloyd, e. June 25, 1861, wd. at Missionary Ridge.
Young, J. W., e. June 25, 1861, died at Pittsburg Landing.
Young, G. W., e. June 25, 1861, disd. Feb. 20, 1862, disab.
Zimmer, Daniel, e. June 25, 1861, disd. Oct. 12, 1861.
Zimmer, J. M., e. March 1, 1862, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company E.

Burris, John A., e. July 1, 1861, died Nov. 17, 1861.
Kemper, M. W., e. July 1, 1861, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain, died at Keokuk.

Company G.

Delap, Wm., e. July 8, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
Frost, Wm., July 8, 1861.
Hubler, John, July 8, 1861, kld. at Big Shanty.
Hagner, E. C., e. July 8, 1861.
Stitt, Wm. R., e. July 8, 1861, disd. Jan. 17, 1862, disab.
Sommers, J. B., e. July 8, 1861, wd., disd. Sept. 29, 1862.
Turk, Warren, e. July 8, 1861.
Truscott, Wm., e. July 8, 1861, died Dec. 15, 1861.
Waters, Amos O., e. July 8, 1861, died April 18, 1862.

Company H.

Mosher, M. G., e. Nov. 8, 1861, disd. Jan. 21, 1862, disab.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This Regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.*]

Maj. John F. Walden, com. capt. Co. F April 10, 1862, disab. by being thrown from horse at Champion Hills, prmtd. maj. June 3, 1863, add'l paymaster U. S. V. March 18, 1864.
Surg. Nathan Udell, com. April 8, 1862, and Aug. 1, 1862, commission revoked.

Company F.

Capt. Evan E. Swearengin, e. as sergt. March 4, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 3, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. June 3, 1863, captd. at Tilton, Ga., prmtd. capt. June 17, 1865.
First Lieut. Robt. S. Morris, com. 2d lieut. April 10, 1862, wd. at Corinth, prmtd. 1st lieut. (not commissioned), resd. April 18, 1863.

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First Lieut. Joshua R. Arthur, e. as corp. March 4, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. June 17, 1865, m. o. as hospital steward.
Sergt. E. F. Martin, e. March 3, 1862, wd. March 23, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
Sergt. Jos. Gray, e. March 8, 1862, disd. Oct. 25, 1862.
Sergt. D. H. Peach, e. March 8, 1862, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
Sergt. Archibald Hamilton, e. March 8, 1862, disd. Oct. 3, 1862, disab.
Sergt. Geo. Griffith, e. March 8, 1862, wd. at Missionary Ridge, vet. March 19, '64, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
Corp. James C. Brannon, e. March 3, 1862, disd. Dec. 2, 1862.
Corp. Ewd. T. Stratton, e. March 4, 1862, disd. Jan. 29, 1863, disab.
Corp. Sanford A. Stanton, e. March 25, 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss., vet. March 29, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
Corp. D. McGinniss, e. March 13, 1862, disd. June 8, 1864.
Corp. H. Cochrane, e. March 4, 1862, vet. March 23, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
Corp. N. Michael, e. March 4, 1862, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
Corp. M. J. Richardson, e. March 8, 1862, wd. at Iuka, vet. March 29, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
Corp. H. C. Webster, e. March 8, 1862, died Sept. 8, 1862.
Musician H. M. Williams, e. April 2, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
Bessey, Geo. A., e. March 10, 1862, vet. March 12, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
Arthur, J. R., vet. March 24, 1864.
Bramhall, I. N., e. March 15, 1862, vet. March 26, 1864, prmtd. corp.
Barnthouse, O. A., e. March 14, 1864, disd. Jan. 18, 1863, disab.
Brower, C. J., e. April 2, 1862, disd. Dec. 18, 1862.
Browning, John W., e. March 8, 1862, deserted May 10, 1862.
Cochrane, Jas. H., e. March 4, 1862, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
Cline, Wm. J., e. March 8, 1862, wd. at Iuka, vet. March 23, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
Carr, Wm. H., e. March 15, 1862, vet. March 25, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
Chessman, C. A., e. March 4, 1862, disd. Dec. 8, 1862.
Duncan, Alex., e. March 8, 1862, vet. March 23, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
Elgin, Benj., e. March 4, 1861, disd. Sept. 27, 1862.
Holman, Jos. W., e. March 10, 1862, disd. Feb. 3, 1863.
Haney, Thos., e. April 2, 1862, captd. at Moscow, Miss.
Linton, Henry, e. March 10, 1862.
McClure, Jas., e. March 26, 1862, disd. Aug. 9, 1862.
Morris, Z., e. March 10, '62, disd. Nov. 10, '62.
McClark, David, e. March, 3, 1862, kld. at Jackson, Miss.
Osborn, Alfred, e. March 8, 1862, vet March 18, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
Pierce, M., e. March 18, '62, died Keokuk.
Reed, Jas., e. March 2, 1862, disd. Dec. 18, 1862.
Swearingen, John W., e. March 4, 1862, vet. March 29, 1864, prmtd. corp.
Taylor, Hampton, e. March 10, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, vet March 29, 1864.
Thomas, J. A. J., e. March 3, 1862, disd. Nov. 5, 1862.
Wentworth, F. H., e. March 4, 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss., captd. at Tilton, Ga.
Waples, Wm., e. March 8, 1862, vet. March 26, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
Ward, W. N., e. March 8, 1862, disd. Nov. 26, 1862.
Williamson, P. C., e. March 8, 1862, disd Oct. 26, 1862.
Young, Henry, e. March 8, 1862, died May 15, 1862.
Zimmer, D. M., e. March 4, 1862, disd. July 25, 1863, disab.

Company G.

Stout, Jackson, e. April 7, 1862, kld. July 28, 1864.

Company H.

Corp. David Monroe, e. March 3, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg and Missionary Ridge, vet. March 26, 1864.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This Regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.*]

Lieut. Col. Jos. K. Morey, com. 1st lieut. Co. F Aug. 5, 1862, prmtd. capt. Feb. 28, 1863, prmtd. maj. March 3, 1864, prmtd. lieut. col. May 12, 1865.
Surg. Henry Clay Sanford, com. assistant surg. June 16, 1864, prmtd. surg. July 30, 1865, m. o. as assistant surg.

Company C.

Butler, R. Y., e. Feb. 29, 1864.

Company F.

First Sergt. J. A. Hollingsworth, e. July 7, 1862, kld. Clarkville, Ark.
Sergt. Geo. N. Scurlock, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 1, 1865, disab.
Corp. Elias Fox, e. July 7, 1862, disd. April 5, 1863.
Corp. Cephas Andrews, e. July 7, 1862, captd. Camden, Ark., died at Camp Felder, Tex., while prisr.
Corp. Harrison West, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Dec. 30, 1862, disab.
Corp. Wm. E. Beddison, e. July 7, 1862, captd. Camden, Ark.
Corp. John Crow, e. July 7, 1862.
Corp. H. W. Hobert, e. July 7, 1862.
Musician George Barnes, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.
Barnes, H. W., e. July 7, 1862.

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Buck, Dan'l, e. July 7, 1862, captd. Camden, Ark.
Crow, Jesse N., e. Jan. 1, 1864
Cawhorn, Wm., e. July 7, 1862.
Dukes, Wm. R., e. July 7, 1862, died Springfield, Mo.
Dodd, L. C., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.
Gladfelder, Wm. K., e. July 7, 1862, died Sept. 16, 1862.
Gitchell, John H., e. July 7, 1862, died Springfield, Mo.
Hall, Russell, e. July 7, 1862.
Hopkins, Wm. F., e. July 7, 1862, captd. Camden, Ark.
Kuhns, Abraham, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.
Love, David, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.
Love, John, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.
Mottoe, Jacob, e. July 7, 1862.
McMurray, N. J., e. July 7, 1862.
Mapes, Wm. C., e. July 7, 1862, kld. battle Springfield, Mo.
Pider, C., e. July 7, 1862.
Root, H. C., e. July 7, 1862.
Scott, James, e. July 7, 1862, wd. Poison Spring, Ark.
Scott, B. J., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.
Tearl, Sam'l, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 16, 1863, disab.
Tearl, John, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 16, 1863, disab.
Vaughn, C. B., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 16, 1863, disab.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., Aug. 24, 1865.*]

Lieut. Col. Francis M. Drake, com. Sept. 5, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills, Ark., Feb. 22, 1865, com. col. May 11, 1865, bvt. brig. gen. U. S. V., but no vacancy.
Surg. Sylvester H. Sawyer, com. asst. surg. Sept. 16, 1862, prmtd. surg. April 29, 1863, resd. Dec. 10, 1864.

Company A.

Noel, Samuel F., e. Dec. 8, 1863, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Thompson, Robert B., e. Jan. 4, 1864, wd. and captd. at Marks' Mills.

Company C.

Capt. Jas. G. Philip, com. Oct. 4, 1862, resd. March 6, 1863.
Capt. Allen W. Miller, com. 1st lieut. Nov. 13, 1862, prmtd. capt. March 7, 1863, captd. Mark's Mills, Ark., died at home Sept. 17, 1864.
Capt. K. P. Morrison, com. 2d lieut. Oct. 4, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. March 7, 1863, prmtd. capt. Oct. 11, 1864, reported resd. Jan. 11, 1865, and disd. for disab. Feb. 2, 1865.
Capt. Wm. F. Vermilye, e. as sergt. Aug. 19, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. March 7, 1863, captd. Mark's Mills, Ark., prmtd. 1st lieut. Oct. 11, 1864, prmtd. capt. Feb. 3, 1865.
First Lieut. Claudius B. Miller, e. as sergt. Aug. 22, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Feb 3, 1865.
Second Lieut. Marion H. Skinner, e. as sergt. Aug. 20, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills, prmtd. 2d lieut. Aug. 2, 1865, m. o. as sergt.
Sergt. Alex. C. Raynolds, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Feb. 9, 1863, disab.
Sergt. Abraham McKeever, e. Aug. 19, 1862, disd. Jan. 1, 1863, disab.
Sergt. Geo. W. Dean, e. Aug. 19, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Sergt. Benj. S. Vierling, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Sergt. Benj. C. Stauber, e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. Feb. 23, 1863, disab.
Corp. Jesse G. Dean, e. Aug. 21, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills, died Tyler, Tex.
Corp. Jacob W. Green, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. April 8, 1863, disab.
Corp. Jacob A. Grubb, e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. at Mark's Mills.
Corp. A. H. Cummings, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
Corp. John M. Cummings, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Jan. 26, 1863, disab.
Corp. Jas. H. Bovill, e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Corp. Wm. F. Patterson, e. Aug. 19, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Musician John H. T. Harn, e. Aug. 21, 1862
Musician C. D. Conrad, e. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Wagoner Alexander A. Monroe, e. Aug. 19, 1862, disd. Feb. 25, 1863, disab.
Burris, Wilson, e. Aug. 20, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Burkhart, J. W., e. Aug. 20, 1862, died at Memphis.
Baldridge, A. M., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Bray, N. J., e. Aug. 19, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Burkhard, Isaac, e. Aug. 19, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
Chrisman, J. M., e. Aug. 20, 1862, died at Keokuk.
Cummings, George, e. Aug. 21, 1862, died at Memphis.
Carter, Albert, e. Aug. 19, 1862.
Chenoweth, Joseph, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Clark, Jesse, e. Aug. 19, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills, disd. June 8, 1865, disab.
Callen, J. R., e. Aug. 20, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
Cummings, Eli, e. Aug. 19, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills, died at Pine Bluffs.
Cummings, J. B., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd Feb. 4, 1863, disab.
Caylor, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.

Caylor, G. W., e. Aug. 20, 1862, died at mouth White River.
Dotson, P. B., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Egley, P. C., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Fullerton, A., e. Aug. 21,'62, disd. May 4,'63
Fullerton, Thomas, e. Aug. 20, 1862, died Nov. 2, 1862, at home.
Flock, M., e. Feb. 6, 1864, wd. at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.
Goodwin, J. P., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills, disd. June 9, '65.
Gladfelter, George, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Hiatt, Lewis, e. Aug. 19, 1862.
Hedgecock, C. S., e. Aug. 20, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Huntington, O. P., e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, disab.
Hudgins, L. B., e. Aug. 22, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Hayes, S. A., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Hardin, I. A., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Hiatt, J. H., e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. Feb. 4, 1863, disab.
Helverson, J. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Jenkins' Ferry, disd. May 22, 1865.
Hall, Asbury, e. Aug. 21, 1862, died at Shell Mound, Miss.
Jones, J. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Jordan, Andrew, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Keokuk.
Jackson, A., e. Aug. 19, '62, died at Helena.
Jones, Wesley, e. Aug. 19, 1862.
Link, Uriah, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Lamar, Mathias, e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. Feb. 9, 1863, disab.
Leavell, D. J., e. Aug. 20, 1862, died at Benton Barracks.
Miller, J. A., e. Aug. 20, 1862, kld. at Mark's Mills.
McDirmitt, Wm., e. Aug. 19, 1862, disd. April 30, 1863, disab.
Miller, B. G., e. March 26, 1864.
McDanel, Wm., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
McKim, W. H. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Mitchell, Elias, e. Aug. 20, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills and died there.
Mitchell, James, e. Aug. 21, 1862, died at St. Louis.
McDanel, James, e. Aug. 20, 1862, died at Keokuk.
McFall, J. T., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Feb. 13, 1863, disab.
McCoy, Matthias, e. Aug. 20, 1862, kld. at Mark's Mills.
Matherby, George, e. Aug. 21, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
McCoy, Jehu, e. Aug. 19, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
McIntosh, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Jan. 24, 1863, disab.
Needham, J. W., e. Aug. 21, 1862, kld. at Mark's Mills.
Polk, R. R., e. Jan. 4, 1864, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Porter, W. H. H., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Porter, T. B., e. Aug. 19, 1862, kld. at Mark's Mills.
Primm, A. P., e. Jan. 19, 1864, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Pence, C. D., e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, disab.
Riggle, W. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Riley, W., e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, disab.
Riley, J. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
Reynolds, W. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Mound City, Ill.
Robinson, T. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Reynolds, S. B., e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. at Helena, Ark.
Scott, H. G. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Swank, David, e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. May 11, 1865, disab.
Sawyers, D. A., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
Sumner, D. H., e. Aug. 20, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Smith, J. S., e. Oct. 26, 1862.
Sumner, E., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. April 15, 1863, disab.
Sumner, L. G., e. Aug. 20, 1862, died at Keokuk.
Sumner, Peter, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Sumner, J. R., e. Oct. 26, 1862, captd at Mark's Mills.
Smith, Isaac, e. Aug. 21, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Stansberry, A. J., e. Aug. 20, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Stansberry, J. A., e. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills, died there.
Shaffer, R. B., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died at Shell Mound, Miss.
Stapleton, E. A., e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. Jan. 7, 1863.
Showkwiller, G. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Keokuk.
Taylor, M. S., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
Thomas, C., e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills, and died there.
Tedrew, M. K., e. Aug. 22, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Tutwiler, Robert, e. Aug. 22, 1862,
Thompson, S. K., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Vandover, Grayson, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Vandover, E., e. Aug. 19, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Wilson, G., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Williamson, A. W., e. Aug, 20, 1862.

Company E.

Ward, Geo. E. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864, kld. at Mark's Mills.

Company F.

Capt. Wm. F. Vermilion, com. Oct. 4, '62.
Sergt. Jacob F. Grimes, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. July 1, 1864.

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Sergt. Levi Broshar, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Jenkins' Ferry.
Sergt. Wm. R. Davenport, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Sergt. H. N. Swallow, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died on Yazoo River.
Corp. Wm. H. Maiken, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Corp. Wm. H. Shutterly, e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Corp. John D. Westfall, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Corp. Andrew J. Day, e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Corp. James M. Walker, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Musician Samuel Clellan, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Wagoner Adam Wafford, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Dec. 2, 1862, disab.
Bartlett, J., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Keokuk.
Bartlett, Wm., e. Dec. 16, 1863, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Burns, Wm. A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Keokuk.
Clark, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Carpenter, Geo. C., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills, disd. Oct. 25, '64, disab.
Collett, John M., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Davis, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Dykes, Henry, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Ely, Simon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Eads, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, disab.
Elgin, John M., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills, disd. June 28, '65.
Free, John, e. Aug. 9, '62, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Funkhouser, Jos. Y., e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Fenton, S. A. D., e. Jan. 22, 1864, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Fenton, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Fuller, Wm. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Galbraith, T., e. Dec. 20, 1863, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Grisson, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Gilman, A., e. Feb. 27, 1864, wd., captd. and died at Mark's Mills.
Graham, M., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd., captd. Mark's Mills, disd. Dec. 22, '64.
Howell, David, e. Feb. 29, 1864, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Hardin, R. M., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Helena.
Hixenbaugh, John B., e. Feb. 20, 1864, died at Memphis.
Hughes, Chas., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Huiatt, Jas. R., e. Feb. 29, 1864, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Houts, Henry, e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd at Mark's Mills.
Haver, Geo. R., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Kines, B. D., e. Feb. 29, 1864, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Luzader, Perry G., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
McDaniel, B., e. Feb. 28, 1864, died at Little Rock, Ark.
Maiken, B. A., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
McHenry, Levi, e. Feb. 29, 1864, captd. at Mark's Mill.
Marchbanks, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Feb. 4, 1863, disab.
Marchbanks, N., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Main, Jacob W., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Feb. 28, 1863, disab.
Main, C. B., e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Mark's Mills.
Main, Lewis, e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
McCullough, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Oct. 28, 1862, at Keokuk.
McCullough, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Miller, Geo. W., e. Aug. 9, '62, d. Feb. 6, '63.
Nicholson, E., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Peppers, D. H., e. Feb. 28, 1864, captd. at Mark's Mills, died at Tyler, Texas.
Patrick, T. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills, died at Shreveport, La.
Parkhurst, E. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Memphis.
Sheeks, Alex. C., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Keokuk.
Sheeks, John T., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Sheeks, I. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Smith, John P., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
Smith, Samuel H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Swift, H. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Stewart, D. A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Standley, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills, disd. May 24, 1865, disab.
Sammons, S. M., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Jan. 18, 1864, while home on furlough.
Sullivan, B. S., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Tucker, Thos. J., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Trinchillion, C., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Teater, John J., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Aug. 18, 1863, disab.
Walker, B. A., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Worthington, Thomas, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Whitsett, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Wafford, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.

Company C.

Capt. Thos. M. Fee, com. Oct. 4, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills, Ark.
First Lieut. Wm. M. McCreary, com. Oct. 4, 1862, resd. March 3, 1863.
First Lieut. Benj. F. Pearson, com. 2d lieut. Oct. 4, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. March 4, 1863, captd. at Mark's Mills. resd. May 3, 1865.
First Lieut. Nicholas Snedeker, e. as priv. Aug. 19, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills, prmtd. 1st lieut. May 8, 1865.

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Second Lieut. Lemuel L. Spooner, e. as sergt. July 26, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. March 4, 1863, died at Memphis.
Second Lieut. Andrew J. Boston, e. as sergt. Aug. 4, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 15, 1864, captd. at Mark's Mills, died at Tyler, Texas, while prisoner.
Second Lieut. Jas. S. Thompson, e. as corp. Aug. 2, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills, prmtd. 2d lieut. July 14, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.
Sergt. A. R. Murdock, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Keokuk.
Sergt. John Daily, e. Aug. 10, 1862, disd. Feb. 8, 1863, disab.
Sergt. Jas. W. Calvert, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. Jan. 15, 1864.
Sergt. Wm. Davis, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Sergt. Silas A. Snyder, e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills, disd. June 27, 1865, disab.
Sergt. Jas. Lowrey, e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Corp. F. M. Snyder, e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Corp. Jas. Skipton, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Corp. Ezra Wade, e. Aug. 10, 1862, killed at Mark's Mills.
Corp. Silas Moreland, e. Aug. 12, 1862, captd. at Elkins' Ford, Ark., disd. March 23, 1865, disab.
Corp. R. B. Rice, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Cincinnati.
Corp. B. D. Bayley, Aug. 9, 1862, died Dec. 9, 1862.
Corp. W. Higgenbotham, e. Aug. 10, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Corp. Wm. O. Gaol, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Elkins' Fork, Ark., died at Spring Hill, Ark.
Musician C. W. Williams, e. Aug. 16, '62.
Musician Scott Crow, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
Barren, A. H., e. July 26, 1862.
Bryant, E., e. Feb. 27, 1864, died Sept. 5, 1864, at Little Rock.
Benge, M. J., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills, disd. June 30, 1865, disab.
Beach, Bernice, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Feb. 23, 1863, disab.
Bashare, Daniel, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. May 30, 1865, disab.
Bridgeman, Jas., e. Feb. 1, 1864, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Boyer, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Buck, Wm. I., e. Aug. 1, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Bowen, Smith, e. Aug. 1, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills, died Little Rock.
Babb, I. L., e. Aug. 19, 1862, disd. Nov. 3, 1863, disab.
Benge, Joshua, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Biddison, Josiah, e. Aug. 19, 1862, died Dec. 27, 1862.
Bryant, Eli, e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Bryant, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Beamar, Isaac, e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Buck, Wm., e. July 26, 1862, disd. Feb. 22, 1863, disab.
Clark, Benj., e. July 26, 1862.
Cline, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Dec. 20, 1862.
Carter, Thos., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark.
Crage, Thos., e. Aug. 10, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Cavanah, Geo. T., e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Criddlebaugh, M., e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Criddlebaugh, B., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
Cross, Isaac, e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Chambers, H. A., e. Aug. 10. 1862, disd. Feb. 22, 1863, disab.
Dodds, F. A., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died on stmr. D. A. January.
Davison, Jas. G., e. Aug. 14, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Darling, Wm. R., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Dec. 29, 1862.
Douglass, Jas. A., e. Aug. 7, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Ellis, Andrew, e. Aug. 21, 1862, died at Helena.
Eddy, Fredk., e. Aug. 4, 1862.
Farnsworth, Jacob, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Fisk, Wm. R., e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Grass, Jas. T., e. Aug. 11. 1862.
Grass, John T., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Gunter, C. T., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Gay, Andrew, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Duvall's Bluff.
Hopkins, Jas. C., e. Aug. 1, 1862.
Hodge, Wm. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Hodge, John R., e. Aug. 15, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills.
Hall, Francis, e. Aug. 1, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills.
Horn, Samuel, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Hays, Amos, e. Aug. 10, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills.
Johnson, Thomas, e. Aug. 10, 1862.
Ketchum, C., e. Aug. 10, 1862, died Little Rock.
Kirby, Newton, e. March 14, 1863, captd. Mark's Mills.
Launtz, Simon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills.
Lambert, John W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. March 16, 1864, disab.
Lambert, B., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Leonard, Joseph, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Morrill, Amos, e. Aug. 1, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills.
Moffat, D., e. April 5, 1864.
Mapes, E. F., e. Aug. 1, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills.
Marland, Benj., e. Aug. 1, 1862.
Mullin, Thos., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Dec. 18, 1862, disab.
Morrison, John J., e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills.

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Mottoo, N. F., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. Elkins' Ford, Ark., died Prairie de Ann.
Masters, H. Aug. 11, 1862.
Maring, N., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Little Rock.
Merrill, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. and captd. Mark's Mills.
Maring, Arlooff, e. Aug. 12, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills.
Masters, H., e. Aug. 19, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills.
Myers, John W., e. Aug. 21, 1862, died Greenwood, Miss.
O'Connor, Geo., e. Aug. 1, 1862.
O'Connor, J., e. Aug. 1, 1862.
Phillips, Henry, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. July 23, 1863, disab.
Paine, Jesse O., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
Park, J. M., e. April 5, 1864.
Robison, Jas. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Aug. 21, 1863, disab.
Smith, R. B., e. Aug. 1, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills.
Smith, C. A., e. Jan. 5, 1864, captd. Mark's Mills.
Stanton, Thos. J., e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, 1863, disab.
Stark, Wm. N., e. Aug. 19, 1862, disd. March 20, 1863, disab.
Shaw, S. R., e. Jan. 4, 1864, captd. Mark's Mills.
Snedeker, N., e. Aug. 19, 1862.
Skipton, J., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Nov. 16, 1863, disab.
Stickler, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Helena, Ark.
Thomas, Jas., e. Aug. 1, 1862.
Thomas, Wm., e. Aug. 1, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills.
Thornburg, John S., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Webber, John, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Whitsell, Philip, e. Aug. 1, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 15, 1864.
Zimmer, Wm. T., e. Aug. 1, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills.

Company H.

Dyson, Thomas, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Gilliland, Jas. A., e. Aug. 16, 1862, died Memphis.
Helmick, Jos. M., e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Dec. 17, 1863, disab.
Hamblin, Wm., e. Aug. 16, 1862, died St. Louis.
Sales, F. M., e. Aug. 21, 1862, died Clarendon, Ark.
West, Sylvanus, e. Aug. 21, 1862, died Little Rock.

Company I.

Capt. Jos. B. Gedney, com. Oct. 4, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills, Ark.
First Lieut. Geo. R. Hutson, com. Oct. 4, 1862, wd. Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.
Second Lieut. Walter S. Johnson, com. Oct. 4, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills, Ark.
First Sergt. Henry Jaquiss, e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills.
Sergt. H. Dodge, e. Aug. 11, 1862, kld Mark's Mills.
Sergt. O. H. Perry, e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills.
Sergt. Geo. Frush, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Sergt. R. E. Chandler, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Corp. Wm. D. Armstrong, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 6, 1863.
Corp. Joseph Fulcher, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Keokuk.
Corp. M. Shoppa, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 21, 1863.
Corp. Geo. Athey, e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills.
Corp. T. E. Gilbert, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. and captd. Mark's Mills.
Corp. R. S. Lowry, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. June 27, 1865.
Corp. Jas. Ridgeway, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 10, 1863.
Corp. Jas. C. Hartley, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. and captd. Mark's Mills, disd. June 14, 1865.
Corp. John B. Adamson, e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills.
Corp. H. Entsmurger, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Corp. Jas. L. Stone, e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills.
Musician Jas. N. Hodges, e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. Mark's Mills.
Wagoner Geo. Holbrook, e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. Mark's Mill.
Adamson, Benj., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Jan. 29, 1863.
Bales, Lee, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died July 18, at Little Rock.
Bayles, W. C., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Jan. 5, 1863.
Ball, Daniel R., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 13, 1863, disab.
Buck, Chas., e. Oct. 11, 1862, died at Memphis.
Bower, Jacob, e. Oct. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Becknall, Isaac, e. Oct. 11, 1862, died at St. Louis.
Baggs, John C., e. Oct. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills, died at Tyler, Texas.
Brown, J., e. Oct. 11, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Brayman, A. J., e. Oct. 11, 1862, kld. at Mark's Mills.
Baker, Simoen, e. Oct. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Brown, A. S., e. Oct. 11, 1862.
Baker, H., e. Oct. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 25, 1863, disab.
Baker, Jas., e. Oct. 11, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Cole, Geo. B., e. Oct. 11, 1862, disd. Sept. 1, 1863.
Calvert, F., e. Oct. 11, 1863, died Helena.
Condra, Wm., e. Oct. 11, 1862.
Copple, Levi, e. Oct. 11, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Cox, David, e. Oct. 11, 1862, died at Centerville.
Cooley, Jas. A., e. Oct. 11, 1862.

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Conger, David, e. Oct. 11, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Conger, Wm., e. Oct. 11, 1862, died at Benton Barracks.
Denvon, Jas. F., e. Jan. 12, 1864, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Delay, Geo., e. Oct. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps March 20, 1863.
Davis, H. W., e. Oct. 11, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Davis, Samuel, e. Oct. 11, 1862, wd. at Jenkins' Ferry.
Darrow, S., e. Oct. 11, 1862, died Dec. 12, 1862.
Drummond, L. D., e. Oct. 11, 1862, died Dec. 14, 1862.
Ervin, John M., e. Sept. 22, 1864.
Farmer, E., e. Oct. 11, 1862.
Forest, Isaac, e. Feb. 12, 1863, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Falconer, R., e. Oct. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Fisher, John L., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Guy, Benj. F., e. Oct. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Fairbother, T., e. Oct. 11, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
Gibson, Geo. W., e. Feb. 27, 1864, kld. at Mark's Mills.
Gillman, Silas, e. Oct. 11, 1862.
Gillaspie, Benj., e. Oct. 11, 1862, wd. and disd. June 21, 1865.
Gibson, C. W., e. Oct. 11, 1862, wd. at Mark's Mills.
Harvey, W. M., e. Oct. 11, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Huntington, Wm. T., e. Oct. 11, 1862, died at Memphis.
Hoadesheldt, Wm., e. Oct. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 5, 1863.
Hutchinson, Dillman, e. Oct. 11, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Ireland, Wm. A., e. Oct. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 7, 1863.
Jones, Alex., e. Oct. 11, 1862.
John, James, e. Oct. 11, 1862, disd. May 18, 1864.
John, Henry, e. Oct. 11, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
John, David, e. Oct. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Jarvis, Wm., e. Oct. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Knapp, Melvin, e. Oct. 11, 1862.
Kingsbury, John, e. Oct. 11, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills, disd. Nov. 19, 1864.
Kelly, Wm. H., e. Oct. 11, 1862.
Kingsbury, Robert, e. Oct. 11, 1862.
Leonard, A. A., e. Oct. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 10, 1863.
Lewis, Geo., e. Oct. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 4, 1864, disab.
Linch, James, e. Oct. 11, 1862, died Helena.
Lewis, Rozzell, e. Oct. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Linton, Jas. W., e. Oct. 11, 1862, disd. April 24, 1863, disd.
McDonald, R. S., e. Oct. 11, 1862.
Moore, E. O., e. Sept. 6, 1864.
Morgan, John W., e. Oct. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Moss, Geo. R., e. Oct. 11, 1862, disd. March 3, 1863, disab.
Medis, A. R., e. Oct. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
McClure, John, e. Oct. 11, 1862.
Marshall, Wm. F., e. Oct. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Manning, Jos., e. Oct. 11, 1862.
Medis, Isaac O., e. Oct. 11, 1863, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Nelson, Jas. A., e. Oct. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 13, 1863.
Ogle, Barton A., e. Oct. 11, 1862.
Ogle, Jas., e. Oct. 11, 1862.
Parks, Orin, e. Oct. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Park, H. E., e. Feb. 14, 1863, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills.
Peugh, S. E., e. Oct. 11, 1862, wd. at Mark's Mills and died there.
Streepy, Edw., e. Oct. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Streepy, Geo., e. Oct. 11, 1862.
Streepy, Isaac, e. Oct. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Stephenson, H. W., e. Oct. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills, disd. July 1, 1865.
Sutton, Geo., e. Oct. 11, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Stanton, David, e. Oct. 11, 1862.
Shoemaker, F., e. Oct. 11, 1862, disd. Nov. 17, 1862, disab.
Stone, A. C., e. April 11, 1864.
Sayles, John A., e. Oct. 11, 1862, deserted.
Smiley, Wm., e. Oct. 11, 1862, disd. June 8, 1865.
Thompson, Wm. H., e. Oct. 11, 1862, wd. and captd. at Mark's Mills, disd. June 14, 1865.
Tetter, John R., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Thornburg, A. C., e. Oct. 11, 1862.
Winters, John S., e. April 14, 1864, died at Little Rock.

Company K.

Brott, Geo. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd., captd. and died at Mark's Mills.
Bailey, L. C., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hager, Jacob, e. Aug. 22, 1862, captd. at Mark's Mills.
Turner, Robert, e. Aug. 20, 1862.

(COMPANY UNKNOWN.)

Baker, Willis, e. Dec. 15, 1863.
Mauba, F., e. Dec. 17, 1863.
Smith, Jas. M., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Browning, Geo. W., e. Feb. 27, 1864.
Dotson, A. T., e. Feb. 17, 1864.
Gaughenbaug, M., e. Feb. 26, 1864.
Piatt, Oscar, e. Jan. 18, 1864.
Show, John W., e. Feb. 27, 1864.

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THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company C.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa; date not given in Adjutant General's Report.*]

Sergt. Asa Dudley, e. Oct. 23, 1862, died Jan. 10, 1863.
Corp. Olliver Gorrell, e. Oct. 6, 1862, died at Memphis.
Corp. Anthony Martin, e. Sept. 11, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1864, disab.
Adams, Walter, e. Sept. 21, 1862.
Blakesley, Joel, e. Sept. 26, 1862, died at St. Louis.
Braidwood, Wm., e. Oct. 2, 1862.
Blackburn, B., e. Oct. 1, 1862, disd. July 6, 1864, disab.
Chipman, John, e. Oct. 2, 1862.
Danford, Milton, e. Oct. 21, 1862, disd. May 25, 1863, disab.
Forsyth, Thos., e. Oct. 22, 1862.
Frederick, David, e. Oct. 27, 1862, disd. April 29, 1863, disab.
Loch, Wm., e. Oct. 1, 1862, died Alton.
Mercer, Joshua, e. Oct. 4, 1862.
Matheson, Daniel, e. Oct. 4, 1862.
Morris, Jos., e. Oct. 18, 1862.
Staten, Perry, e. Oct. 2, 1862.
Zimmer, John H., e. Sept. 11, 1862, disd. July 4, 1864, disab.

Company H.

Shaw, John W., e. Oct. 2, 1862, died at St. Louis.

Company I.

First Sergt. Jas. E. Whitman, e. Sept. 11, 1862.
Ashby, Daniel C., e. Sept. 1862, died at Alton, Ill.
Burke, Wm., e. Oct. 20, 1862, died at St. Louis.
Bell, Wm., e. Dec. 20, 1862, died March 6, 1863.
Hacker, David, e. Oct. 16, 1862, died at St. Louis.
Parks, L. H., e. Oct. 17, 1862, disd. May 21, 1863, disab.

Company K.

Casebeer, J., e. Oct. 21, 1862.
Green, Philetus, e. Oct. 21, 1862.
Myers, Geo., e. Oct. 16, 1862, disd. Sept. 29, 1864, disab.
Mosher, M. G., e. Sept. 30, 1862.
Severs, Wm. P., e. Oct. 8, 1862.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

(100 DAYS).

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Sept. 23, 1864.*]

Company C.

Capt. Edward Mericle, com. June 10, 1864.
First Sergt. Milo W. Phillips, e. May 5, 1864.
Sergt. Jos. F. Stewart, e. May 5, 1864.
Corp. Chas. Dodge, e. May 14, 1864.
Corp. Wm. C. Miller, e. May 16, 1864.
Corp. Jacob H. Croft, e. May 19, 1864.
Burns, Wm., e. May 28, 1864.
Beatty, Aaron, e. May 18, 1864.
Brees, Geo. W., e. May 5, 1864.
Cuppy, Chas. L., e. May 5, 1864,
Dykes, John, e. May 5, 1864.
Ely, Adam M., e. May 16, 1864.
Gillis, Albert, e. May 28, 1864.
Harn, Geo. W., e. May 14, 1864.
House, Jas., e. May 14, 1864.
Hedgecock, Lewis, e. May 28, 1864.
Hedgecock, Albert, e. May 14, 1864.
Hinton, Wm., e. May 8, 1864.
Jones, Wm., e. May 5, 1864.
Main, John W., e. May 19, 1864.
McAninch, G. R., e. May 23, 1864.
Maiken, D. A., e. May 5, 1864.
Robinson, John, e. May 5, 1864.
Sharp, Jesse M., e. May 10, 1864.
Townsend, H. N., e. May 10, 1864.
Townsend, Jas. S., e. May 10, 1864.
Walters, Jas. E., e. May 15, 1864.
Westfall, Wm., e. May 28, 1864.

Company K.

Potter, Albert, e. May 12, 1864.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE—*Date of m. o. is not given in Adjutant General's Report.*]

Company B.

Capt. Robt. S. Morris, com. June 4, 1864.
First Lieut. Benj. Morrison, com. June 4, 1864.
Second Lieut. Chas. A. Conger, com. June 4, 1864.
First Sergt. Hiram Barnes, e. May 1, 1864.
Sergt. Beverly A. Joiner, e. May 2, 1864.
Sergt. David A. Porter, e. May 2, 1864.
Sergt. John Nelson, e. May 2, 1864.
Corp. C. A. Chessman, e. May 2, 1864.
Corp. Abram Wood, e. May 2, 1864.
Corp. Jas. L. Dysart, e. May 2, 1864.
Corp. John D. Stewart, e. May 2, 1864.
Corp. D. M. Rice, e. May 4, 1864.
Corp. E. B. Wilson, e. May 2, 1864.
Corp. Jas. W. Taylor, e. May 6, 1864.
Corp. R. G. Wilder, e. May 2, 1864.
Musician Worth Green, e. May 2, 1864.
Anderson, Geo. W., e. May 5, 1864.
Anderson, Jos. T., e. May 5, 1864.
Borrough, Wm., e. May 6, 1864.
Blakesly, F. M., e. May 2, 1864.
Beard, Wm., e. May 2, 1864.
Biddison, John, e. May 7, 1864.
Buckmaster, R. M., e. May 2, 1864.
Conger, John, e. May 2, 1864.
Conger, Enos, e. May 2, 1864.
Condra, I. M., e. May 7, 1864.
Cummins, Geo. V., e. May 3, 1864.
Coe, Hiram W., e. May 5, 1864.
Chrisman, Wm. H., e. May 6, 1864.
Cline, Washington, e. May 2, 1864.
Christey, Geo. W., e. May 18, 1864.
Drake, John N., e. May 6, 1864.
Dorrah, Wm. L., e. May 2, 1864.

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Dukes, Jesse M., e. May 2, 1864.
Edgington, Thos. J., e. May 2, 1864.
Farley, Wm. W., e. May 2, 1864.
Fisher, Benj. S., e. May 2, 1864.
Frost, Andrew, e. May 16, 1864.
Green, S. J., e. May 7, 1864.
Grass, John, e. May 4, 1864.
Hornaday, N. S., e. May 2, 1864.
Harriss, E., e. May 2, 1864.
Hicks, Andrew, e. May 2, 1864.
Hicks, Robt., e. May 2, 1864, died Sept. 24, 1864, at Davenport, Iowa.
Holman, D. B., e. May 16, 1864.
Hougland, Wm. H., e. May 2, 1864.
Huston, Thos. A., e. May 14, 1864.
Haney, M., e. May 2, 1864.
Leonard, George A., e. May 9, 1864.
Murdy, Wm. L., e. May 4, 1864.
Monroe, Curtis, e. May 7, 1864.
McFerron, H. S., e. May 5, 1864.
Morelan, D. N., e. May 2, 1864.
McClard, Wm. T., e. May 2, 1864.
Morrill, E. P., e. May 2, 1864.
Musgrove, B. T., e. May 5, 1864, died at Helena, Ark.
Pratt, A. J., e. May 2, 1864.
Phillips, H. F., e. May 6, 1864.
Points, Arthur, e. May 3, 1864.
Phillips, Wm., e. May 2, 1864.
Parkhurst, E. H., e. May 4, 1864.
Rubey, Elias, e. May 7, 1864.
Smith, H. J., e. May 2, 1864.
Smith, J. E., e. May 7, 1864.
Stephens, Edward, e. May 5, 1864.
Scott, J. R., e. May 2, 1864.
Shoemaker, C. R., e. May 7, 1864.
Skinner, W. C., e. May 2, 1864.
Scott, B. W., e. May 2, 1864.
Stier, Wm., e. May 16, 1864.
Stewart, D. M., e. May 15, 1864.
Silknitter, B. F., e. May 2, 1864.
Stewart, David, e. May 7, 1864.
Teegarden, Simon, e. May 2, 1864.
Turk, E. H., e. May 2, 1864.
Taylor, U. S., e. May 2, 1864, died at Helena, Ark.
Tulles, L., e. May 4, 1864.
Thornburg, J. G., e. May 2, 1864.
Vandever, Hiram, e. May 13, 1864.
Vandike, Abram, e. May 3, 1864.
Van Buskirk, J. W., e. May 9, 1864.
Wentworth, G. W. S., e. May 2, 1864.
Ware, R. L., e. May 7, 1864.
Zimmer, J. H., e. May 6, 1864.

Company K.

Lloyd, Joseph, e. May 26, 1864.

THIRD CAVALRY.

NOTE.—[*This regiment was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865.*]

Maj. Cornelius A. Stanton, e. as sergt. Aug. 20, 1861, prmtd. sergt. maj., wd. at La Grange, prmtd. capt. June 20, 1863, prmtd. maj. sept. 21, 1864.
B. Q. M. S. Eli S. Taylor, e. Sept. 6, 1861.

Company B.

Bailey, N. W., e. Aug. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Osage, Mo.
Scott, T. J., e. Feb. 27, 1864.

Company D.

Corp. Paul Black, e. Aug. 24, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Wagoner John L. Wolf, e. Aug. 24, 1861, captd. at Pea Ridge.
Cayler, E. M., e. Aug 24, 1861.
Rodgers, C. R., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
Taylor, E. S., e. Aug. 30, 1861.
Taylor, J. G., e. Aug. 24, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company E.

First Sergt. Thomas H. Brennon, e. Aug. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. and captd. at Big Blue, Mo. disd. Aug. 23, 1865.
Farrier Jas. F. Tarr, e. Aug. 17, 1861, disd. Jan. 20, 1863, disab.
Worley, James, e. Feb. 20, 1864.

Company G.

Corp. H. H. Gale, e. Nov. 5, 1861, disd. Jan. 25, 1862, disab.
Bowen, W. W., e. 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company I.

Capt. Thos. J. Taylor, com. Sept. 6, 1861, died on Mississippi River July 24, 1862.
Capt. Edward F. Horton, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 6, 1861, prmtd. capt. Sept. 1, 1862, resd. June 19, 1863.
First Lieut. Thos. H. McDannal, com. Sept. 6, 1861, resd. Aug. 15, 1862.
Second Lieut. Reuben Delay, e. as Q. M. sergt. Aug. 20, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Jan. 24, 1864, missing at Ripley, Miss., June 11, 1864, prmtd. 2d lieut. but not mustered, disd. May 31, 1865.
First Sergt. Abram Button, e. Aug. 20, 1861, appointed bugler.
First Sergt. Samuel R. Snyder, e Aug. 20, 1861, trans. to 2d Ark. Regt. May 10, '63.
First Sergt. Chas. K. Halbrook, e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. at Ripley, Miss., died at Millen, Ga.
Sergt. Isaac Duvall, e. Aug. 20, 1861, died at Little Rock.
Sergt. Jas. B. Story, e. Aug. 20, 1861, captd. at La Grange, Ark., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Sergt. Martin Clark, e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Sergt. Wm. Brannon, e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at Centerville.
Sergt. Robt. Goldsberry, e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. Nov. 7, 1862.
Sergt. Jos. H. Ramsey, e. Aug. 20, 1861, captd. at Ripley, Miss.
Sergt. Thos. J. Frost, e. Aug. 20, 1861, captd. at Jackson, Miss.
Sergt. Wm. H. McNulty, e. Aug. 20, 1861, captd. at La Grange, Ark., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. at Ripley, Miss.
Corp. Richard Freeborn, e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

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Corp. P. A. S. O. Scott, e. Aug. 20, 1861, died at Helena, Ark.
Corp. John G. Dudley, e. Aug. 20, 1861, died at Keokuk.
Corp. Oliver Breese, e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, capt. at Ripley, Miss.
Corp. John Buckmaster, e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Corp. Wm. Delay, e. Aug. 20, 1861, wd. at La Grange, Ark., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Corp. Jas. S. Swift, e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. at Ripley, Miss., died at Florence, Ala., while prisoner.
Corp. S. E. Ewing, e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Corp. N. Solon, e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. and captd. at Ripley, died at Millen, Ga., while prisoner.
Corp. J. J. Pinkerton, e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Bugler John Nowles, e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Bugler Wm. Adams, e. Aug. 20, 1861, captd. at La Grange, Ark., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. Nov. 3, 1864.
Farrier David Frederick, e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. March 21, 1862.
Farrier Jos. A. James, e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Saddler Samuel Benge, e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. Dec. 20, 1862.
Wagoner Wm. F. Barker, e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died June 16, 1864.
Wagoner Caleb Durbin, e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Adamson, F. H., e, Feb. 24, 1864.
Adamson, Wm. B., e. Feb. 29, 1864, killed at Guntown, Miss.
Bowman, Wm., e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Button, H., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
Beall, M. P., e. Aug. 20, 1861, died July 12, 1862.
Bradley, B. F., e. Feb. 27, 1864, captd. Nov. 3, 1864.
Baker, Samuel G., e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Brock, Geo., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Beard, Geo. W., e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Craig, John, e. Dec. 23, 1863.
Cayler, Wm. R., e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. for disab.
Calvert, I., e. March 20, 1864, captd. at Ripley, Miss.
Couger, Jos. M., e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Clinkenbeard, A., e. March 17, 1864.
Chany, Geo. R., e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Cronin, J., e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. at Ripley, Miss.
Curran, John, e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Darling, I. K., e. Feb. 27, 1864, captd. Nov. 3, 1864, disd. March 3, 1865, disab.
Delay, Willos, e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Deemer, G., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Donaldson, Jas. Y., e. Aug. 20, 1861, wd. at Coldwater, Tenn.
Eddy, Samuel, e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Ethridge, Wm., e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. Nov. 20, 1862.
Ellis, Harmon, e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. Feb. 19, 1862, disab.
Fraser, Wm., e. Aug. 20, 1861, captd. at La Grange, Ark., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Fresh, John H., e. Feb. 29, 1864, captd. at Ripley, Miss.
Holbrook, John R., e. March 10, 1864, captd. at Ripley, Miss., died in Ga. while prisoner.
Hall, Amos P., e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. Nov. 24, 1862.
Hamilton, Jas. S., e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. Nov. 20, 1862.
Haney, B. F., e. March 9, 1864.
Hopkins, Jas., e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. Nov., 1861.
Hines, D., e. Feb. 29, 1864, captd. at Ripley, Miss., died at Andersonville.
Johnson, Jas. A., e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Ketchum, B. D., e. Feb. 27, 1864.
Kerschner, Eli A., e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Lanham, John A., e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Meyers, J. M., e. Feb. 27, 1864, died Aug. 15, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.
McDonald, S. L., e. Feb. 27, 1864.
McKeehan, H. C., e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
McHenry, G. W., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
McFall, Wm. I., e. Aug. 20, 1861, died March 12, 1862.
McLaughlin, S. H., e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. Jan. 28, 1862.
Miller, Peter, e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Morrisey, Jesse M., e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
McCune, Wm. H., e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. April 25, 1864.
Moore, J. L., e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. April 25, 1864.
Monroe, Jas. M., e. March 17, 1864, died at St. Louis.
Mohr, Martin, e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. Nov. 3, 1864.
McIntosh, D. S., e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. Sept. 26, 1862.
Murphy, Peter, e. Aug. 20, 1861, captd. at La Grange, Ark., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Nelson, S., e. Feb. 23, 1864, killed at Columbus, Ga.
Oden, E. S., e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd. Sept. 1, 1864.
O'Connor, Isaac, e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
O'Connor, M., e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. at Ripley, Miss.
Porter, Jas. J., e. Feb. 23, 1864, died at Memphis.
Points, Thomas, e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. March 5, 1862.
Patrick, Wm. M., e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. at Ripley, Miss.
Reid, M., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
Ramsey, Silas C., e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Reynolds, T. M., e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1861.
Root, Moses, e. Feb. 24, 1864, died at St. Louis.
Reynolds, E. M., e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. March 5, 1862, disab.

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Richardson, George L., e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. March 3, 1862, disab.
Rice, John W., e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. Jan. 18, 1862, disab.
Sprague, E., e. Feb. 28, 1864, captd. at Ripley, Miss.
Stevens, Isaac, e. Aug. 20, 1861, captd. Nov. 11, 1863, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. Nov. 3, 1864.
Smith, Robert P., e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. Jan. 6, 1862, disab.
Stauber, Wm. H., e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. March 13, 1863, disab.
Spangler, John, e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. Nov. 1, 1861, disab.
Thornburg, A. B., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
Thompson, L., e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Tibbetts, A. W., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
Taylor, Geo. W., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Walker, Wm. W., e. Feb. 27, 1864.
Wadlington, S., e. Dec. 17, 1863.
Walden, Jos. A., e. Dec. 27, 1863.
Walfinger, E., e. Feb. 27, 1864, died Oct. 11, 1864.
Westerberger, J., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company L.

Farrier Silas C. Ramsey, e. Aug. 20, 1861, disd. Jan. 25, 1863, disab.
Wagoner Isaac W. Green, e. Aug. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Boyd, Edw. B., e. Aug. 15, 1861, deserted Dec. 17, 1861, and discovered in 4th Cav. in April, 1862.
Bailey, N. W., e. Aug. 15, 1861.
Forkner, Albert, e. Aug. 15, 1861.

Company M.

Sergt. Edw. Broshar, e. Aug. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Wagoner Erastus Brown, e. Aug. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Brown, Thomas, e. Aug. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. at Old Town Creek, Miss.
Cline, Wm. J., e. Aug. 15, 1861, disd. Nov. 27, 1861, disab.
Dykes, Nathaniel, e. Aug. 15, 1861, disd. June 24, 1862, disab.
Gurn, Geo. A., e. Aug. 15, 1861, disd. Jan. 18, 1862.
Kimmel, James, e. Aug. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Kimmel, M. V., e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. May 15, 1862.
Murphy, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1861, disd. June 24, 1862, disab.
McFatridge, John C., e. Feb. 27, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Bartholomew, John, e. Dec. 20, 1863.
Broek, Geo., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Craig, John, e. Dec. 23, 1863.
Murphy, Wm., e. Feb. 27, 1864.
McHenry, Geo. W., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
Wallington, Spence, e. Dec. 17, 1863.
Walden, John A., e. Dec. 27, 1863.
Randolph, Geo. F., e. Feb. 6, 1864.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This Regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kan., May 17, 1866.*]

Company A.

Corp. Wm. A. Lowry, e. Oct. 20, 1862.
Saddler Stephen Martin, e. Sept. 15, 1862.
Lewis, James M., e. Feb. 14, 1863.
Rhoads, Cicero, e. Sept. 15, 1863.
Swearengin, Wm. T., e. Feb. 21, 1863.
Stearns, Lewis, e. Sept. 15, 1862.
Stearns, Elisha, e. Sept. 15, 1862.
Whitman, D. J., e. Sept. 15, 1862.

Company B.

Sergt. Philip Smith, e. Nov. 7, 1862.
Corp. John D. McKim, e. Nov. 7, 1862.
Alberson, Noah, e. March 8, 1863.
Barber, Jos. T., Feb. 10, 1863.
Cleghorn, Jos. H., e. Nov. 7, 1862.
Crawley, Samuel, e. Feb. 16, 1863.
Good, Edw., e. Jan. 15, 1863, died at Fort Cottonwood, N. T.
Kuypers, Jas., e. Feb. 7, 1863.
Morris, Abner, Nov. 7, 1862.
Matherly, Aug., e. Nov. 7, 1862.
O'Connor, F. M., Nov. 7, 1862.
Staley, F. M., e. Feb. 7, 1863.
Slagle, R. C., e. Feb. 1, 1863.
Williamson, P., e. Nov. 7, 1862.

Company D.

First Lieut. Jacob B. Delay, e. as sergt Dec. 25, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 22, 1865, prmtd. 1st lieut. July 13, 1865.
Sergt. Worthington McNeal, e. Dec. 25, 1862.

Company E.

First Lieut. John W. Robley, com. 2d lieut. June 3, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. June 3, 1865, resd. Dec. 14, 1865.
Sergt. Geo. W. Martin, e. May 11, 1863.
Corp. Wm. H. Delay, e. May 21, 1863.
Corp. Henry Skinner, e. May 8, 1863.
Corp. Lewis B. Korn, e. May 14, 1863.
Albertson, John P., e. May 21, 1863.
Britton, John R., e. May 4, 1863.
McDonald, John C., e. April 23, 1863.
March, Jacob C., e. May 11, 1863, disd. Feb. 10, 1863, disab.
Morse, John A., e. April 15, 1863, disd.
Payne, John W., e. May 23, 1863.
Swartz, Carey, e. May 19, 1863.
Sleeth, Caleb, e. May 23, 1863.
Train, S. H., e. April 1, 1863, died at Davenport.
True, S., e. May 1, 1863.
Whitman, R. W., e. May 18, 1863.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Macon, Ga. Aug. 15, 1865.*]

Company F.

Capt. Ephraim Cummins, com. Sept. 30, 1863, wd. at Cassville, resd. Aug. 18, 1864.

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Capt. Jackson Morrow, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 30, 1863, prmtd. capt. Aug. 19, 1864.
First Lieut. Jas. Ewing, com. Sept. 30, 1863, hon. disd. Aug. 2, 1864.
First Lieut. Henry Parker, e. as sergt. June 24, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. Dec. 21, 1864, commission canceled.
First Lieut. John B. Morrison, e. as 1st sergt. June 24, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga., prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 16, 1865.
Second Lieut. Charles R. Rogers, com. March 3, 1865, from priv. Co. D, 3d Cav.
Q. M. S. Wm. H. Pulliam, e. June 24, 1863, kld. at Newnan, Ga.
Sergt. Geo. M. Bunton, e. June 24, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Sergt. Robert K. Johnson, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Sergt. James H. Ruckner, e. June 24, 1863.
Corp. Wm. D. Kinser, e. June 24, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Corp. C. W. Morrison, e. June 24, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Corp. Chas. Severance, e. June 24, 1863.
Corp. J. M. Robinson, e. July 7, 1863.
Corp. Jesse Evans, e. June 24, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Corp. J. A. J. Thomas, e. June 24, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga., died at Florence Ga., while prisr.
Trumpeter Thomas L. Myers, e. June 24, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Farrier Samuel Thompson, e. June 24, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Farrier Peter Talkington, e. June 24, 1863.
Saddler James McColm, e. June 24, 1863.
Wagoner Robert McClaren, e. June 24, 1863.
Anderson, John W., e. June 24, 1863.
Allen, S. W., e. June 24, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Adams, H. D., e. July 28, 1863.
Brees, F., e. Aug. 1, 1863.
Chadd, A. C., e. Aug. 21, 1863.
Childs, John, e. June 24, 1863, died at Nashville.
Delay, Wm. S., e. June 24, 1863.
Davis, S. N., e. June 24, 1863.
Donnelson, Wm. H., e. June 24, 1863, wd. at Florence, Ala.
Davis, Henry, e. July 28, 1863.
Elmore, David, e. June 24, 1863.
Elmore, Henderson, e. June 24, 1863.
Freeman, J. R., e. June 24, 1863.
Garton, Dan. e. June 24, 1863.
Gale, Jos. W., e. June 24, 1863.
Harris, O., e. June 24, 1863, wd. at Florence, Ala.
Hiatt, Oliver, e. June 24, 1863.
Hiatt, Isaac, e. June 24, 1863.
Hall, John W., e. June 24, 1863.
Harmon, Geo., e. June 28, 1863.
Hubbard, Geo. W., e. June 24, 1863.
Hardy, John S., e. June 24, 1863.
Johnson, Henry, e. July 28, 1863, disd. April 14, 1865.
Johnson, Eli, e. June 24, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
James, Benj. F., e. June 24, 1863.
Mason, Samuel R., e. June 24, 1863, trans. to V. R. C. March 15, 1864.
Monroe, J. R. N., e. June 24, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Moss, Jacob, e. June 24, 1863.
Neighbors, E., e. June 24, 1863, died at Davenport.
Neighbors, Jos., e. July 7, 1863, died at Sec. 49, N. & N. W. R. R., Tenn.
Padgett, R., e. June 24, 1863.
Porter, R. W., e. July 28, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Rhoads, Jos., e. July 8, 1863.
Rowe, Matthew, e. July 28, 1863.
Rockwood, F. M., e. July 8, 1863.
Ramsey, John T., e. July 24, 1863.
Stanley, Wm. H., e. June 24, 1863.
Shaffer, John, e. June 24, 1863.
Sweaney, Samuel, e. July 28, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Sheeks, D. P., e. June 24, 1863.
Wood, Jefferson, e. June 24, 1863.
Wolfard, L. E., e. June 24, 1863.
Wood, Wm. A., e. July 17, 1863.
Williams, John, e. July 28, 1863.

Company H.

Capt. Madison M. Walden, com. Sept. 30, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga., resd. May 27, 1865.
Capt. Wm. T. Ogle, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 30, 1863, prmtd. capt. June 12, 1865.
First Lieut. Jefferson D. Brown, e. as sergt. July 25, 1863, wd. at Newnan, prmtd. 2d lieut. Feb. 2, 1865, prmtd 1st lieut. June 12, 1865.
Second Lieut. Benj. Morrison, com. Sept. 30, 1863, res. March 6, 1864.
Second Lieut. Columbus N. Udell, e. as 1st sergt. July 30, 1863, prmtd. 2d lieut. March 7, 1864, res. Jan. 28, 1865.
Second Lieut. Jonathan Harris, e. as sergt. July 17, 1863, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 12, 1865.
Q. M. Sergt. Daniel F. Pool, e. July 23, '63.
Com. Sergt. Robt. Goldsberry, e. Sept. 2, 1863.
Sergt. Noah Lantz, e. Aug. 22, 1863, wd. and captd. at Lovejoy Station, disd. June 14, 1865.
Sergt. T. H. B. Snedeker, e. Aug. 22, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Corp. L. H. Park, e. July 29, 1863, disd. May 26, 1865, disab.
Corp. James A. Nelson, e. Aug. 22, 1863, wd. at Campbellsville, Tenn.
Corp. Lewis Hall, e. Aug. 22, 1863.
Corp. Thomas McClaskey, e. Aug. 22, 1863.
Corp. Jas. W. Wailes, e. Aug. 22, 1863, captd, at Newnan, Ga.
Corp. Jos. F. Smith, e. Aug. 3, 1863, disd. March 29, 1864.
Corp. Geo. M. D. Snead, e. Aug. 22, 1863, wd. at Newnan, Ga.

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Trumpeter Jno. Walter, e. Aug. 22, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Farrier Jno. McKern, e. Sept. 2, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga., supposed to have died at Florence while prisoner.
Saddler Jas. Abernathy, e. July 27, 1863.
Barrows, Jas. C., e. July 18, 1863.
Barrett, David, e. Aug. 22, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Brayman, Ewd. B., e. Aug. 22, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Britt, Robt., e. July 27, 1863.
Brown, Richard, e. Sept. 7, 1863.
Brown, Wm. H., e. 1863, killed at Newnan, Ga.
Coffman, Jas. E., e. Aug. 22, 1863.
Conger, E. G., e. Aug. 4, 1863.
Corbin, Isaiah, e. July 29, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Corporan, Gaines, e. Aug. 1, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Cowles, Geo. N., e. July 28, 1863.
Crow, Jas. P., e. Sept. 7, 1863, killed at Iuka, Miss.
Danford, T. C., e. Aug. 8, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Danford, R. C., e. Aug. 8, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Delay, Jos., e. July 20, 1863.
Edgington, Geo. W., e. Aug. 3, 1863, wd. Franklin, Ga., disd. May 19, 1865, disab.
Elliott, Wm. W., wd. and captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Entsminger, J.
Everman, Wm. F., captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Farnsworth, Eli, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Frost, Wm. H., captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Fuell, John W.
Fuller, John W., e. Aug. 22, 1863.
Gale, Thomas A., e. Sept. 2, 1863.
Gardner, W. E., e. Aug. 22, 1863.
Gordon, Howard, e. Aug. 22, 1863.
Gorrel, Oliver, e. Aug. 3, 1863.
Hickman, Daniel, e. July 30, 1863.
Highlan, Peter, e. Sept. 7, 1863, died at Macon, Ga.
Hollingsworth, A. G., e. July 3, 1863.
Holshhouser, Geo., e. Aug. 22, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Hubler, C., e. July 28, 1863.
Linton, A., e. Aug. 1, 1863.
Love, Jos. H., e. Aug. 1, 1863.
Lynch, Jas., e. Aug. 17, 1863.
Masters, W., e. Aug. 15, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
Melson, F. G., e. Aug. 8, 1863.
Miller, A. M., e. Aug. 3, 1863.
Moore, M. L., e. Aug. 23, 1863.
Packard, J. B., e. Aug. 15, 1863.
Putnam, Wm., e. Aug. 13, 1863.
Reed, B. F., e Aug. 15, 1863.
Roby, I. O., e. Aug. 22, 1863.
Sayres, John D., e. Aug. 22, 1863.
Smead, Z., e. Aug. 7, 1863.
Stanton, B. G., e. July 29, 1863.
Stimpson, J. R., e. Aug. 1, 1863.
Still, Wm. K., e. Aug. 4, 1863.
Tucker, H. C., e. Sept. 7, 1863.
Wailes, T. J., e. Sept. 2, 1863.

Company L.

Q. M. S. C. N. Hinkle, e. July 24, 1863.
Sergt. Harrison West, e. July 3, 1863, trans. to V. R. C. March 29, 1864.
Corp. A. Lepper, e. July 11, 1863, wd. and died at Cassville, Ga.
Adams, John C., e. July 23, 1863, disd. Dec. 12, 1864, disab.
Cline, A. J., e. July 21, 1863, disd. Nov. 25, 1863, disab.
Fitzpatrick, e. July 3, 1863.
Frost, Edmond, e. Aug. 1, 1863.
Flowers, Jos., e. July 28, 1863.
Lewis, Jos., e. Aug. 1, 1863.
Morris, Jas. H., e. July 8, 1863.
Rice, John W., e. Aug. 15, 1863.
Rice, David F., e. Aug. 22, 1863, captd. at Kingston, Ga.
Rice, Wm. F., e. Aug. 28, 1863.
Singley, John A., e. July 4, 1863.

(COMPANY UNKNOWN.)

Clark, Jacob, e. Dec. 8, 1863.

SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE, SECOND BATTALION.

[NOTE—*Casualties and muster out of regiment are not given in Adjutant General's Report.*]

Company B.

Capt. Elisha D. Skinner, com. Oct. 6, 1862.
Lieut. Grant S. Stansberry, com. Oct. 7, 1862.
Anderson, Jas. P., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Anderson, John W., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Bramhall, Wm., e. Oct. 12, 1862.
Britton, John R., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Baldwin, Wm. A., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Barrett, Jas. S., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Cormican, Jas., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Conger, Mark, e. Oct. 18, 1862.
Cooksey, C., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Cooksey, J., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Demoss, Wm., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Edwards, Daniel, e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Edwards, Louis, e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Ewing, Jas., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Elledge, Harvey, e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Elam, Socrates, e. Oct. 17, 1862.
Findlay, A., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Freeborn, John, e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Hiffner, Aug., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Highland, Peter, e. Oct. 18, 1862.
Harris, Enoch, e. Oct. 18, 1862.
Horn, Isaiah, e. Oct. 18, 1862.
Horn, John, e. Oct. 18, 1862.
Korn, Samuel, e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Klenkenbeard, J., e. Oct. 8, 1862.
Lynch, Wm., e. Oct. 18, 1862.
Lambert, L., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Morrow, Robert, e. Oct. 7, 1862.
McFadden, W., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Murray, Jesse E., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Marlow, Eli, e. Oct. 7, 1862.

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McCaskey, Robert, e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Morrow, Wm., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
McColm, James, e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Nelson, James, e. Oct. 18, 1862.
Oden, Thomas, e. Oct. 8, 1862.
Pickham, John D., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Payne, John, e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Points, Arthur, e. Oct. 18, 1862.
Purdom, Benj., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Ratchford, Alex., e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Skinner, Henry, e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Skipton, Elijah, e. Oct. 18, 1862.
Stephenson, Wm., e. Oct. 8, 1862.
Steeth, Caleb, e. Oct. 18, 1862.
Williams, John, e. Oct. 8, 1862.
Wardlow, R., e. Oct. 18, 1862.
Yarnall, Ithamar, e. Oct. 7, 1862.

SECOND CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA.

Company B.

Capt. Jas. W. Edwards, com. Jan. 1, 1862.
Q. M. S. Thomas Rogers, e. Feb. 1, 1862.
Sergt. Wm. Edwards, e. Jan. 4, 1862.
Craig, Victor, e. Feb. 10, 1862, disd. July 22, 1863.
Gragg, Samuel, e. Jan. 1, 1862.
Gragg, Job, e. Jan. 1, 1862.
Hornback, Jacob, e. Jan. 1, 1862.
Rye, John, e. Jan. 1, 1862.
Stevens, Thomas, e. Jan. 1, 1862.
Stevens, Jas. V., e. Feb. 1, 1862.
Thompson, Wm., e. Jan. 1, 1862.

Company C.

Second Lieut. Wm. Law, com. March 10, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut.
First Sergt. Jas. G. West, e. March 10, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut.
Corp. Wm. W. Brown, e. March 10, 1862, deserted.
Corp. John R. Frost, e. March 10, 1862.
Cline, John J., e. March 10, 1862, disd. Oct. 30, 1863.
Gale, Samuel M., e. March 10, 1862, prmtd. corp.
Moore, Chas., e. March 10, 1862.
Thompson, D., e. March 10, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

Company D.

Rigler, John, e. Sept. 27, 1861, died June 25, 1863.

Company G.

Peterson, Cornelius, disd. Oct. 17, 1862.

Company I.

Sergt Caleb Wells, e. Oct. 17, 1861, died a prisoner of war May 17, 1862.
Corp. Charles M. Skinner, e. Sept. 17, 1862.
Bacchus, Sanford, e. Sept. 2, 1861, died Dec. 15, 1861.
Cavanaugh, G. W., e. Sept. 27, 1861, deserted Oct. 30, 1861.
Cooksey, Claiborn, e. Sept. 17, 1861, deserted Sept. 28, 1861.
Cool, Hendrix, e. Oct. 17, 1861.
Korn, Leander, e. Oct. 17, 1861.
Korn, L. B., e. Sept. 24, 1861, disd. Oct. 3, 1862.
Maples, J. I., e. Sept. 15, 1861, died at New Albany, Ind.
Mercer, Henry, e. Oct. 16, 1861.
Mercer, Samuel, e. Oct. 7, 1861, died May 6, 1862.
Roarer, Daniel, e. Sept. 21, 1861, disd. July 8, 1862.
Sharp, J. E., e. Sept. 17, 1861, disd. Aug. 10, 1862.
Sterret, Johnston, e. Oct. 17, 1861, died June 30, 1862.
Thompson, William, e. Sept. 14, 1861, deserted Oct. 3, 1861.

TWENTY-FIRST MISSOURI INFANTRY.

Company C.

Corp. Wm. H. Pulliam, e. Oct. 25, 1861, disd. June 27, 1862.
Bates, M. W., e. Oct. 25, 1861.
Carr, Richard, e. Oct. 25, 2861.
Commons, Henry, e. Dec. 1, 1862.
Cummings, Alonzo, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
Davic, C. C., e. Oct. 25, 1861.
Knapp, J. M., e. Oct. 1, '61, disd. for disab.
Knapp, W. A., e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Lamar, Trusten, e. Oct. 25, 1861, deserted Dec. 1, 1862.
McCune, Robert, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
Masterson, C., e. Oct. 25, 1861, disd. Nov. 3, 1863, disab.
Masterson, J. W., e. Oct. 25, 1861, disd. June 13, 1862, disab.
Miller, W. C., e. Sept. 1, 1861.
Pitts, Peter, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
Seals, A. J., e. Dec. 25, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
Sheeks, G. W., e. Dec. 15, 1861.
Watts, Elihu, e. Oct. 25, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Dec. 15, 1862.
Watts, John, e. Oct. 25, 1861, disd. June 16, 1862, disab.

Company H.

Jones, J. L., e. Jan. 11, 1862.
Lewis, J. M., e. Jan. 24, 1862, missed at Shiloh.

SIXTH KANSAS CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*Date of muster-out of regiment is not given in the Adjutant General's report.*]

Company B.

Capt. E. E. Harvey, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
First Lieut. Jacob Morehead, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Second Lieut. R. R. McQuire, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
First Sergt. S. D. Harris, e. Aug. 12, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut.
Sergt. J. H. McCabe, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Oct. 23, 1863, disab.

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J. B. Maring

CENTERVILLE

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Sergt. J. H. Asher, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Sergt. G. W. Farnsworth, e. Aug. 12, 1862, prmtd. 1st. lieut.
Sergt. R. F. Rinker, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Corp. John Crowder, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Jan. 5, 1863, disab.
Corp. W. W. Lockard, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Corp. John W. Miller, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Corp. Noah M. Scott, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Corp. E. L. Parker, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Corp. Addison Pendergast, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Corp. William Bell, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Oct. 2, 1861, disab.
Corp. T. C. McCauley, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Musician Samuel Ball, e. Aug. 12, 1861, trans. to 5th Kan.
Musician M. L. Maddox, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Allen, D. H., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Abbot, Groves, e. Aug. 12, 1861, trans. to 5th Kansas Inf.
Arrison, E. R., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Bryan, J. W., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Buck, Sylvester, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Belvail, Samuel, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Boston, Cyrus, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Barrett, John, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Barber, W. E., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Oct. 5, 1861, disab.
Beamer, H. C., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Barchus, William, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died Sept. 11, 1862.
Cline, Washington, e. Aug. 12, 1861, trans. to 5th Kan.
Curtis, G. W., e. June 12, 1862.
Davis, W. B., e. Aug. 12, 1861, died Oct. 28, 1861.
Davis, E. H., e. Aug. 12, 1861, kld. May 15, 1862, at Jackson, Mo.
Farnsworth, John, e. March 7, 1863.
Fox, William, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Fugua, R. F., e. Sept. 16, 1861.
Grass, John, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Jan. 5, 1863, disab.
Gelman, Arthur, e. Aug. 1861.
Goldsburg, John, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Gilman, E., e. Aug. 12, 1861, died June 5, 1862.
Gregsby, William, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died Oct. 20, 1861.
Glass, E., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Jan. 5, 1863, disab.
Harrison, T. C., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Hawkins, D. H., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Hamlin, Thomas, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Hercules, W. T., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Hinton, Marion, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Innman, N., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Jennings, E. T., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Jackson, C. R., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Jackson, Alex., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Kiser, Adam, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Kellogg, Hiram, e. Aug. 12, 1861, trans. to 5th Kansas.
Lee, W. G., e. Aug. 12, 1851.
Lowery, J. C., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Lewallen, N. J., e. May 20, 1862.
LeGrand, T. G., e. Aug. 12, 1861, deserted Oct. 18, 1862.
McCord, Jos., e. July 17, 1861, died at Ft. Scott, Kan.
McCord, John, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
McDonald, D. P., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Oct. 23, 1862, disab.
McLain, P. B., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Oct. 23, 1862, disab.
McGuire, Geo., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Morris, Wm. W., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Morris, Henry, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
McCord, Andrew, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Manning, E., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Manning, Wm. J., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Nash, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Oct. 23, 1862, disab.
Norwood, W. W., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Owens, William T., e. Aug. 12, 1861, kld. September 19, 1862, at Hickory Grove, Mo.
Orill, Allison, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Paite, M., e. Sept. 16, 1861.
Pettit, Allen G., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Parker, John G., e. March 24, 1862.
Pendergast, John, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Parker, L. G., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. July 30, 1862, to accept a commission.
Paite, David, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Rinker, Geo. W., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Roy, Isaiah, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Roop, Geo. W., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Root, Albert, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Rinker, O. C., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Root, Geo. R., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Slavens, J. H., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Stewart, Amos, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Smith, Wm. A., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Strickland, Elmore, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Sidles, Peter, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Sigler, Peter, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Simmons, Richard, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
Tucker, H. C., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Jan. 5, 1863, disab.
Teater, C. M., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Teater, L., e. Aug. 1, 1863.
Thurber, M., e. Aug. 12, 1861, deserted Nov. 14, 1862.
Tucker, C. C., e. Aug. 12, 1861, died July 25, 1862.
Teater, P. R., e. Aug. 12, 1861, died Sept. 25, 1861.
Walden, Samuel, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
Wright, Jas. R., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Whitham, John W., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Wolfinger, Jas., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Westfall, W. W., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. April 25, 1863, disab.
Wood, John B., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Wilson, A. J., e. Aug. 12, 1861, kld. at Jackson, Mo.
Wolfinger, S., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Zentz, J. B., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Zimmerman, John, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Zimmerman, Geo., e. Aug. 12, 1861.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Second Infantry.

Capt. John Wesley Scott, e. as Corp. May 6, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Nov. 12, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. April 3, 1863, prmtd. capt. 2d Vet. Inf. Dec. 12, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Corp. Robert B. Vermilyea, e. May 6, 1861, m. o. June 18, 1864.

Buckmaster, E., e. May 6, 1861, disd. Dec. 21, 1861.

Park, Simpson, e. May 6, 1861, died April 30, 1862.

Phillips, S. B., e. May 6, 1861, died Nov. 23, 1861.

Staley, Daniel W., e. May 6, 1861, died Oct. 13, 1861.

Strunk, Daniel J., e. May 6, 1861, m. o. June 18, 1864.

Eighth Infantry.

Corp. John H. Dougherty, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disd. Feb. 15, 1862.

Corp. John Haver, e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. April 20, 1866.

Davis, Isaac, e. Aug. 10, 1861, trans. to 1st Neb. Regt. Dec. 31, 1861.

Duncan, John, e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. April 20, 1866.

Garrett, Reuben, e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. April 20, 1866.

Haver, Geo., e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. at Memphis.

Jackson, Joshua, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disd. Feb. 15, 1862.

Mickey, Isaac, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disd. March 1, 1863, disab.

Fourteenth Infantry.

Buckmaster, Chas.

Fifteenth Infantry.

Houts, Orrin F., e. Nov. 1, 1861, m. o. Nov. 16, 1864.

Sixteenth Infantry.

Harl, Chas. F., e. Feb. 12, 1862, mortally wd. at Corinth, died Oct. 11, 1862.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Musician Albert Benson, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Train, Isaac N., e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.

F. Maj. Oliver Williams, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.

Thirtieth Infantry.

Bryant, Robert M., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.

Corp. John W. Law, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.

Gardiner, Elijah, e. July 30, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Clark, William A., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. March 16, 1863, disab.

Larkin, Chas. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

Thirty-ninth Infantry.

Musician M. M. Boyer, e. Sept. 21, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.

Forty-fourth Infantry.

Asst. Surg. John H. Rassell, com. May 28, 1864, m. o. Sept. 15, 1864.

Forty-fifth Infantry.

Sergt. Wm. M. Reid, e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Sept. 16, 1864.

Forty-eighth Infantry.

Brees, Wm. H., e. June 15, 1864, m. o. Oct. 21, 1864.

Van Kirk, Henry, e. June 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 21, 1864.

First Cavalry.

Bessey, Chas., e. June 24, 1863, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.

Fourth Cavalry.

Carson, Jas. M., e. Oct. 8, 1861, died May 30, 1864.

Ogden, H. B., e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.

Cafferty, Geo, e. Nov. 14, 1861, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.

Dotson, John, e. Nov. 14, 1861, vet. Dec. 11, 1863, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.

Swain, Wm., e. Nov. 14, 1861, died Aug. 28, 1863.

Fullerton, W., e. Nov. 14, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863, died Jan. 16, 1865.

Brotherton, M. V. B., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.

Fifth Veteran Cavalry.

Corp. Elijah Atkinson, e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, missing.

Ninth Cavalry.

Branchcome, D., e. Oct. 4, 1863, trans. to V. R. C.

Gouldsbury, Cyrus, e. Oct. 1, 1863, m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.

Griffith, M. B., e. Oct. 7, 1863, m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.

Smith, Jas. W., e. April 18, 1864, m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.

Shannon, Jos. O., e. April 18, 1864, m. o. Feb. 3, 1863.

Artillery, Second Battery.

Flock, George E., e. Nov. 23, 1864, m. o. Aug. 7, 1865.

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First Cavalry—Missouri State Militia.

Corp. Wm. Stinson, e. Feb. 15, 1862, disd. June 27, disab.
Benner, Frederick, e. Feb. 3, 1862, disd. Dec. 2, 1862.

Third Missouri Cavalry.

Matherly, John, e. March 22, 1862.
Matherly, Wisely, e. Dec. 3, 1861.
Taylor, Abner, e. Oct. 12, 1862, prmtd. to corp.

Tenth Kansas Infantry.

Ball, Samuel, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Maddax, Martin, e. Aug. 12, 1861.

Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

Gordon, Allen, e. Aug. 9, 1861.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry.

Reed, Benj. F., e. Aug. 18, 1862.

For four years and more, the note of the fife and drum and bugle and the tramp of armed hosts were continuously heard, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf of Mexico to British North America, and the clash of arms was borne northward on every breeze from the sunny but blood-drenched plains of the South. For four years and more, "grim-visaged war" had waved its crimson banners over the fair fabric the fathers had erected, in a vain endeavor to hurl it from its foundations. In this terrible and gigantic struggle, Appanoose had borne its full part; and many a brave volunteer from its beautiful prairies had laid his life on the battle-field, or starved to death in the rebel slaughter-pens at Andersonville and Macon.

But now, Sherman and his "brave boys in blue" had made their memorable and historic march to the sea; Lee had surrendered to the victorious army of the Union under Grant; the war was ended; peace restored; the Union preserved in its integrity, and the patriotic sons of Appanoose who were spared to witness the final victory of the armies of the Union, returned to their homes to receive grand ovations and tributes of honor from friends and neighbors who had eagerly and jealously and anxiously watched and followed them wherever the varying fortunes of war had called them.

Exchanging their soldiers' uniforms for citizens' dress, most of them fell back to their old avocations—on the farm, in the mines, at the forge, the bench, in the shop, in the office, or at whatever else their hands found to do. Their noble deeds, in the hour of their country's peril, are now and always will be dear to the hearts of the people whom they so faithfully served. Brave men are always honored, and no class of citizens are entitled to greater respect than the brave volunteers of Appanoose County, not simply because they were soldiers, but because, in their association with their fellow-men, their walk is upright, and their character and honesty without reproach.

> Their country first, their glory and their pride;
> Land of their hopes—land where their fathers died;
> When in the right, they'll keep their honor bright;
> When in the wrong, they'll die to set it right.

The wondrous deeds of daring and glorious achievements of the Army of the Union, during the great war of the rebellion, will always be dearly cherished by all patriotic hearts. Yet there were scenes, incidents and accidents, the memory of which will shade with sadness the bright reflections engendered by the contemplation of a heroism, devotion and sacrifice the like of which the world never saw before. But the memory of those who fell in the stupendous struggle is still familiar to the present people of Appanoose County; but fifty years hence, when the fathers and mothers of to-day shall have passed on to their eternal home, they will be remembered by posterity more as matters of tradition than of absolute written history.

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THE MONUMENT.

The beautiful marble shaft in the southwest part of the public square in Centerville, deserves a few words of mention here. The first inception of the project for building a monument to the memory of the fallen volunteers of Appanoose, was due to the forethought and public spirit of R. Stephenson, Jr., J. B. Maring, D. D. Sturgeon, C. N. Udell, J. F. Stephenson, C. N. Henkle, Ed Lane, Miss Hattie Wilson, Miss Emma Shanks and Miss Sallie Shanks, who formed a dramatic association in the winter of 1865–66, for the purpose of beginning a monument fund.

On account of a great revival in progress in Centerville, the intended exhibitions were postponed from time to time until March, during which month the club appeared four times to crowded houses, and twice in April. The net result of these exhibitions was gratifyingly large, but not much more was done toward advancing the project till February, 1867, when a call for a public meeting to push the measure was made by Elder Sevey, Judge Tannehill, C. H. Howell, D. M. Rice, Jacob Rummel, J. A. Breazeale, Isaac S. Adams, C. Hollingsworth, D. L. Strickler, S. M. Moore, William Bradley, B. Adamson, Gen. Drake, J. R. Wooden, D. C. Campbell and J. Lankford. By means of this call, a county organization was effected, and a director was appointed for each township. A meeting was again held January 8, 1868, at which time it was reported that $171.25 had been collected, and $413 pledged in addition. John Hughes was elected President; Col. J. F. Walden, Vice President; Jacob Rummel, Secretary; C. H. Howell, Treasurer. It was resolved at this meeting to accomplish the end originally proposed; and during that year the funds were pledged, and in the winter of 1868-69 the contract was let for the construction of the monument.

The work was completed and the monument set up about July 4, 1869, and the oration was pronounced by Gen. J. B. Weaver, of Bloomfield, as part of the immense celebration on that day.

The shaft stands at the southwest side of the public square, and is about twenty-two feet high. The first three bases are of limestone, each one something over a foot in thickness. The fourth base is of marble. The die is about two and a half feet square at the bottom, and four feet high. On the southwest face of the die is the inscription, "Union Soldiers' Monument, erected July 4, 1869," while on the three other faces are carved the names of the dead heroes of Appanoose. The plinth is about two feet square, ornamented with lily work. The spire is six feet high, and perfectly plain, except bearing the national coat-of-arms on the southwest face. The cap is about two and a half feet square, and of corresponding height. On this rests an urn of suitable proportions. The design is severely plain, but the monument is admirably proportioned, and is an object which at once attracts the eye of a stranger. Its cost was about $2,000.

THE SOLDIERS' RE-UNION.

The following account of the Re-union of the soldiers of the war of the rebellion, at Centerville, on the 22d and 23d of August, 1878, is compiled from the graphic narrative published in the Centerville *Citizen*, which has been courteously placed at the disposal of the historian by its writer, W. O. Crosby, Esq.:

At an early hour on the 22d, the people began to pour in from all directions to attend the Re-union, and all day large numbers were constantly added, as the various trains arrived, and by noon the town was full of people, and also the camp-ground.

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The town was decked in flags—hardly a business house or private residence in the city was without them. Flags were here, there and everywhere. A stranger would certainly conclude that the people of Centerville were patriotic, from the display of bunting. It was but an outward demonstration of what a live town can and will do.

At 5 A. M., a national salute was fired by Col. Phillips, of the First Illinois Artillery, in charge of that arm of the service. The old veteran heroes of many a march and battle assembled early at the camp-ground, and such a handshaking as was indulged in, as old comrades met, was of itself sufficient to prove that soldiers at least have hearts.

The forenoon was spent in organization and the renewal of old acquaintances. The artillerymen, cavalrymen and infantrymen each assembled and organized for drill and sham battle; while the Mexican war veterans and the Gray-Beards organized themselves into a social circle, and the stories they told were wonderful and full of interest.

In the afternoon, there was artillery-firing and other music, while the crowd was assembling. At 2 o'clock, at least three or four thousand people gathered at the speaking-stand. The Re-union was then formally opened, Hon. M. M. Walden as Commandant, and the following programme of the temporary organization carried out: Prayer by Chaplain G. R. Murray; music by the choir, "From Atlanta to the Sea;" address of welcome, by Hon. M. M. Walden.

The management of the Re-union was then turned over, by the Executive Committee, to the veterans in attendance. The Re-union then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: Commander-in-Chief, Capt. James Turner, of Unionville, Mo., late Sixth Iowa Infantry; Adjutant, Capt. J. M. Porter, of Albia, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry; Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. F. Lyttle, One Hundred and Third Illinois Infantry; and Capt. H. H. Wright, Sixth Iowa Infantry.

Addresses, interspersed with the singing of old camp-songs, were delivered by Hon, M. M. Walden and Chaplain Kirkland, of the Tenth Wisconsin Infantry. These exercises were followed by drills of artillery, cavalry and infantry; and a cavalry charge upon the artillery, during which some lively riding and quick firing were done; the afternoon's performance winding up with a dress-parade.

The performance of the troops was excellent, the boys very readily falling into the ways of years ago. From their actions, there was no need to be told that they were veterans. And thus ended the afternoon's programme, with nobody hurt and everybody well entertained and happy.

In the evening, the boys again assembled in force at the stand and held an impromtu experience-meeting, which was the most enjoyable and enthusiastic affair it was ever our good-fortune to witness. Old battles were fought over, old marches recalled, old songs sung, and such singing! It seemed as if each one in the vast audience vied with the other in singing the loudest, making the woods echo and the old camp-ground ring again as we have not before heard since the days of 1861 to 1865. "John Brown" was the favorite, and repeated again and again; while "Tramp, Tramp" came in for a good second.

Ringing speeches, full of the fire of true patriotism and soldierly grit, tenderness and enthusiasm, were made by Hon. Joel Brown, of Edina, Mo., Fifth Iowa Infantry; Hon. J. T. Young, Secretary of State, Thirty-sixth Iowa; William Brown, of Wayne County, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry; Hon. B. R. Sherman, Auditor of State, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry; Hon. Samuel J.

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Kirkwood, the old War-Governor, who so well deserves to rank with the veterans and hold a warm place in their affections; Gen. F. M. Drake, Judge Robert Sloan, Capt. T. M. Fee and Capt. W. F. Vermilion, Thirty-sixth Iowa. And never were speeches made to a more appreciative audience. Very frequent were the expressions of approval, and intensely demonstrative the hearty and oft-repeated applause, while the old woods rang again and again with tremendous peals of laughter; and finally the meeting was brought to a close at 11 o'clock, when three cheers were given for the Re-union, three for the old veterans, three for Grant and Sherman, three and a "tiger" for the old War-Governor, and three for the pigs and chickens stolen in Dixie.

The second day of the Re-union opened with an appearance of rain, but soon cleared away, and at an early hour the people began to arrive from every direction, and, long before noon, the camp, the grove and the town were overflowing with the largest crowd ever assembled in this portion of the State. Estimates of the number range all the way from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand, and it is impossible to give any accurate estimate of the number here.

The old veterans, large numbers of whom had been in camp over night, assembled early for drill, and the way they marched and counter-marched brought back old times and old associations.

At 10:30 A. M., five or six thousand people assembled at the stand to listen to an address by Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, the old War-Governor of Iowa, and for over an hour he held the vast audience by the power of his eloquence. His speech recalled many anecdotes and incidents connected with Iowa soldiers, and disclosed many of the things enacted behind the scenes. The address was full of patriotic fire and good council, and all uttered in the brave, outspoken manner so peculiar to the grand old hero.

In the afternoon, speeches were again in order, and good ones were made by Col. Sampson, Fifth Iowa; Col. Hammond, Tenth Iowa; Maj. Sherman, Thirteenth Iowa; S. B. Downing, Third Missouri Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico; and letters were read from Col. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry; Gov. Gear; Maj. Hamilton, Thirty-sixth Iowa, and others.

The old battle-flags of the Sixth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Thirty-sixth Infantry, and of the Third, Seventh and Eighth Cavalry regiments were present, and gave their influence to bring back the grand achievements of the brave boys who carried them to glorious victory.

At 3 P. M., the veterans formed and marched to the sham-battle ground, situated southeast of town, where all could obtain an uninterrupted view. The opposing forces were arranged, and, at the signal, the battle commenced. The roar of the artillery was interspersed with the rattle of the skirmish-line, and then came the volleys of musketry and the charge of cavalry, and thus the battle waged for over an hour, the adverse sides alternately advancing and retreating, only to re-form and re-advance to drive their opponents back again. The battle was well managed throughout, under command of Capt. James Turner, Commander-in-Chief; Col. J. C. Phillips, commanding the artillery, and Col. J. D. Jenks, commanding the cavalry.

While in the midst of the engagement, a sad accident occurred at one of the guns, the premature discharge of which deprived comrade A. R. Babb of his right arm, tearing it off below the elbow. He was filling the post of No. 1, and was engaged in ramming home the wad, when the piece was discharged. His hand was blown completely off and carried several hundred yards, while the ramrod was carried to a distant part of the field. This sad accident cast a gloom over all, and shortly the battle was brought to a close.

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In the evening, the boys again assembled around the stand and had a regular old-fashioned experience-meeting. Many good speeches were made and songs sung. The most interesting event of the evening was the speech by William Crow, of Company D, Sixth Iowa. He had present the drum carried by Charley Stratton and the rifle carried by George Black, and, with these witnesses to the heroism of fallen comrades for a text, he made a speech full of sympathetic pathos, which brought tears to the eyes of all; and under its influence, all the old veterans present gathered around the stand and indulged in a love-feast which surpassed anything ever before witnessed in this country. After continuing these experiences until 11 o'clock, the meeting dispersed. And thus ended the Re-union, an occasion which will ever be remembered by those who took part in it; an occasion which has renewed and given new life to the patriotic impulses which actuated the boys to give up all and to risk all in defense of the dear old flag.

THE PRESS.

Appanoose Chieftain.—This was the first venture in journalism in Appanoose County, its hardy projectors being two young men named Fairbrother, who, on the receipt of a suitable *bonus* collected in Centerville and vicinity, and a further sum in advance payments on subscriptions, established a paper at Centerville, in 1857, bearing the above name. It was a six-column-folio sheet, independent in politics. The Fairbrothers got tired of this easy way of making a fortune, and went West in about six months. They were succeeded as publishers by Al. and George Binkley, who continued the *Chieftain* as a Democratic paper for about two years, when W. P. Gill bought the concern. The publishers of 1878 would turn green with envy at the sight of the County Judge's entry of October 30, 1860, who, on that day allowed Mr. Gill, $1,332, as remuneration for publishing the tax-list in that year. Shortly after this bit of business, Mr. Gill took in a partner, who remained a while, after which Mr. Gill failed, and went to Burlington, where he worked as a compositor for a year or two, then returned to Centerville and died of consumption. He sold his material to G. N. Udell, who published the paper from about January, 1863, till some time in 1864, when the paper was merged into another concern, having run about seven years without any long breaks, the only interruptions being when the stock of the paper would run out, and another supply depended on the weather and the roads.

Loyal Citizen.—This paper was started in 1864, by D. L. Strickler, on second-hand material, who, soon after its establishment, bought out the *Chieftain* and merged the rival interests into one. Not being anxious for either immortality or wealth, Strickler sold the business to M. M. Walden, in 1865, in whose hands the paper was built up in revenue and reputation, until it became justly regarded as a leading Republican paper. While connected with the *Citizen*, Mr. Walden became Lieutenant Governor in 1869, and soon after was elected to Congress, where he served one term; but Washington life was little to his taste, and he gladly retired to the editor's desk. A power-press was added to the office in 1872, and an engine two years later. In November, 1874, Mr. Walden sold the property to W. O. Crosby and Mr. Merritt, who still continue as owners under the firm name of W. O. Crosby & Co. These gentlemen have approved themselves competent, industrious and judicious journalists, and the *Citizen* is regarded at home with pride, and abroad with respect. Before leaving the subject of the *Citizen*, it should be mentioned that in 1874, W. O. Crosby & Co.

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started the Centerville *Times*, which was merged into the former paper when it was purchased by them.

The Journal.—The first effort to establish a Democratic newspaper was by John Gharkey, who came to Centerville in the spring of 1865, with the material of the *Fayette County Pioneer*, a paper he had established in 1853. John is an eccentric newspaper man, and his politics during the war did not fit the community in which he lived, though he had one gleam of good luck, May 25, 1863. Seven returned soldiers broke into his office that night, pied a lot of type, and injured his press. The next afternoon, the angry Democracy of Fayette County held a meeting at the Court House in West Union, which lasted until late in the evening. Resolutions were adopted denunciatory of the lawless act, and a big contribution made to repair the damage, and, says one who attended, "I never saw money offered so freely in my life." But Gharkey found, after nearly two years, that he could not maintain his "grip" in Fayette County, and so came here. His paper was called the *South Iowa Times*, and was continued nearly a year, when he removed to Memphis, Mo., which has ever since been his home. The Centerville *Clipper* was established in 1870, by the Hickman Brothers, who continued its publication about a year, when they sold to a Mr. Holcomb, in whose hands it suspended toward the end of 1872. In 1874, H. S. Ehrman restored the paper to life, and continued its publication quite successfully till 1877, when he sold to J. L. Harvey, the present owner, who changed the heading of the paper to the *Journal*, and who, by the peculiar mutations of politics is now in the enjoyment of a fine business.

Centerville Tribune.—In 1876, D. A. Spooner purchased the material of a defunct newspaper at Corydon, removed it to Centerville and began the publication of the *Times*. Having amassed a fortune therefrom in the space of a year, he sold the concern to Hon. M. M. Walden, who rechristened it the *Tribune*. The paper is steadily growing in favor, and will, no doubt, obtain a good business, as its editor is widely and favorably known, and is, withal, one of the best editors in the State. The office is conveniently located in the basement under the Farmers' National Bank.

Moulton Independent.—This paper was started in 1870, by J. B. King, who continued its publication with reasonable success for about three years, when he sold it to Edwards & Porter, who held the helm for one year. It then passed into the hands of a Mr. Bolster for another year, who in turn transferred it to Post & Atkinson, under whose management it run till some time in 1877, when Dr. Atkinson packed up the material and removed it to Kansas. The town has since been without a newspaper, though it would seem to be a safe field for a sober, judicious man, who would, no doubt, earn a comfortable livelihood here.

Cincinnati Local.—This paper first appeared about the 1st of February, 1877, and was the venture of W. W. Yarham. It was a neat, newsy little sheet, and the Cincinnati people were much pleased with it. Yarham remained till June following, when he took a trip for his health and did not return. The paper was kept going for two or three months afterward, the last few issues being printed at Moulton. This arrangement did not suit the Cincinnati people, who withdrew their support, and the *Local* evaporated.

Moravia Messenger.—Some time in 1869, a man named Savacool thought he saw a possibility of maintaining a newspaper at Iconium, and established the *Vidette* at that place. This stood sentry over the destinies of that town for a matter of six months, when Savacool removed his headquarters to Moravia, and equipped the *Vidette* as the *Messenger*. Here he became involved in a case of scan. mag., which developed to crim. con. His paper was kept going a year or

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so, during his absence, when he returned, but, getting into trouble again, in which he seems to have been persecuted, he gave up the *Messenger* and sought a home elsewhere. The *Messenger* ceased with his departure.

THE JAIL.

Very early in the history of the county, the Commissioners made arrangements to build a jail, and specifications were prepared for the purpose, but the project was abandoned, probably on account of inability to obtain funds.

A small stone structure was built about 1855, which served as an excuse for a strong house, especially when well guarded, for about ten years; but, in 1866, a prisoner named Lockhart, awaiting trial for horse-stealing, easily effected his escape. For several years after this, prisoners were sent to Ottumwa for safe-keeping.

June 8, 1871, the Board of Supervisors made a contract with Jacob Shaw, Thomas Wentworth and William Ames & Co., to build a suitable jail 42 feet square. They were to receive for everything, except the carpenter work, $6,176.37. The building was completed late in 1872. The jail part is 19x42, and is constructed in a substantial manner of stone, brick and iron. The remaining portion is fitted up for jailer's residence. The whole cost was about $10,000.

THE POOR FARM.

At the session of the Board of Supervisors in January, 1867, a committee of three members was chosen to look up a suitable site for a Poor Farm, the cost not to exceed $4,000, and if an eligible location could be found, a special session was to be called. The committee visited various tracts of land within a radius of eight miles from Centerville, and finally fixed upon the land owned by W. C. Ewing, it being the southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 69, Range 18 (Bellair), lying about four miles west of Centerville, together with twenty acres of timber one mile south. This was to be had for the exact sum specified, and the Board met March 2, but adjourned to the 14th, on which day the committee's report was approved, and the deed was made out on the 16th, but the land was not surrendered till the following November.

A new building, 14x28 feet in size, and two stories high, has been erected during the present year, and the old Ewing house has been thoroughly repaired for the use of the paupers, of whom there are usually twelve to fourteen. There is also a good barn.

Henry C. Baker is the present Steward.

CENTERVILLE.

The plat of the town of Chaldea is situated on the northeast quarter of Section 36, Township 69, Range 18, and was established in October, 1846, by the Board of Commissioners. The public square lies in the southwest part of the plat, and is 132 feet square. Center stones are set on the north and on the east corners of the square, being on the center line of Main and State streets. The original streets running east and west are: North, Madison, Washington, State and South, while those running north and south are: West, Wayne, Franklin, Main, School, Jefferson, Monroe and East streets. The magnetic

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variation is 9° 42′. The surveying was done in the winter of 1846–7, by J. F. Stratton.

It would appear that no building was erected in Chaldea during 1846. Spencer F. Wadlington came to the vicinity during the summer of this year, and built a cabin just northeast of the original plat, and opened the first mercantile house ever started in the county.

The first building erected on the town site was a cabin by James Wright, early in 1847, succeeded by Mr. Wadlington, who removed to the town plat a short time afterward.

James Hughes came to the town site in the summer of 1847, and, deciding that this was just the place for him, selected a lot and erected a blacksmith-shop.

The town did not grow with alarming rapidity during this or the succeeding year. Mr. Hughes gives the population and business of the town during the winter of 1848–49, as follows: S. F. Wadlington, merchant; Thomas Cochran and family, grocery; James Hughes and David Beeler, blacksmiths; E. A. Packard and family, hotel; Benjamin Spooner and family, farmer; James J. Jackson, builder; C. H. Howell, merchant. These, he thinks, were all who were living on the town plat, and says that, living near, and composing part of the neighborhood, were the Perkinses, Mansons, J. F. Stratton and A. Pewthers.

The first post office in the county, Mr. Hughes says, was established at George W. Perkins' house in 1847, but in the following year it was removed to Centerville, and C. H. Howell made Postmaster. The mail was carried on horse-back from Keosauqua once a week, Benjamin Swearingen, then a lad two-thirds grown, being the messenger.

The principal reliance for amusement during the lonely winter of thirty years ago was dancing. Parties were given every week or so at the cabins in the neighborhood, which were punctually attended by the young people. The musicians were Ira Perdue and L. D. Packard, whose skill in drawing the fiddle-bow kept everybody cheerful within ten miles of Centerville.

An animated collision occurred either during this or the following winter. One Flood, whose name occurs with considerable regularity on two or three old dockets, was engaged in the saloon business. A man named Brown came here from Albia, and engaged in the same occupation. Now, although whisky is frequently mentioned in the preceding pages, it is only just to the early settlers to enter a disclaimer for them on the score of intemperance. Teetotalism had not been heard of, and very few abstained entirely; but at the same time, those who drank to excess were equally few. Hence, there was hardly room for one "grocery," and Brown's coming roused the commercial jealousy of Flood to the extent of his resolving to "clean him out." Backed by two or three chums, he undertook the job one night, and several shots were fired, but, unfortunately, without hurting anybody. Flood held on for a year or two, when, growing weary of paying costs in the justice courts, he closed his shop, much to the gratification of the order-loving people of the town.

Flood remained till the fall of 1850. Having given up his saloon business, he turned his attention to horse-racing, and in the summer or fall of 1850, went to Ottumwa with two race-horses, a nice black team, and a very tidy carriage, for the purpose of having some "fun with the boys." While there, his matched blacks ran away and smashed his carriage, he played "poker" one evening and lost over $200 at that fascinating game. He had arranged two races, one of which he lost, and the other he withdrew, paying forfeit. The Ottumwa country was too wicked for poor Flood.

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Flood came back, after his sad experience, and while in Brown's saloon one evening, picked a quarrel with Brown, whom he drove into his living-room. Mrs. Brown came out, armed with a rifle, which she cocked and brought to aim within a foot or so of Flood's sconce. A doctor was leaning against the bar, with his back to her, but saw the barrel passing his own face. He raised his arm as the valorous Mrs. Brown pulled the trigger, which no doubt saved Flood's life. Some say the dame swore as she took aim.

Mrs. Brown was required to give bail for this exploit, but Flood was careful to keep out of her reach ever after. Brown died in the course of a year or two, and his widow married an eccentric character, who used to preach and teach school in the neighborhood.

In 1852 or thereabouts, "Mose" Conger bought a barrel of whisky, and began business at his cabin. One Sunday, two residents of the town called on Mose for a pint of the article, and found him on his chair so inebriated that he could not rise. The visitors asked him to furnish them, but he refused point-blank, saying he would not sell on Sunday. They pressed the matter without success, until one of them asked him to give his reason for refusing. His answer was conclusive, for he explained with owl-like gravity, "I was raised a Presbyterian, and some of the old faith sticks to me yet!" But, so good a customer was Mose to himself that when his barrel became empty, his circumstances did not admit of his obtaining a fresh supply.

About 1853, the town, which then contained nearly four hundred inhabitants, settled down to an order-loving, peaceful community, and the few persons who had made nearly all the early troubles, either left or become subdued.

The town grew steadily from 1850 till 1857, and, in the latter year, had become a place of about a thousand inhabitants. Several church societies were formed and houses erected during the time. The town became a stage center of no mean pretensions, and the aspect of the future was pleasant. The panic of 1857 served to hinder the growth of the place for several years, but a better feeling began to be indicated in 1859. In May of that year, as gleaned from the first number of the *Appanoose Republican*, the business men of Centerville were R. N. Glenn, J. W. Williams, William Whittenmyer, C. H. Howell, Bradley & Campbell, Clark & Rummell, W. H. Breazeale, J. R. Wooden, Solomon Walker, D. L. Strickler, W. H. Alexander, Warren E. Allen, Harper & Henderson, L. Stevenson, John S. Lewis, Philip Whitsel and Moses Gaughenbaugh. The Eagle House was kept by T. D. Brown, the Travelers' Home by George Pratt and the Appanoose Hotel by John M. Slater. Miller & Beall were the lawyers and E. Meachem the doctor; J. T. Place insurance and real-estate agent.

In 1860, the prospects were good for an increase in population and business; but the beginning of the war, in 1861, served to keep the population about the same till its close, for men enlisted as fast new settlers came.

As an instance of the feeling of the people of Centerville and the surrounding region, the following deserves mention. Thirteen years ago, the daily papers printed at Keokuk and Burlington reached Centerville late in the evening. So far as getting intelligence from Grant's army, after the battle of Black River Bridge, was concerned, he and his dusty troops had been lost to the people at home, when all at once came the news that he was intrenched around Vicksburg. When the papers containing the news of Pemberton's surrender came to Centerville, there were only two or three waiting to get their mail. Father Manson adjusted his spectacles and began the work of sorting out the mail. When he opened the package containing the daily papers, his old eyes

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caught the heading, "Vicksburg Is Ours," and tremblingly and dubiously announced it. An eager minute followed as he gave the particulars. The lingerers rushed from the post-office almost frantic with excitement, and, in three minutes, the whole town knew the glad news. A nondescript casting, used for firing salutes, was loaded and fired time after time. Hundreds living in the country heard the report, and, almost sure that Grant had succeeded, came in to verify their belief. It is estimated that three thousand people were on the public square at 11 o'clock that night, all crazy with joy and ready to do anything to manifest it. And all next day the streets were filled by a moving crowd, too happy to work, careless of the sorrows the war had brought, and indifferent to the future. All had crossed the great Mississippi, had seen its mighty capacity, and they knew it was no more blockaded by rebel rams, and lay, reflecting back the bright rays of the July sun, a limpid meridian between the East and West, unvexed from Lake Itasca to the Gulf of Mexico.

Having been the seat of justice from the organization of the county, a further summary of the history of Centerville would be only a recapitulation of the county history. It is proper to say, however, that in the last few years many business blocks and private residences have been erected in the town that will vie with the architecture of any town in Iowa, and the indications are that erelong the town will pass from the youthful climacteric of wood to the more mature age of brick and stone.

The people of the town are eminently enterprising in business matters, and they are noted for morality, temperance and neighborly good-will. With a considerable capital already in hand, and with great natural resources to develop, it is impossible to foresee anything but growth and prosperity in the future.

The following admirable summary of the present business condition of the town is clipped from the Centerville *Citizen* and plagiarized as part of this sketch:

Centerville, the capital of Appanoose County, a city of 2,500 inhabitants, is situated near the geographical center of the county, in the midst of one of the finest agricultural and grazing districts in the State, and in the center of the most valuable coal district west of the Mississippi River. It has two railroads —the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, running from Chicago to Leavenworth, Kan., and the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska, now operated from Alexandria, Mo., to Centerville, and projected to be extended west to Nebraska City.

Centerville is ninety miles west of Burlington and Keokuk and eighty south of Des Moines. It has more than trebled its population within the last ten years, and is one of the most prosperous and important towns in Southern Iowa. The principal pursuits of its inhabitants are mining and manufacturing.

To manufacturers it offers unsurpassed inducements—plenty of water, abundance of cheap coal of superior quality, and excellent facilities for reaching markets.

Here are extensive flouring-mills, foundry, machine-shops, woolen-mill, saw-mills, rendering-factory, soap-factory, pottery, collar-factory, broom-factories, buggy-factory, wagon-factory, plow-factory, marble-cutting, coopering, candy-factory, steam bakery, cigar-factories, harness-factories, limekilns, lumber-yards, extensive steam collieries, eight dry goods stores, three clothing stores, three hardware and stove stores, two shoe stores, four groceries, four drug stores, three harness stores, one hide store, two agricultural stores, one gunsmith store, two millinery stores, three jewelry stores, two confectionery and notion stores, one picture and stationer's store, one music store, five meat

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markets, two cigar stores, three restaurants, three banks, three printing offices, all having power-presses and two run by steam; three barber-shops, three shoe-shops, two livery stables, two nurseries, five blacksmith-shops, one laboratory, four hotels, five churches, superior public schools, a fine Court House, substantial and elegant public and private buildings, good walks and the best of society. Centerville offers very great inducements for the outlay of capital and the investment of industry. There is no town in the West that can offer a fairer field for location to the capitalist or laborer. The doors are wide open, with plenty of room and a warm welcome for all new-comers. Any information concerning the city may be obtained by addressing the officers of the city government, which are given below.

MUNICIPAL.

The town of Centerville was first incorporated in 1855, and the manner of procedure was thus: A petition, signed by various citizens of the town was presented to Judge Harris, asking him to submit the question of incorporation to the voters of the town. The election was held February 26, 1855, the Judges being Squire Bates, John Snell and John Potts, and the clerks, J. G. Brown and J. F. Stratton. A majority was found to be in favor of the project, and, on the 12th of March, the people elected G. W. Wise, W. S. Henderson, D. P. Sparks, J. G. Brown and William Clark a committee to prepare a charter. This was voted upon and approved March 26. The original document was discovered in the Recorder's vault, and contains six pages of blue foolscap paper. There are fourteen sections, and the document is signed by all the committee.

An election was soon after held under the authority of the charter, and town officers chosen; but as the County Judge made no record of the result, and the first minute-book has disappeared, nothing can be stated with certainty concerning the first two years of corporate government. The charter continued in force till about the 1st of October, 1857, when it was vacated by the formal adoption of a special charter provided by chapter 100 of the laws of the Sixth General Assembly. Under this charter the Council could not levy a tax unless previously voted by the people. Another peculiarity was, that in case of inability of the Mayor to hear causes arising from infraction of the town ordinances, they could be taken before any Justice of the Peace in Center Township. In other respects, the charter was about the same as the general law subsequently passed, under which the town now holds its corporate powers.

From October 7, 1857, the records have been preserved. At that time, C. Wentworth was elected Mayor; S. W. Wright, Recorder; D. P. Sparks, A. Purjue, A. Harris, C. H. Howell, J. Knapp, J. Lankford, Councilmen; William Crow, Marshal. On the 9th, several ordinances were passed, which action seems to have been the re-enactment of ordinances in force under the old charter. On the 21st, an iron-clad liquor ordinance was passed, which would seem to have been a new one.

A. L. H. Martin was elected Mayor in April, 1858, and a few days after the Council required the removal of a small-pox patient from the town. June 9, an ordinance was passed requiring sidewalks to be constructed in front of all lots facing the public square.

J. B. Beall became Mayor in 1859, S. F. Wadlington in 1860, W. B. Alexander in 1861, and J. W. Houston in 1862.

No meeting appears to have been held from April, 1862, till April, 1865, when, in accordance with a notice issued by the County Judge, for the purpose

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of re-organization an election was held on the 25th, at which time O. W. Barden was elected Mayor; W. P. Morret, Recorder; H. Tannehill, Jacob Rummel, John S. Whitsel, D. C. Campbell, John Stier, Councilmen; John Wilmington, Marshal.

The corporate business appears to have fallen into desuetude again soon after this election, for no meeting was held till June 28, 1866, the minutes of which follow the oath of office of the new Council, subscribed the day before. July 9, an election was held to determine whether a tax should be levied for the improvement of the streets, which was carried by a large majority. M. Benington was Mayor during this year, and was re-elected in 1867.

The compiler has not been able to see the record from 1867 to 1877.

Grave doubts having arisen as to the legality of the charter passed by the Legislature, it was abandoned February 22, 1870, and in the following month, the town incorporated under the general law. Some of the details of the change having been irregular, as well as some acts of the Council, a curative act was passed by the Sixteenth General Assembly to rectify the mistakes.

The present town officers are as follows: J. W. Farley, Mayor; D. S. McKeehan, Recorder; F. M. Veach, A. Dargable, Thomas Wentworth, William Evans, M. H. Kirkham, Councilmen; Joseph Payton, Marshal; J. I. Ong, Assessor; William Evans, Treasurer; William Payton, Street Commissioner.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Centerville Hook and Ladder Company.—This is a re-organization of a company which formed in 1872 and disbanded. The present Company, organized October 16, 1876, and succeeded to the outfit managed by its predecessor. Robert McGregor was elected Captain; P. F. Cunningham, First Lieutenant; J. C. Barrows, Second Lieutenant; George W. Bell, Third Lieutenant; O. H. Sharp, Secretary; W. T. Swearingen, Treasurer. These gentlemen still hold the positions noted above. There are about forty-five members.

The Company are anxious to procure fire apparatus corresponding with the times and with the growing needs of the town; but, so far, the boys have not succeeded. It is stated that a hand-engine will probably be purchased; but this would seem to be doubtful economy at a time when prices of steam fire-machinery are so low. Centerville can well afford such an investment, and the spirit of the Fire Department would be thereby raise a hundred per cent.

EDUCATIONAL.

From 1848 forward, the people of Centerville have always been progressive in school matters. The first building, though built of logs, was a first-rate one in its day.

In 1854, the growth of the town required more space for school work, and it was cheerfully supplied by the erection of a two-story frame building, about 22x36 feet in size, which cost perhaps $1,500. C. H. Howell, G. W. Swearingen and D. P. Sparks constituted the School Board at the time, and John Lankford was one of the carpenters employed to build it. The building now stands a little distance from the southeast angle of the square.

In 1868, a large and shapely structure was built in the southeast part of the old town plat. This was of brick, three stories high and was to cost about $12,000. The plan was drafted by C. A. Dunham, of Burlington.

This building was almost completed, but before the carpenters' tools had been taken out, it was set on fire, and all the wood work destroyed. As stated by citizens of the town, a Mr. Holt, who had taught the school with great success,

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and who had been engaged as Principal in the new building, had begun to manifest symptoms of insanity of so peculiar a character that the Board felt themselves compelled to annul the contract. At the same time, Holt had been ignored as an instructor in a Teachers' Institute. Holt was known to have been in the building the night of the fire, but tolerably early. Two or three hours after, the roof was in flames, so certain were the people that Holt had lighted the fire, he was informed the next day that he must leave the town in an hour, which he was sane enough to do.

This was a heavy loss to the town, but the building was rebuilt in 1869, according to the former plan, and at about the same cost. The heavy debt caused by this double expense is now nearly paid, there being now about $1,400 yet oustanding.

The present Board is composed of Joseph Goss, S. W. Wright, T. M. Fee, C. W. Bowen, William Evans and Thomas Wentworth. J. C. Burrows is Secretary and D. C. Campbell, Treasurer.

C. W. Guthrie is Principal of the school; Ella Smith, Grammar Department. The remaining teachers are J. W. Carey, Kate Elliott, Rosa Richardson, Lou McLoughlin and Mr. Whitmer.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal.—The "Atlas of Iowa" says that William S. Manson had the honor of preaching the first sermon in the county west of Chariton River, and the place of preaching was at the first store started in the county. The Atlas adds that the first religious society organized in the county was at the house of W. S. Manson, by Rev. Hugh Gibson. It consisted of six members, to wit: Jesse Wood and wife, W. S. Manson and wife, Mrs. Rebecca Hopkins and Mrs. Caughran. This was the beginning of the present large and flourishing Methodist society of Centerville. Mr. Stratton says that this class was organized in 1848, but Mrs. Dr. Worthington, of Caldwell Township, says that she attended Baptist services west of Centerville in 1846, or the year following; hence it is probable that the society now known as Concord Church, a few miles northwest of Centerville, was formed about the same time.

The society grew rapidly during the first seven years of its existence, and, in 1852, had about seventy-five members. In that year, the church in the northeast part of the town was built. This is a frame building, about 30x40 feet in size, and cost $600 or $700. F. Spooner was Superintendent of the Sabbath school.

The Pastors who have ministered here, as nearly as can be ascertained, have been Rev. Messrs. Thompson, Manson, Rowley, Winings, Darrah, Gibson, Dennis, Prather, Dixon, N. B. Allender, Briggs, Hill, George Clark, Cyrus Mosey, Crellin, George W. Byrket, Hopkins, Welch, Stephenson, Thatcher,s Miltade Miller, Robinson, Jennis, Wilson, Smith, T. E. Corkhill and H. E. Wing.

The society has now about one hundred and fifty members. The Trustees are M. M. Walden, W. S. Johnson, J. W. Calvert, J. B. Maring, J. W. Williams; and the Stewards are B. M. Steele, B. A. Ogle, Lee Johnson, E. T. Mowbray, Mrs. Ada Wright, T. M. Fee, H. B. Williams.

J. W. Calvert is Superintendent of the Sabbath school; G. W. Guthrie, Assistant; Lily Selby, Secretary; H. B. Williams, Treasurer; C. S. Williams, Librarian; Elmer Stephenson, Assistant; Miss Ella Williams, Organist. The teachers: G. W. Guthrie, Mrs. Rhoda Wentworth, Mrs. E. J. Holt, S. W. Stanton, Mrs. R. Bird, Lee Johnson, H. B. Williams, J. W. Williams, R.

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Stevenson, Jr., C. S. Byrket, W. S. Johnson, Rosa Shipman. The average attendance of pupils is 125.

There is also a Ladies' Society, which has contributed about $650 to the building fund.

The Church society began the erection of a new house of worship in 1877, under the direction of J. W. Williams, D. M. Steele and J. R. Wooden, as Building Committee, and the corner-stone was laid in the fall of the same year with appropriate observances. The house is of brick, with basement, and is furnished with a gallery. Its size is 45x84 feet, and cost about $10,000. Several memorial windows have been furnished by members. The lot was purchased from the heirs of Rev. W. S. Manson, so long identified with the society as a zealous, usefut member.

The building was entirely completed in November last, and the first services held in it was, to give the date accurately, November 10, 1878.

The new church is truly an elegant piece of architecture, to which its members can point with pride as marking the progress of Christian effort in thirty years, whose annual rounds have marked the growth of a little band holding meetings in log cabins, to a strong and numerous society, meeting in one of the finest buildings west of the river towns.

Baptist.—This society dates from August, 1851, in which month Daniel P. and Mary A. Spark, John and Eurydice Overstreet, Isaac Fuller, E. A. Packard, J. Brower A. Thompson, Amanda Thompson, B. L. Packard, Elizabeth Packard, Hannah Packard, Jane Wright, S. F. Wadlington, Harvey Campbell, Parney Campbell, Louise Campbell, Harriet Robertson, C. Brower, J. T. Gunter. Jane Gunter, James Thompson, Calvin Smith and Alarilla Smith were constituted the regular body of the Church, William T. Barnes being Moderator, and A. Thompson, Clerk. The Deacons chosen were E. A. Packard and B. L. Packard; John Overstreet, Clerk.

The Pastors have served as follows: Albert Thompson, three years and eight months; John W. Osborn, one year; James L. Cole, two years; J. C. Burkholder, nine months (dying with harness on); John Redburn, four years; J. W. Bolster, seven months (stricken with paralysis); A Stott, one year; F. Edwards, now in charge, five years.

A house of worship was built in 1856, D. P. Sparks bearing the principal share of its cost. This was a frame structure and stands just west of Stephenson's drug store. The parsonage was built in 1874, at a cost of about $700. The new church was erected in 1875, and the dedicatory sermon preached by Rev. J. M. Smith, of Osceola, in November of that year. This is a frame building, 30x45, and cost $1,500. The bell was the gift of S. F. Wadlington, and bears his name, together with the date of its casting—June, 1858. The principal promoters of the effort to build the second church were William Evans and F. M. Veach.

The society have now about one hundred and fifty members. The Deacons are: B. L. Packard, F. M. Veach, C. H. Richardson, William Evans and James McClard. The Trustees are: William Evans and F. M. Veach. The latter is Clerk.

William Evans is Superintendent of the Sabbath school; F. M. Veach, Assistant; Sarah Cole, Secretary and Treasurer; Miss Lucy Evans, Organist. The teachers are, F. M. Veach, J. C. Bevington, Mrs. F. M. Veach, Daniel Veach, Rev. F. Edwards, Allie Cole. The attendance is about fifty-five.

Presbyterian.—This society was probably formed in the winter of 1855–56, the officiating clergyman and first Pastor being Rev. Matthew Smith.

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The Church became a body corporate March 10, 1866, the subscribing members being C. H. Howell, Solomon Silknitter, Samuel Brown, J. F. Stratton and Thomas Wentworth.

Up to this time, the meetings had been held in the upper story of C. H. Howell's house, and it was decided to build a house for worship. This was accomplished during 1856 and the following year. This building was of considerable pretension for the time, it being, perhaps, 28x42 feet. It was built of brick made by Mr. Goss, and the walls were laid by Thomas Wentworth.

This building was used by the society till 1867, when a new building took its place. This was begun in 1866, and completed the next year, being dedicated by Rev. John Fisher. The building is of brick, 40x80 feet in size and cost about $5,000. It is situated one block south of the public square. The society also owns a parsonage.

The Pastors have been: Rev. Messrs. Matthew Smith, John Fisher, E. L. Dodeler, J. D. Jenks, —— Claggett, and L. M. Belden.

There are about one hundred and thirty members, and the Trustees are as follows: Dr. William Scott, President; H. A. Russell, Secretary; Robert Evans, Treasurer; H. Tannehill and A. J. Baker. The Elders are: Jacob Elliott, H. H. Dewey, William Bradley, C. H. Howell, Samuel Brown, Phineas Porter.

The Sabbath school is claimed to be the lineal successor of the first little school established by C. H. Howell, at his store in 1848. H. H. Dewey is Superintendent; C. H. Howell, Assistant; H. A. Russell, Librarian; Henry Liddie, Assistant; Miss Josie Clark, Secretary; Alda Holt, Treasurer; C. B. Taylor, Organist. The teachers are: W. T. Russell, Miss A. J. Baker, Mrs. J. W. Lane, Dr. W. W. Hale, Miss Maggie Jones, Miss Mary Howell, Miss Kate Elliott, C. H. Howell, Miss Kate B. Russell, William Evans, Samuel Brown. The average attendance of pupils is about one hundred and twenty-five.

United Presbyterian.—This Church was first formed in 1862, but who the constituent members were cannot be ascertained. October 15, 1863, Rev. J. D. Beard was installed Pastor. The membership was small, and Mr. Beard, by improper statements to the Presbytery, affected a consolidation of this body with the Church at Cincinnati without the knowledge of the members. What followed cannot be stated, for the records of the old society cannot be found.

The society was dormant for several years, but a re-organization was effected March 18, 1872, at the house of J. B. Jenks, the sermon being preached by Rev. John Haddon. The subscribing members at this meeting were D. C. Campbell, A. J. and Mrs. B. W. Campbell, J. W. and Mrs. S. A. Houston, S. P. and Mrs. Mina Hayes, H. D. and Mrs. M. Shoutz, Mrs. Martha M. Campbell, Mrs. Martha M. Jenks and Miss Kitty Campbell.

A. J. Campbell and S. P. Hayes were chosen Elders, and D. C. Campbell, Clerk.

Rev. G. R. Murray, the present Pastor, was called in 1875, and was installed June 26, 1875, Rev. R. A. McAyeal being present.

The church was built in 1873, is about 40x60 feet in size, and cost $3,000.

The society had thirty-nine members in 1877, but the number is now somewhat reduced, owing to the removal of several members to other localities.

S. P. Hale is Trustee, and D. C. Campbell is Clerk. A. J. Campbell is Superintendent of the Sabbath school; J. D. Jenks, Assistant; T. P. Shoutz, Secretary; Samuel Hays, Treasurer. The teachers are Rev. Mr. Murray, D. C. Campbell, S. P. Hayes, Mrs. B. W. Campbell, Mrs. M. Shoutz, Mrs. Agnes

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Campbell, Miss May Cunningham. The average number of pupils attending is about fifty-five.

Christian.—The Church in Centerville was organized August 10, 1867, by electing J. L. Chessman, Silas D. Harris and Ichabod Stewart Elders, and John Willmington and —— Bennett Deacons, and W. P. Morret Clerk. Eld. J. C. Sevey, of the Walnut City congregation, officiated in the ordination services. The number of members at the time of organizing was twenty-nine.

W. P. Morret and James W. Baker were chosen Elders about November, 1869, Elder Chessman having removed. Elder I. Stewart deceased June 17, 1871.

Elder J. C. Sevey preached for the Church occasionally from the time of its organization to May, 1869, when Elder J. A. Wilson was called to the pastorate, continuing something over a year. After Elder Wilson resigned, Elder F. Walden, of Albia, preached for the Church monthly until October 1, 1872, when the present Pastor, Elder F. M. Kirkham was called to serve. At the time the present Pastor began his labors, the number of members was fifty-three. The present number is two hundred and thirty-four.

The house of worship now owned by the Church was dedicated Lord's Day, February 14, 1875, Prof. G. T. Carpenter, of Oskaloosa, preaching the dedicatory sermon, and Elder J. B. Vawter, State Evangelist, assisting in the service. The building, with its furnishings, cost, in round numbers, $7,000. The Building Committee was composed of Gen. F. M. Drake, Chairman; L. C. Mechem, Ab. Owings, M. H. Kirkham and F. M. Kirkham.

The Trustees are L. C. Mechem, H. S. Gilliam, M. H. Kirkham, W. W. Oliver and S. D. Harris. The present Official Board are F. M. Kirkham, Pastor and Chairman of the Board; S. D. Harris, J. W. Baker and N. M. Scott, Elders; L. C. Mechem, W. W. Oliver and A. Dargavell, Deacons.

The Sunday school has had an average attendance, this year, of about seventy-five. N. M. Scott, Superintendent; L. C. Mechem, Assistant Superintendent; Miss Emma Goss, Secretary; A. Dargavell, Treasurer and Librarian; Teachers: Mrs. F. M. Kirkham, Miss Sallie Wright, Miss Milla Drake, Mrs. Lena Cope, Joseph Goss, F. M. Drake and F. M. Kirkham.

The Church, at this time, is enjoying peace and prosperity. There have been added to the Church, since April 1, 1878, to November 1, forty-eight.

Regular meetings are as follows: Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; regular Church services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.; prayer-meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 P. M. Regular meeting of the Official Board, the first Monday evening of each month.

One characteristic of the Church, and of all the churches of the denomination, is the observance of the Lord's Supper every Lord's Day.

MASONIC.

Jackson Lodge, No. 42, A., F. & A. M.—This body was established by dispensation from Ansel Humphreys, Grand Master, and held its first meeting late in 1853.

The following were reported as the officers and members in June, 1854: ——— ———, W. M.; Thomas G. Manson, S. W.; J. Hargrave, J. W.; J. H. Shields, Treasurer; Dennis F. Robley, Secretary; John W. Robley, S. D.; J. V. Criswell, J. D.; ——— ———, Tiler. The others were: Alfred Slayter, Jeremiah Brower, D. A. Spooner, Daniel P. Sparks, A. L. H. Martin, John Wilmington, George W. Swearingen, Hugh McCoy.

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At the session of the Grand Lodge in 1844, the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, reported the work of Jackson Lodge to be correct. "They have adopted the By-Laws of Franklin Lodge, No. 14, and your committee are pleased with their work, and would recommend that a charter be granted to said Lodge."

On the 9th of July, 1876, the corner-stone of the present Masonic Hall was laid by H. W. Rothert, of Keokuk, then Grand Master, in the presence of a large crowd, and with ample ceremonies. Visitors were in attendance from Keokuk, Memphis, Lancaster, Bloomfield, Pulaski, Seymour, Moulton, Unionville, Cincinnati and Numa. Prayer was offered by Rev. T. E. Corkhill, after which a jar containing lists of members of the various secret societies and churches, town newspapers, officers of the banks, coins, etc., was placed in the stone, and left for "future ages to find." A poem was then recited by Grand Master Rothert, and a festival in the evening ended the ceremonies. This was the most important event in the history of Masonry in Centerville. The hall is in the third story of the Bank Block, on the west side of the square. There are three anterooms and a long side-room. The main hall is one of the largest in the State.

The Lodge has now about one hundred and fifteen members, and meets on Friday evening, on or before full moon.

T. O. Wilson is W. M.; W. O. Crosby, S. W.; H. C. Bowen, J. W.; W. B. McDonald, Treasurer; L. C. Lamb, Secretary; J. J. Pratt, S. D.; B. A. Joiner, J. D.; P. F. Cunningham, Tiler.

Euclid Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.—The preliminary meeting to organize this body of Masonry was held January 21, 1868. The first meeting under the dispensation was on February 11. W. E. Sargent was the first M. E. H. P.; W. C. Darnell, E. K.; Wm. Reahard, E. S.; J. Harper, C. H.; T. E. Sargent, P. S.; T. O. Wilson, R. A. C.; R. Stephenson, G. M. 3d V.; D. A. Spooner, G. M. 2d V.; S. D. Harris, G. M. 1st V.; W. A. Sargent, G. The remaining members were O. W. Barden, J. W. Hough, J. Clark, S. H. Sawyers, J. R. Riggs.

The Chapter has now about fifty members.

J. K. Boyles is the present M. E. H. P.; H. C. Bowen, E. K.; Levi Clemmens, E. S.; L. McHenry, Treasurer; W. G. Clark, Secretary; W. O. Crosby, C. H.

St. John's Commandery, No. 21, K. T.—This Order was established at Bloomfield, Davis County, in 1871, with the following charter members: William J. Law, William C. Johnson, J. R. Sheaffer, Samuel Cowan, Thomas B. Myers, Harvey B. Kettleman, Charles L. Pennington, Charles M. Burgess, Samuel S. Carruthers.

Two or three years ago the Commandery began to grow weak, and by an order of the Grand Commandery, it was transferred to Centerville, the change being effected on the 23d of October, 1878.

The officers installed on that night were: S. H. Sawyers, E. C.; Nelson Rogers, Gen.; J. K. Boyles, C. G.; W. S. Johnson, Prel.; J. L. Berch, S. W.; F. M. Drake, J. W.; L. McHenry, W.; J. N. Rigg, Standard B.; A. Hicks, Sword B.; Levi Clemmens, Treasurer; B. A. Ogle, Recorder.

The first candidate knighted at Centerville, was H. C. Bowen.

The Commandery has about forty members.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Centerville Lodge, No. 76, I. O. O. F.—This body dates from July 19, 1855, and was constituted by J. C. Dunn, Esq., of Bloomfield. Amos Harris

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was the first N. G.: J. G. Brown, V. G.; J. L. Armstrong, Secretary; P. Allen, Treasurer. The other charter members were E. H. Robley and J. Lankford. The same evening were initiated H. Tannehill, William Clark, John K. Allen and Joseph McGowen.

The Lodge has been fortunate in its mortuary record, for only five or six deaths have occurred; among the list, J. W. McCreery, J. K. Morey, R. N. Glenn and Mr. Thomas.

The first meetings were held at the old schoolhouse, after which the Lodge met a few evenings in Judge Tannehill's office. The society then obtained a room over Wittenmeyer's store, where it remained till 1860, when the two-story brick building at the northeast corner of the square was purchased, and the upper story used till 1876. This building is still owned by the fraternity.

In 1875, the Lodge built a third story over the First National Bank and Williams' hardware store, which was completed the next spring, and the room was formally dedicated in June, 1876. The whole space is 45x80 feet, and cost $6,000. There are three anterooms, a coal-room, kitchen, library and committee-room, at the rear and side of the hall, which is about 32x60 feet in size, and very lofty. The coal-room is reached by an elevator, and a sink in the kitchen connects with a drain in the basement. The library contains about a thousand volumes, the use of which is confined to the members and their families. The committee-room is a great convenience in the dispatch of Lodge business. The main hall contains two windows with stained glass, bearing emblems of the Order, and these, with the side windows give the rooms a very pleasing appearance by daylight. There are four raised platforms for the officers, and the hall is suitably carpeted. It is indeed a suit of rooms of which any fraternity might be proud, and the members of Centerville Lodge need not fear to expose their hall to the critical inspection of strangers, come from where they may.

The Lodge has had in all 258 members since its organization, and there are now about 110 in good standing. A. Dargavell is N. G.; O. H. Sharpe, V. G.; George Whitsel, Secretary; J. W. Williams, Treasurer; J. C. Barrows, Permanent Secretary.

The Lodge meets on Tuesday evening of each week. The officers were: J. Lankford, C. P.; D. L. Strickler, H. P. The others were C. W. Bowen, W. E. Allen, R. N. Glenn, J. G. Thornburg and F. M. Kirkham.

Hope Lodge, No. 338, I. O. O. F.—This Lodge was constituted by J. B. Glenn, Acting D. G. M., January 27, 1876, who was assisted by E. T. Mowbray, A. J. Baker, J. B. Maring, T. D. Miller and E. C. Haynes. The following charter members answered to their names: John Lankford, M. B. Pennington, E. C. Pyle, John C. Martin, Louis Herman, James S. Ellis, B. F. Kindig, J. F. Conrad, Isaac Meredith and John W. Hurless.

John Lankford was elected and installed N. G.; Louis Herman, V. G.; M. B. Pennington, Secretary; John C. Martin, Treasurer.

The Lodge has now about sixty members. Two deaths have occurred—that of J. G. Hall and that of Robert G. Clark, the latter killed by a moving train near Julesburg, Colo.

J. H. Udell is the present N. G.; D. N. Steele, V. G.; J. S. Ellis, Secretary; J. B. Stier, Treasurer; W. T. Clark, Permanent Secretary; M. B. Pennington, O. S.

The Lodge meets on Thursday evening of each week at Odd Fellows' hall.

A lodge of the Rebekah Degree was formed here several years ago, but disbanded a year or two since.

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Centerville Encampment, No. 24, I. O. O. F.—This interior Order was established at Centerville in January, 1865, by J. B. Glenn, as D. G. C. P. The Encampment has now about fifty members, and meets on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

J. H. Udell is C. P.; J. W. Baker, H. P.; J. B. Maring, Secretary; J. Lankford, Treasurer.

RED RIBBON REFORM CLUB.

This society was formed in the spring of 1878, through the labors of Mr. Bontecue, the well-known temperance agitator, and has a membership of about nine hundred. H. H. Wright is President, and Dr. McKeehan is Secretary.

The organization started out well after its formation. Frequent meetings were held, a club-room rented and fitted up. A small library was obtained, and, for a time, various kinds of games were allowed to be played. Card-playing, however, was found to be an objectionable feature, and was abandoned.

The society suspended during the summer months, but is being revived as the evenings grow long.

There is now no licensed saloon in Centerville, and none in the county, and it is believed that this wholesome condition of affairs can be maintained. This will be a great advantage to all classes during the period of financial change now going on, for men who practice sobriety can and do pay their debts better than those whose energy and thrift are impaired through appetite for drink.

This is not the place for a discussion of the temperance question, and this one proposition only is advanced for the consideration of the friends of temperance here. The genuine American is never lazy, but loves action and excitement, and hence his fondness for spirits. The problem is to occupy his mind with wholesome ideas while reforming him, to keep him contented socially while weaning him from the companionship of those among whom he has acquired his wrong habits.

MOULTON.

(*Washington and Wells Townships.*)

Elizabethtown is located on the southeast quarter of Section 15, and northeast quarter of Section 22, Town 68, Range 16. The shape of the plat resembles that of Cincinnati. Main street runs north and south, and Davis street runs perpendicular to the other. The ground fronting the western extension of Davis street on the north was appropriated for cemetery use and for a site for a Baptist Church.

Such is the abstract of the record entry of the first laying-out of this busy, flourishing town, which lies on or very near the ancient "bee-trace," described in a preceding page. But the certainty that the North Missouri Railroad was coming, induced a modification of the plat of Elizabethtown, and it was merged into Moulton.

The town plat of the latter originally contained 160 acres, consisting of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 14, and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 15, Town 68, Range 16. S. S. Caruthers was the grantor, who acknowledged the plat before M. H. Jones, July 4, 1867. The streets running east and west are numbered First to Eighth, and the north and south streets, beginning on the east side, are East, Walnut, Elm, Oak, Main, Vine, Maple and West. The surveyor's name does not appear.

The North Missouri Road was completed to the town in the spring of 1869, and extended to Bloomfield in the same year. It was completed to Ottumwa

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about the last of July, 1870, and, the next day, a party of about one hundred hungry Iowa editors, accompanied by their wives, passed through Moulton on an excursion to St. Louis, where, tradition has it, they were so sumptuously entertained that they all resolved never to return, and it is certain the Moulton folks never saw that crowd again.

Those who were residents on the town plat in the winter of 1868–69, are said to have been as follows: Thomas McAchran, druggist; William Lowry, dry goods and groceries; James G. West, James E. Jennings, Andrew Ogden. Levi Davis, M. V. Howell, James P. Smith, James Norris, laborers; Joseph Jurd, John Burdett, carpenters, and two or three Irishmen. All had families but William Lowry, who is a bachelor still.

The first death that occurred in Moulton was that of Thomas Mulock, in 1869.

The first marriage was that of Wilson Nycum to Miss Norris.

The first school in the village was taught by Thomas Haughey and wife, in the Christian Church in the winter of 1869–70. Previous to this, the people sent to the district school just outside of the village.

A newspaper, the Moulton *Independent*, was established in 1870.

The principal growth of the town was achieved in 1872 and the year following.

In 1872, Edwards & Davis erected a steam flouring-mill.

In 1873, the people, by a donation of about $25,000, secured the extension of the Burlington & Southwestern Railway to their town and westward, thereby rising to the dignity of a railway junction. Recently, this has been made a division terminus for the Southwestern line, and a small engine-house has been erected.

The principal manufacturing interest of the place was established in 1869, it being a steam flouring-mill and woolen-factory, by Aaron & Son, at a cost of about $25,000.

The first bank was started by A. J. Morrison. The town is soon to lose the only bank it has now, Maj. Moore, its owner, having been elected Clerk of the Courts; but it is stated that Mr. Bradley, of Centerville, will open a banking office in the town at an early day.

An industrious, prudent newspaper man would no doubt find this a good field for a local paper.

An effort was made, some years ago, to obtain coal at this place, and two shafts were dug, one to a depth of 180 feet, and the other about the same depth, but without finding it. It is possible that the vein would have been found by a side-drift.

In the winter of 1872–73, a man named Martin was discovered about daybreak, by Maj. West, in a dying condition near the principal street. He was carried into George D. Porter's house, and only lived about fifteen minutes. He had become intoxicated the night before, and overcome with liquor, had fallen to the ground and perished from exposure.

Moulton contains about one thousand inhabitants, and is beautifully situated on the high plateau dividing the waters flowing toward the Mississippi from those emptying into the Missouri. Its business is represented by three hotels, several dry goods stores, clothing stores, groceries, jewelry stores, millinery-shops, two flouring-mills, woolen-mill, wagon and blacksmith shops. Its people are intelligent, moral and attentive to their pursuits. It will be a little short of a miracle if this pushing young town—this "fiat" of the railway system—does not double its population and treble its business in the next ten years. There is no near

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neighbor to draw away the trade tributary to this town, the nearest towns of any prominence being Centerville and Bloomfield.

George Seigley, of Moulton, though not the oldest resident of the county, is undoubtedly the "oldest inhabitant." He was born March 28, 1772, and is consequently nearly 107 years old. His birthplace was in Lawrence County, Penn., where he resided till fifty-seven years old. He then removed to Johnstown, in the same State, where he remained eleven years, and thence removed to Ohio. In 1840, he removed to Lee County, residing there until 1854, when he removed to Appanoose County, which ever since has been his home. He visited California in 1874, remaining about a year, but preferred to return and spend the remainder of his days in Iowa.

MUNICIPAL.

The notice of election to choose officers for the inchoate city of Moulton was dated May 3, 1869, and was signed by the Commissioners for the petitioners for the incorporation, Samuel Leerburger, Peter Fees, Jacob Neal, Tom McAchran, Wilson Nycum. The election was ordered by them to be held at the dry goods store of A. Hart, May 18.

At the election, Jacob Neal, Thomas McAchan and Wilson Nycum acted as Judges, and S. Leerburger and Peter Fees sat as clerks. Of the seventy-five votes polled, the first was cast by Green Hazelwood, and the last by J. B. Smith. C. H. Walker was elected Mayor; S. B. Thompson, Recorder; O. Gillett, Marshal; M. V. Howell, J. C. Thompson, G. Farus, J. Q. Lane, A. Harter, Councilmen.

The preliminary action on which the above proceedings were based was had January 25, when an election was held at the drug store of Thomas McAchran, and the proposed incorporation was carried by a vote of 26 to 19. The territory incorporated was one mile square, described as follows: The south half of the northwest quarter of Section 14, southwest quarter of same section, south half of the northeast quarter and southeast quarter of Section 15, north half of northwest quarter of Section 23, and the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 22. The whole is attested by K. P. Morrison, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Owing to the first record-book having been mislaid, the date of the first meeting of the Council cannot be given. The first ordinance, however, was to define the town boundaries, which would seem to have been an act of surplusage.

A calaboose was built in the spring of 1871, at a cost of $112.

Levi Davis was elected Mayor in 1873, and S. B. Thompson Recorder.

A cemetery corporation appears to have been formed about 1870, but had become nearly disorganized. The management of the grounds was accordingly transferred to the Town Council, and, June 23, 1873, the Mayor was authorized to appropriate such money as might be needed to put the grounds in order, and $320.33 were expended for that purpose.

Provision was made for electing a Town Assessor in February, 1874, and, in October of that year, six Babcock portable extinguishers were purchased.

The sidewalk system is very complete in Moulton, having been begun in 1871.

The present town officers are as follows: Levi Davis, Mayor; James G. West, Recorder; A. J. Morrison, Thomas Morrison, S. Bulger, Eli Simpson, R. Gleason, Trustees; A. P. Berry, Marshal and Street Commissioner; A. J. Morrison, Treasurer; G. T. Pulliam, Assessor.

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EDUCATIONAL.

The first meeting of the Board of the Independent District of Moulton was held July 22, 1869, at which time the record shows that James G. West was Presiden; John Q. Lane, Vice President; Jacob Neal, James Sutton, S. G. Haughey, Directors; John Potts, Secretary; Aaron Harter, Treasurer. A committee of two was appointed at this meeting to confer with the officers of the Christian Church, with regard to buying the building owned by that society, and, on the 7th of August, the question was submitted to a popular vote, and rejected almost unanimously.

The same evening the Board held a meeting and resolved to levy as large a tax for schoolhouse purposes as the law would admit. September 30, the Christian Church was rented for a school-room. October 2, the Board purchased two acres of ground for a building-site, the price being $300, as offered by Mr. Singley, the land being situated in the northeast part of the town. October 21, an election was held on the question of issuing $3,000 in bonds for construction purposes, which was carried unanimously. The bonds were to run ten years and bear 10 per cent interest.

January 1, 1870, contract was made with Henry Hayes to lay the foundations, and on the 4th, Wax Bros. & Co., contracted to frame, line and sheet the building for $985. In the following July, the electors voted a further issue of $3,000 in bonds; and contracts were made for brick, with various parties, at $12.50 a thousand. November 16, it was agreed to accept Lockwood's job of laying the walls, provided he would clean off the walls, and the building was soon after put in condition for receiving the teachers and pupils.

May 20, 1871, the people refused to vote for a further issue of $3,000 in bonds. Another election was held July 5, when the measure was carried by a large majority.

The main building is 26x70 feet in size, with a wing in the rear 22x30 feet, and vestibule in front 14x20, all two stories high, surmounted by a belfry containing a large bell. On the ground floor there are three schoolrooms, the main part containing two, divided by a wide hall, and the other being in the wing. The second story is reached by a stairway on each side of the vestibule. The main part is divided into two rooms by folding doors, one of the rooms being used for recitation purposes. The wing contains one room.

The present School Board is as follows: A. P. Berry, President; R. B. Carson, Samuel Jennings, W. A. Davis, A. J. Morrison, James G. West, Directors; B. B. Burchett, Treasurer; George T. Pulliam, Secretary.

The teachers for 1878–79 are as follows: T. C. Campbell, Principal; Mary E. Berry, Assistant; Miss Clara Ethell, Third Primary; Miss Mary E. Hale, Second Primary; Miss Nadie Crump, First Primary.

Normal Department.—This originated in 1875, with a proposition from A. Matthews, who offered to employ four teachers, and receive a total tuition of $1,500 from the district, together with such sums as he could obtain from the tuition of pupils from abroad, and he was to have the privilege of admitting 150 additional pupils. Mr. Matthews abandoned the field without teaching a day; but Mr. Campbell, the present Principal, offered to carry out the same offer, which was accepted, and, it is said, only realized about $240 for his year's work. The following year, the Board increased the compensation to $2,200, and a considerable attendance being obtained from surrounding neighborhoods, the venture proved tolerably remunerative. In 1877–78, his compensation was reduced to

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$1,500, and in the present school year all the teachers are employed by the Board, and the tuition is paid into the district treasury.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal.—This society was formed in 1869, and the first class composed of John Couch and wife, D. M. Norwood and wife, E. M. Carpenter and wife, Jonas Sutton and wife, Aaron Moore and wife, with a few others.

The different Pastors have been Rev. Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Smith, Smith, Morve, Carmine, Freeland and E. Roberts.

A house of worship was erected in 1870, at a cost of about $2,400. The building is 40x60 feet in size, and has a steeple and bell. It was dedicated in 1875; but through the stress of hard times, it was sold for about an $850 indebtedness in the following year, and would have been lost to the society, but for the stirring efforts of Rev. Mr. Freeland and W. R. Marshall. Their labors not only resulted in saving the church, but in clearing off its entire indebtedness.

The society has now 116 members. Mr. Marshall is Class-Leader. The Stewards are William Marshall and A. S. Downs, and the Trustees are Dr. Doom, H. L. Marshall, E. D. Cullison, Charles Montgomery and A. J. Morrison.

A. J. Morrison is Superintendent of the Sabbath school; A. S. Downs, Assistant; E. D. Cullison, Secretary. The teachers are H. L. Marshall, A. S. Downs, David Thompson, Miss Mary Berry, Jane Collen and Mrs. Leffingwell. The pupilage is about seventy.

First Presbyterian.—This Church was formed by Rev. William. Kendrick, and dates from February 7, 1869, the constituent members being L. R. Buck and his wife Elizabeth, Mrs. Sarah Cox, George and Elizabeth Singley, George W. and Mary Ann Singley, Jennie Singley, Dr. A. and Elizabeth Barker, Mrs. M. E. Kendrick, L. R. Buck and G. W. Singley were the first Elders; C. B. Caldwell was added in 1870, and Dr. Bean in 1872.

The Pastors have been Rev. William Kendrick, Rev. W. J. Ballman, Rev. O. J. King; Rev. Austin Warner and Rev. R. Hahn.

The house of worship was built in 1871, and is 30x45 feet in size, with steeple and bell.

There are now about forty members. The Elders are L. R. Buck, August Post and C. B. Caldwell; the Trustees, L. R. Buck, J. W. Moore, S. N. Isenberg, R. B. Carson, W. A. Davis.

J. W. Moore is Superintendent of the Sabbath school; C. B. Caldwell, Assistant; August Post, Secretary; Mrs. Isenberg, Treasurer; the teachers are John Caldwell, L. R. Buck; C. B. Caldwell, August Post, Miss Irena Isenberg, Mrs. L. E. Hahn. There are about fifty pupils.

Baptist.—This Society was organized in 1874, by Rev. W. H. Lurton, Rev. A. Salladay and Rev. Mr. Redburn, and the first members were as follows: A. P. and Harriet Berry, T. C. Campbell and wife, James May and wife, Rebecca Long, Mr. Mrs. Lull, Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Davenport.

The Pastors have been Rev. Messrs. Redburn and A. P. Berry.

The society has now about thirty members, and T. C. Campbell is Deacon.

The meetings are held in the schoolhouse.

Six additions were made to the Church as the result of a union revival held in the winter of 1877–78.

Christian.—When the removals from Orleans began to Moulton, on the prospect that the railroad would be built to the latter place, several families, members of the Christian Church at Orleans, decided to remove also. Soon

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after, Samuel Jordan and wife, G. W. Nash and wife, Jacob Neal and wife, J. G. West and wife, John Burdett and wife removed, they resolved to have a house of worship at Moulton, and a Building Committee was appointed at Orleans for the purpose. The construction was begun in 1868, and the house was completed and dedicated in the following year, the sermon being preached by Elder Jordan. The building is 24x60 feet in size, and cost of $1,000. It has a steeple and bell.

There are now 152 members. The Elders are J. G. West, Samuel Jordan, B. B. Burchett, M. Y. Sellers; the Deacons are J. L. Hughes, J. L. Lamb, R. Nyswinger; J. G. West, Samuel Jordan and J. L. Lamb are the Trustees.

F. E. Haughey is Superintendent of the Sunday school; M. Y. Sellers, Assistant. The teachers are Ida Haughey, J. Q. Lane, M. Y. Sellers, G. T. Moore, Martha Gale, M. D. West, Nancy Manson, J. E. Irwin. The average attendance of pupils is about sixty.

Catholic.—The first celebration of mass in Moulton was by Father Craigle, in 1870, who found the following Catholics: Andy Dugan, James Callanen, Michael Doyle, John Cavanaugh, Michael Johnson, Michael Welch, all of whom had families, and a few unmarried men.

The Pastors have been Fathers Craigle, Moran, Harvey, O'Brien and King.

There are about fifteen families in the congregation. Services are held every fourth Sunday, and a Sabbath school is maintained. The society hope to build a chapel in the course of a year or two.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Moulton Lodge, No. 297, I. O. O. F.—This fraternity formed October 27, 1874, with J. P. Atkinson, W. W. Maddux, E. N. Hills, Ithamar Moore and G. W. Walker as charter members.

The only death since the formation of the Lodge was that of Benjamin Archibald, late in 1874.

A. Wells is now N. G.; G. W. Blosser, V. G.; J. G. West, Secretary; A. J. Cowell, Treasurer.

The Lodge has seventy-eight members, and meets on Saturday evening of each week in Moore's Hall. The society's treasury is in excellent condition, and it is intended to build a hall during the coming year.

Prairie Gem Encampment, No. 80, I. O. O. F.—This collateral Order was instituted very soon after the establishment of the Lodge, with J. H. Mitchell as C. P.; J. G. West, H. P.; J. P. Smith, Treasurer; A. Wells, Scribe. The other charter members were E. W. Walker, James May, J. W. Moore and G. D. Porter.

The Encampment has now thirty-four members, and meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. E. N. Hills is C. P.; T. C. Campbell, H. P.; J. G. West, Scribe: A. J. Cowell, Treasurer; J. Q. Lane, O. G.

Welcome Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 91.—This body was instituted in the fall of 1876, and the lady charter members were Mrs. M. D. West, Mrs. T. C. Campbell, Eliza Nash, Nancy Jane Cowell, Rebecca Wells.

Mrs. T. C. Campbell is the present N. G.; Mrs. M. D. West, V. G.; G. T. Moore, Secretary; Mrs. Alice Moore, Treasurer.

The Lodge has twenty-three members, and meets on the first Monday evening of each month.

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MASONIC.

Sincerity Lodge, No. 317, A., F. & A. M.—The dispensation for this Lodge was issued June 7, 1872, by O. P. Waters, then Grand Master, and appointed Thomas McAchran, W. M.; A. P. Berry, S. W.; P. H. Callen, J. W.

The first meeting was held June 20, at which time there were present, in addition to the three named above, C. B. Caldwell, M. Hughes, A. H. Griffin, J. Bell, John Novinger, F. S. Van Patton, J. W. Cary.

The first "work" was the initiation of J. C. Thompson, July 17.

The charter was granted in June, 1873, and the officers elect were publicly installed at the Presbyterian Church, June 20. After the installation ceremonies, a beautifully bound Bible, bearing the principal Masonic emblems, was presented by F. C. Overton in behalf of the Masonic ladies of Moulton.

The officers for 1878–79 are as follows: R. B. Carson, W. M.; S. R. Mace, S. W.; Thomas Morrison, J. W.; M. L. Doom, Treasurer; L. C. Killam, Secretary; A. P. Berry, S. D.; J. Bell, J. D.; S. Jennings, Tiler.

There are about forty-five members. Lodge meets Friday evening, on or before full moon, in their hall in a brick building.

CINCINNATI.

(*Pleasant Township.*)

Cincinnati was the project of Samuel Holbrook, Daniel McDonald and John McDonald, who caused the plat to be surveyed by J. F. Stratton, January 5, 1855. The plat lies on Sections 3 and 4, Township 67, Range 18. The original plat contained four blocks, including twelve lots each. Pleasant street runs east and west, and Liberty street north and south. The plat was acknowledged March 7, 1855.

The first settler in the township in which this village is located was Jack Vinton, who made a claim near a spring, a little over a mile southwest of where Cincinnati now stands. This cabin was built near the Mormon trail, which is described elsewhere. Dr. Sturtevant, who has been at considerable pains to collect information regarding the first settlement of Appanoose, considers Vinton to have been the first settler in the county. This subject will be found discussed more fully on a preceding page. Vinton was very little of a farmer. He was a Kentuckian by birth, and loved hunting, trapping and "lining" bee-trees better than the laborious details of agriculture, and but little attempt was made by him to subdue the prairie soil near his cabin. He occupied his claim till about 1854, when he removed to Missouri, having sold his claim to Mr. Putnam.

Other pioneer settlers were a man named Stotts, Mr. Skipton and Mr. Blair. The second child born in the township was probably in the Vinton family, and the first marriage is thought to have been Thomas Skipton to a daughter of Mr. Blair. The next marriage was a son of Mr. Wood to a young woman named Barker.

Luther P. and Solomon Holbrook, with their families, settled near the center of the township in 1850, and the permanent settlement may be said to date from that year.

The first religious effort in the township was the organization of a Wesleyan Methodist Church by the inauguration of a series of prayer-meetings in June, 1851, which were held alternately at the houses of Solomon Holbrook and S. B.

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Stanton, and were transferred to the schoolhouse the following winter. The first preaching was by Rev. Joseph Welch, a M. E. minister, at the house of S. Stanton, in August, 1851.

The first schoolhouse was built three-quarters of a mile west of the public square in Cincinnati in the fall of 1852. This was a pretentious structure—quite "tony" in fact. It was about 20x24 feet in size, built of hewed logs, had glass windows and was heated by a stove. The seats and desks were of sawed lumber. In short, it was a gorgeous structure for the county at the time. A school was taught the following winter by Richard Conkright, which was attended by pupils from the families of L. P. Holbrook, J. H. B. Armstrong, Mr. Fulcher, David King, Nathan Stanton, S. B. Stanton, Joseph Welch and B. Blair.

A store was built during this year by Joseph Welch, who used sometimes to preach there, as well as at other houses in the neighborhood.

In the spring of 1853, a Sabbath school was established at the schoolhouse, of which David King was Superintendent. A library was bought and paid for, and when king subsequently removed to Oregon, he was allowed to take part of the books with him.

Dr. Ball was the first physician to settle in the township. He came in 1853, and taught the school in the following winter.

In 1855, occurred the tragic death of a child of John McDonald. The family were living east of Cincinnati, preparatory to removing to the farm just bought from Mr. Matkins. During the temporary absence of its mother, the child set fire to a lot of clothing, which caught on its own apparel, with fatal results.

Some time in 1856, the wife of John Kimmery, who lived about a mile south of Cincinnati, became insane from the result of a badly-managed case of child-birth, got out of bed during the husband's temporary absence and wandered away. When the husband returned and failed to find his wife, he at once gave the alarm. A search was at once instituted, but no trace of the wife could be found for several hours. At last, several knowing ones started the suggestion that Kimmery had murdered the woman, and proceeded to investigate on that basis. Kimmery was placed under guard, and the premises were searched to ascertain where the remains had been secreted. So sure were the crowd that a murder had been committed that even the well was emptied to discover the body. The assemblage were now ripe for summary measure, when the intelligence came that a party had found the woman in the woods a mile or so south-west of the house, alive, but entirely insane. It was probably a fortunate discovery, for the affair might have had a bloody termination for the poor husband.

A child of James King was drowned in Mr. Patterson's cistern in 1860.

CINCINNATI ITSELF.

The first buildings erected in Cincinnati were those of Walter Johnson and Dr. Sayres, in 1855, followed during the same year by the building now used by Mr. Leseney as a hotel, and one or two others. Mr. Johnson opened the first store in his building.

A schoolhouse was built within the town limits in 1857, and the first teacher was a Mr. Brown.

The growth of the town was rather slow for several years, but it became the trading center for a large neighborhood from the first. Solomon Holbrook built a steam flouring-mill before the war, which helped the business of the town very much. This was recently burned down.

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In November, 1863, a stirring episode occurred in the history of the town. Archibald Brown, a citizen of the town, was a member of the Board of Supervisors, and in that capacity had voted against canvassing the votes of soldiers in the field, taken at the election in the previous October. Mr. Brown was undoubtedly conscientious, and may have been right from a constitutional point of view, but his vote was regarded by his neighbors as a stab at the backs of the soldiers and an insult to his constituency. Accordingly, a public meeting was held, which was by no means Quaker-like in its character. Some of the more hasty and injudicious were for proceeding to use summary measures at once—which might have been tarring and feathering, burning in effigy, or a manifestation of indignation more hurtful still. But the older and more judicious citizens in attendance suggested that a committee be sent out to wait upon their representative and obtain a statement of the reasons that had induced him to cast the obnoxious vote. This was carried, and a committee composed of David Green, Moses Robinson and J. Leseney were deputed to wait upon Mr. Brown. The latter had by this time heard of the meeting, and its objects, and fled to Dr. Sturtevant for protection. That gentleman and Elijah Skipton forced him to return to his house with them, where the committee met them and stated their errand, which was, in substance, to demand an apology for the obnoxious vote. The committee were quiet but firm, and after a short interview, aided by the judicious counsels of Dr. Sturtevant and Mr Skipton, the visitors obtained suitable pledges of "indemnity for the past and immunity for the future."

Another account says that the committee demanded that Brown should allow the American flag to be placed upon his house, and that Brown gave them the privilege of putting a flag-staff on every shingle. This statement adds that some of the crowd became tired of waiting for the committee's report, and started for Brown's house, but that they were confronted by Ben Points, who had just returned from service, and who had posted himself with a rifle across their pathway. Ben, who stuttered somewhat, it is said, was eloquent on this occasion. He meant to "give the old man a chance."

The Burlington & Southwestern Railroad was finished to Cincinnati in 1873, giving the fertile region roundabout an outlet to market, and adding considerably to the growth of the town. The community aided the construction of the road by a donation of about $2,500. The shipments are mainly live cattle, swine, oats, hoop-poles, etc.

About New Year's, 1877, W. W. Yarham began to board at the Cincinnati House. He wanted the folks to have a newspaper, and invited them to coax him to manage it. He wanted $75 to begin with, which was promptly furnished. The paper appeared in about a month, and was neat, newsy and bright. The people came forward and patronized the paper very liberally. The paper continued till the following June, when Yarham went off for a vacation, and, for anything the Cincinnatians know, he is resting yet. The paper was run for few a weeks by another man, when he gave it up, and an arrangement was made to have its publication continued, the printing being done at Moulton. This plan did not work to the satisfaction of the Cincinnati people, who soon gave the modified Moulton sheet the "bounce," and so the newspaper of this town is among the things that were, as it were.

A case of homicide occurred in Cincinnati on the 4th of July, 1877. The section men on the railroad had gone to Unionville, Mo., on a hand car, and by the time they got back they were intoxicated with the liquor they had bought. A quarrel arose between Dan Crowley and John O'Brien, which led to blows,

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resulting in O'Brien getting Crowley down, with a prospect of the latter faring badly, when Dennis Crowley, Dan's son, rushed upon O'Brien and struck him with a fish-plate, felling him to the ground. It was ascertained that the latter's skull was fractured, but he revived soon after, and a few days after undertook to resume work, but the exertion brought on his death. Dennis was afterward arrested, but the case was dismissed at the October term of court, in 1878.

MUNICIPAL.

The town of Cincinnati was incorporated early in 1875, the principal motive being to obtain power to lay sidewalks along the streets.

The first Council met April 19, 1875, with A. A. Atherton as Mayor, A. S. Brown, Jr., Recorder, J. E. Goodhue, William Sayres, M. N. Beer, H. Atherton, J. W. May, Trustees. J. N. May was chosen Marshal. On the 26th, an ordinance was passed providing for the construction of sidewalks, and at the same session a Sabbath ordinance was enacted.

July 12, J. C. McDonald was elected Treasurer, and on the 26th of September a tax of 2 mills on the dollar was levied.

The Council, in 1876, was composed as follows: A. A. Atherton, Mayor; A. J. Bennette, Recorder; William Sayres, H. Atherton, M. N. Beer, J. E. Goodhue, J. C. McDonald, Trustees; A. J. Bennette, Assessor; J. Leseney, Marshal and Street Commissioner; J. C. McDonald, Treasurer.

In 1877, the members of the Council were: William Sayres, Mayor; A. J. Bennette, Recorder; J. C. McDonald, J. A. Chambers, A. A. Atherton, Henry Atherton, W. N. Beer, Trustees; Henry Atherton, Assessor; Albert Root, Street Commissioner; J. C. McDonald, Treasurer.

The officers for the present year are as follows: William Sayres, Mayor; H. A. Brown, Recorder; A. A. Atherton, L. E. Atherton, M. N. Beer, J. Leseney, J. C. McDonald, Trustees; A. J. Bennette, Assessor and Street Commissioner; J. C. McDonald, Treasurer.

The Council has succeeded in laying sidewalks along all the principal streets —a great convenience to the citizens of this neat town.

THE SCHOOL.

The Independent District of Cincinnati was formed in 1868, and includes four square miles of terrirory. In 1874, the district began to accumulate a building fund by levying a tax. The building was begun in the spring of 1877, and completed in September following. The building cost $2,600 and the lots, etc., about $400 more, there being now very little indebtedness. The building is two stories high, and 28x40 feet in size, with a front extension of 14x28 feet, the whole surmounted by a steeple that can be seen for miles around.

The school officers who had charge of the construction were J. C. Gault, William Stickler and A. A. Atherton, who deserve commendation for the good taste shown in the design chosen for the building, which is a structure that will serve the town for several years to come. In respect to its school building, Cincinnati has nothing to fear by comparison with other towns.

The school population isabout one hundred and thirty-five, and the average attendance is about one hundred.

The teachers during the winter of 1877–78 were Samuel Jones, Sarah Holbrook and Penelope Baker. The teachers now are George Bryan and Sarah Holbrook.

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RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal.—It is probable that the first class of this faith was formed during the winter of 1852–53, at the schoolhouse west of Cincinnati. The first members were Mrs. Sally Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, James Welch and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Cooley, Mr. Matkin and wife. Mr. Welch was Class-Leader and Exhorter. Rev. Mr. Burgess was one of the early Pastors.

The house of worship was built in 1868. It is 28x40 feet in size, and cost about $1,000. It was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Williams.

The Pastors, since 1863, have been George Clark, Charles Clark, Thomas Stevenson, Swanston, Mann, Morrison and Jones.

There are about fifty members. A. A. Atherton is Class-Leader and Isaac Streepy Steward. The Trustees are David Green, A. A. Atherton and Isaac Streepy.

Christian.—This can hardly be said to be in an organized condition, though why it is not it is hard to explain. There have been about twenty believers in and around Cincinnati for several years past. In February, 1877, a revival effort was conducted by Elder Hedrix, of Fairfield, and sixteen converts were baptized. In April, 1878, another series of meetings were held by the same minister, and four more were added. Occasional sermons have also been preached by Elders Downey and Kirkham.

Meetings are held every Sunday in the hall of Dr. Sturtevant's brick building, which has been fitted up for the purpose. J. H. B. Armstrong and Mr. Sawyer lead in the work.

A church should be organized.

Congregational.—This Church is the union of two former organizations, which should be mentioned here.

In 1852, a society of the Wesleyan Methodist Church was formed at the schoolhouse west of Cincinnati, composed of John Fulcher and wife, Nathan Stanton and wife, S. B. Stanton and wife, Walter Johnson, Matilda Johnson, Maria Stanton, Solomon Holbrook and wife, Dr. Sayres and wife, L. P. Holbrook and wife. The ministers who served this society were Daniel Cartright, Robert Hawk, John Elliott, Daniel Conner and George Jacques. The membership was never large.

In 1858, a society of the Free Presbyterian Church was formed at Cincinnati, composed of Daniel McDonald and wife, David N. Rice and wife, John McDonald and wife, Mrs. Sarah Rice, Florella and Robert Rice, James Rice. This was through the efforts of Rev. Messrs. Poage and Merrill. Rev. Mr. Fisher was the organizing minister, and was chosen Pastor; but, having sought to enroll the Church on the list of the Synod of the regular Presbyterian Church, and having sat as Moderator at the meeting of the regular Presbytery at Centerville, he was summarily dismissed by the members, who felt that he had acted in bad faith toward them. Rev. Messrs. Merrill and Poage preached occasionally to the Church after this. This society raised the frame and inclosed their church-building in 1857; but, not being able to complete it, it was rented for a high-school building for several years, the lessee finishing it. It reverted to the society in 1867, and was improved in the following year. The building is 42 feet long, and cost about $1,000, mainly contributed by half a dozen members.

When the war closed, a suggestion was made by Rev. David Rice that the two societies unite on the basis of the Congregational Articles of Faith, and the coalition was effected in 1868, with Rev. Mr. Eells as Pastor, whose successors have been A. C. Elliott and J. T. West.

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There are about thirty members. J. C. McDonald and C. R. Crowder are the Deacons, and the Trustees are Albert Root, J. C. McDonald, Dr. W. A. Sayres, J. M. Rice.

Union Sabbath School.—This is the only Sabbath school in the town, and was formed just west of the town in 1853. J. C. McDonald is the present Superintendent, A. A. Atherton, Assistant; Edie Atherton, Organist. The teachers are Emma Green, A. Atherton, Mrs. N. S. Jacques, Sarah Holbrook, Effie Morrow, J. M. Rice and Penelope Baker. The usual attendance is about seventy-five, and much interest is maintained.

BELLAIR AND NUMA.

(*Bellair Township.*)

Bellair was created October 7, 1854, by Alexander Jones, and was surveyed and platted by John Potts. It is situated on the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 68, Range 18, between the waters of Shoal and Cooper Creeks. Jackson and Washington streets run north and south, and Main street crosses them. There were just twenty lots. The plat was acknowledged on the same day the surveying was done.

J. L. Matkin started a store in 1855.

A post office was established in 1859.

The town became a pleasant little village in process of time. It is charmingly situated on the edge of the prairie, and now contains about a dozen houses.

The building of the Chicago & Southwestern Road in 1870-71, about half a mile away from the village, transferred its business to the station established just south.

The town of Numa was laid out by G. R. Huston and E. E. Harvey, and acknowledged by them March 13, 1871. The surveying was done by J. F. Stratton February 1, 1871. The magnetic variation is 8° 15′. The plat is located on the west fractional half of the southwest fractional quarter of Section 18, Township 68, Range 18, and the original plat lies wholly north of the depot grounds of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad.

The business of the town is represented by a well-stocked store, a grocery, physician's office, blacksmith-shop, etc. Quite a number of men in the vicinity are engaged in quarrying and hauling rock to the depot, the Rock Island Company being the purchaser.

The first sermon ever preached in this neighborhood was by Rev. Mr. Hayrus, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, probably in 1853.

A two-story schoolhouse was erected at Bellair in 1857.

A flouring-mill was erected at Numa several years ago.

July 17, 1875, the people of Numa and Bellair, as well as the surrounding neighborhood, met to have a picnic in the two-story building just erected by G. W. Athey. The 4th had been rainy, and it was decided to have an adjourned celebration at the later date. Three hard cases, denizens of Wayne County, named "Bud" Bland, William and Milton Richardson, came to the picnic, and, under the influence of liquor, picked a quarrel with C. M. Morrison, the manager of the celebration, who was assaulted by them and badly maltreated before the rowdies could be got off him. A warrant was issued for their arrest, but they fled to Missouri for a few days, so that it could not be served. The Richardson brothers, believing they were safe, returned to Seymour, but

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J. H. Worthington

CALDWELL TP

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the Marshal of that town, John McCoy, had instructions to arrest them whenever they returned. He undertook to capture them, but was forced to resort to his revolver. In the melee that ensued he shot and killed both of them.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal.—This society was formed at Bellair in 1857, the first class being Asa Thornburg and wife, William Fox and wife, Perry Steward and wife, Russel Matkins and wife.

The Pastors have been Rev. Messrs. Jesse Hill, George Clark, Morey, Boyles, Charles Clark, Miller, Thatcher, Thomas Stevenson, Swanson, Mann, John Orr, James Hunter.

In 1864, a stone building at Bellair was purchased and converted into a church, which was used till 1874, when the society proceeded to build a new house at Numa. This structure cost about $650 and was dedicated in 1874.

The Stewards and Trustees are Jacob Norris, Henry Blackburn and W. W. Elliott.

Henry Blackburn is Superintendent of the Sabbath school; H. C. Dukes, Assistant and Secretary. The teachers are James John, W. W. Elliott, Jacob Norris, Mrs. Libbie Stiles, Mrs. K. L. Winn, Mrs. Elliott, Miss Eliza Jones. The attendance is usually about fifty.

Christian.—This Church was formed about 1858, the first members being Henry Adamson and wife, Dr. Ball and wife, Dr. Morris and wife, James Steward and wife, John Steward and wife.

The ministers have been Elder John Humphreys, Dr. Combs, Capt. L. E. Harvey and Elder Judd.

A house of worship, 24x36 feet in size, was erected at Bellair in 1871, at a cost of $1,200, and the dedication sermon was preached by Elder Seavey, of Centerville, in the fall of that year.

At one time there were about two hundred members, but the society is now under a cloud. The church has been closed for several months. It would probably be true to say that there is now nothing but a corporate existence, the Trustees being M. Arbogust, Benjamin Adamson and G. R. Moss. It is hoped to revive the society soon.

MASONIC.

Bellair Lodge, No. 133, A., F. & A. M.—This Lodge was formed by dispensation, and held its first meeting September 30, 1857, in the upper story of the schoolhouse at Bellair, with James Hagin, W. M.; John V. Criswell, S. W.; Peter Sidles, J. W. The other members were E. E. Harvey, Gavin Morrison, G. W. Fisher, G. R. Huston and A. Jones. At this meeting, L. J. Bennett made application for membership on demit.

At the session of the Grand Lodge in June, 1858, a charter was granted the Lodge, although the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation reported in favor of continuing the dispensation another year.

The deaths among the members have been John V. Criswell, Henry Jaques, W. B. Moss and George B. Cole.

The officers for 1878-79 are as follows: Melvin Knapp, W. M.; G. W. Athey, S. W.; John H. Wilson, J. W.; Peter Sidles, Treasurer; John Winn, Jr., Secretary; M. C. Blackburn, S. D.; D. S. McCannon, J. D.; J. B. Adamson, Tiler; M. A. Holshouser, S. S.; W. H. Bradley, J. S.

There are about thirty-five members. The Lodge meets Wednesday evening on or before full moon.

The Lodge removed to Numa in 1871.

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BELLAIR TOWNSHIP.

This was organized in its present form in 1858, and the first election held in October of that year, at which time George W. Fisher was elected Justice.

The present officers are: W. Banks, Harrison Baker, L. Spooner, Trustees; Hugh Baker, Henry Blackburn, Justices; Noah Lantz, Clerk.

The township contains twenty-four square miles, and is watered by Walnut and Cooper Creeks.

ICONIUM.

(*Chariton Township.*)

The plat of Iconium is situated around the center of Section 5, Township 70, Range 18, and was surveyed March 24 and 25, 1857, by H. Myers. Twelve blocks lie east of the center stone, the three remaining blocks lying west. South, Main and North streets run east and west, and are intersected by Lost, Washington, State and West streets. The grantor's name does not appear on the record.

It is said that the town was first laid out in 1854, and that the platting noted above was a resurvey.

There is but little to glean in this vicinity, in the way of history. The Mormon trail of 1846 and subsequent years passed here, but the most of the fugitives had passed before this part of the county was settled.

A saw and corn mill was built by Joseph Steward, south of the town, in 1852.

The first schoolhouse was built at Iconium, in 1853. This was a log structure, and, two years afterward, was removed south of the town.

One of the preliminary surveys of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad passed through Iconium, and the people were considerably elated for a time; but the road gave them the go-by, at last, since which time this place has had no special hope of a railroad.

A newspaper was started here in 1869, but did not long remain.

The public school is still under the management of the township district.

The business interest is represented by a large general store, a drug store, two blacksmith-shops, a wagon-shop and a steam flouring-mill, the latter built in 1876.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal.—This Church organized a class here as early as 1854, and the outfield was known as Chariton Mission. Some of the members of the class in 1855, were Thomas and Rebecca Cuppy, Timothy and Sarah Allison, John T. Brown and wife, W. H. and Sarah Argo, and Mrs. Mary Argo.

Some of the Pastors have been David Swem, Benjamin Williams, Jacob Delay, Jesse Sherwood, Abner Orr, Samuel Tolbert, Boyles, Britton, Cardington, Smith, Thorn, Hodges, R. P. Morrison, Swanson, Yengling, John Armisted, Jones, David Monroe and W. A. Nye.

The charge became Melrose Circuit, about the time that Rev. Mr. Sherwood was sent here.

The house of worship was built in 1870, and dedicated by Rev. James Allender, Presiding Elder. Its cost was about $1,400.

There are about sixty members. Horatio Vosburg, Hugh Thompson and W. H. Argo are the Stewards; Robert Turner, Miles Thompson and W. H. Argo, Trustees; Lindsey Gilliland, Class-Leader.

Christian.—The organization of this faith took place January 25, 1862, under the ministration of Elder J. C. Sevey. The first Elders were C. C.

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Trim and Jacob Fees; the first Deacons, J. R. Clough and William Davenport. The other members were Joseph Brees, Benjamin Brees, Margaret Brees, Sr., Margaret Brees, Jr., Louisa Clough, Nancy Ann Fees, Lydia A. Bridges, Parthenia Ruddle, Mary Brees, Julia Davenport and Margaret Anderson.

The church was built in 1870, and was dedicated by Elder Walden, in June, 1871. It is 40x48 feet in size, and cost $1,500.

The Pastors have been Elders Sevey, Wharton, Boyer and Carr.

There are now about fifty members. H. R. Burns and B. F. Younker are the Elders; Samuel Rhinehart and Frank M. Main, Deacons; Samuel Rhinehart, Alexander McCloud and James Hilliard, Trustees.

Union Sabbath School.—As now organized, B. F. Younker is Superintendent; James W. Argo, Assistant; Robert Turner, Librarian; Hugh Thompson, Secretary; H. R. Burns, Treasurer. The teachers are Horatio Vosburg, H. R. Burns, James Elswick, W. H. Argo, Mrs. Jane Moyers and Mary Palmer. The average attendance is about fifty.

THE TOWNSHIP.

A small Church of the United Brethren faith, was organized along the border, between Walnut and Chariton, over twenty years ago, by Rev. Mr. Shafer, who built and presented a small building to the society. This was afterward sold to the school district, and is now used for a schoolhouse.

In 1857, a considerable society of the same faith was formed in the northern part of the township, known as Salem Church. The organizing members were Joshua Funkhouser and wife, David Funkhouser and wife, Jacob Funkhouser and wife, Daniel Funkhouser and wife, Aaron McCoy and wife, James Johnson and wife, Seth Johnson and wife, Eli Johnson and wife, John W. Main and wife, John Hiner and wife.

The first Pastor was Rev. Mr. Kellogg.

A church was built in 1860, which is 30x40 feet in dimensions, and cost $600. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. E. B. Kephart, of Western College, Linn County.

The membership is now quite small. Seth Johnson is Class-Leader; Eli Johnson, Steward; William Eads, William Howard and Seth Johnson, Trustees.

A Union Sabbath School is maintained here. F. M. Main is Superintendent; Della Tissue, Librarian; Sadie Musgrave, Secretary. The teachers are Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Musgrave, Sarah Tissue, Margaret Musgrave, Frank M. Main and J. W. Finley. There are about sixty pupils.

UNIONVILLE.

(*Udell Township.*)

Unionville is located on the east half of Section 33, Township 70, Range 16. It was surveyed by J. F. Stratton, April 5, 1849, and recorded September 5, of the same year, in book 2, page 13.

The settlement of Udell Township dates from 1843, the first comers having been the Crows, some of whose children still live in Unionville and vicinity.

Probably the next settler was John W. Clancey, who came in 1844, who still resides here. Leven Dean, who was at Agency at the time the treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes, in 1842, and who settled in Wapello County the next year, removed hither in 1846, and still resides in the township.

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Unionville is on or near the ancient dragoon trail, described at the beginning of the county history, and consequently on the well-beaten road traveled by the Mormons, when fleeing from their settlement on Grand River to escape the visible wrath of the Gentiles surrounding them. This is also the point where the fugitives from Nauvoo diverged from their ancient trail to seek a route westward in 1846, and hence the recollection of the later flight is quite vivid in this neighborhood.

The first death in the vicinity was probably that of John Zinch, which is stated by Mr. and Mrs. Dean to have occurred in 1845.

The first schoolhouse in the township was built near Mr. Clancey's house, in the summer or fall of 1846. It was small in size, and built of round logs. A school was taught the succeeding winter by Albird Thompson, whose pupils were from the families of John W. Clancey, Leven Dean, Mr. Albertson and Mrs. Eaton. Meetings were held here during the same winter, and a class of the M. E. Church organized, undoubtedly the first religious society formed in the county.

The marriage of Mr. Smart and Mrs. Zuck took place in 1847.

Unionville grew quite rapidly, for a frontier town, for two or three years after being laid out, and Mr. John Lankford, of Centerville, says that in 1850 the town was decided ahead of Centerville, both in business and in population.

The first store started was John Miller's, in 1850, and Mr. Hunt and Dr. Udell established themselves in business here not long after.

The town remained practically stationary from 1856 till 1871, when the building of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad added considerably to its population and business. Surrounded, as the town is, with an excellent farming district, and being at a considerable distance from any other railroad town, the indications are very favorable for further growth. The present business interest is represented by two hotels, two or three stores, drug store, two physicians, and several shops, and the appearance of the place betokens a sound condition of business.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first schoolhouse here was built of hewed logs in 1850, and was heated by a stove. George Taylor was probably the first teacher, and his pupils were from the families of J. Staley, John Miller, Phineas Taylor, Andrew Morrison, Dr. Udell, Leven Dean and William Daugherty.

The Independent District of Unionville was formed about 1862, and a two-story frame building was erected in the following year, at a cost of about $1,800. This indicates that Unionville is as well provided for school purposes as any town in the county, population considered. The enrollment of pupils in the district is about one hundred and fifteen. Mr. Goddard is the present Principal, and Miss Amanda J. Miller is Assistant.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal.—The first class was organized in the fall or winter of 1846, by Rev. Hugh Gibson, who was the first regularly appointed rider on the mission west of Davis County. The first members of the class, so far as can be obtained, were Leven Dean and his wife M. A., Mr. and Mrs. A. Morrison, Mrs. M. A. Mershon, Mrs. Sears and Mrs. Eaton. The few Presbyterians and Baptists in the vicinity united with those above named until the increase in population would enable them to maintain societies of their own. Mrs. Riggs, who had been a Baptist, continued her connection with the Methodists till her death.

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A Quarterly Meeting was held in the vicinity as early as 1847, presided over by Elder Stewart.

Some of the early Pastors were Rev. Messrs. Hugh Gibson, William S. Manson, Bryant, Johnson, Rowley, Poston, Pierce, James Still, Carey, Winings and Darrah.

The church was built in 1856, and was dedicated in 1858. It is 40 feet square.

There are now about fifty members. James Phillips is Class-Leader; J. B. Morrison, G. W. Dean, Stewards; R. Buckmaster, G. W. Dean, J. B. Morrison, Trustees.

The Sabbath school is claimed to be the successor of the first organization effected in the township, of which Leven Dean was Superintendent, probably in 1847. J. H. Phillips is the present Superintendent; Mrs. Margaret Taylor, Assistant; Jennie Randall, Secretary and Librarian. The teachers are R. Buckmaster, Amanda J. Miller, Mrs. E. H. Sawyers, Margaret Taylor and J. B. Morrison. The attendance is about forty.

Presbyterian.—This society has been in existence thirty years, having been formed in 1848, by Rev. J. E. Ewing, who subsequently died at Winterset. The first Elders were C. H. Howell and Elisha Sawyers. The first members were John Graham and wife, Mrs. E. Sawyers, R. McMurray and wife, Msr. E. A. Drake, Mrs. D. H. Miller, and perhaps two or three others.

The different Pastors have been Rev. Messrs. J. H. Shields, Smith, Fisher, Kain, Kendrick, Jones, Merwin and Hahn.

The society built its house of worship in 1871. The building is 36x44 feet in size, with vestibule 12x20, and cost about $1,800.

The membership is twenty-nine. J. B. Stuckey, D. R. Farley and Dr. S. H. Sawyers are the Elders; J. H. McAdams, J. B. Stuckey, Dr. Sawyers, G. N. McMurray, D. R. Farley, Trustees.

Mrs. L. L. Taylor is Superintendent of the Sabbath school; Mrs. S. H. Sawyers, Assistant; Mrs. Mattie J. Phillips, Secretary and Librarian. The teachers are Amanda Miller, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Sawyers, Mrs. E. H. Sawyers, Mrs. M. M. Sawyers. There are about sixty pupils.

Baptists.—A church of this faith was organized here in 1853, the first members being Joel Staley and wife, John Hicks and wife, Robert Frost and wife.

The Pastors have been Rev. Messrs. I. M. See, Thompson, Green and William Barnet.

A church was built in the village in 1856, but just before its completion it was burned down. It was 36x40 feet.

Owing to political differences among the members, no meetings were held for about ten years; but, after the war, the organization was revived, and the society is now in a peaceful, prosperous condition. Meetings are held at the Clancey Schoolhouse, two miles west of Unionville.

There are now about forty members. The Elders are Joel Staley, Colloway Baker and James Creech.

A Union Sabbath school is maintained here, of which Calloway Baker is Superintendent.

Dunkards.—This society has a church two miles south of Unionville, which was built in 1870, at a cost of about $1,500.

The society was formed in 1856.

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MASONIC.

Unionville Lodge, No. 119, A., F. & A. M.—The dispensation for this Lodge was issued October 16, 1857, by John F. Sanford, Grand Master, and at Grand Lodge, in June following, a charter was granted without comment, from which it is inferred that the officers were "bright." The officers during the first year appear to have been: T. J. Taylor, W. M.; S. Clark, S. W.; N. Udell, J. W.; J. Delay, Treasurer; M. Davis, Secretary; J. N. Riggs, S. D.; E. Taylor, J. D.; E. Davis, Tiler.

The deaths have been T. J. Taylor (in the volunteer service), Phineas Taylor, Samuel Matheny, Rev. T. D. Boyles, Mr. Shafer, Mr. Ralston and J. A. J. Thomas.

Present officers: J. N. Riggs, W. M.; J. B. Morrison, S. W.; T. D. Barnet, J. W.; D. A. Sawyers, Treasurer; A. Hicks, Secretary; S. E. Lane, S. D.; C. W. Morrison, J. D.; D. P. Denny, Tiler.

The Lodge has about fifty members. Meets Thursday evening before full moon.

MORAVIA.

(*Taylor Township.*)

Moravia was laid out by Joseph Stauber, Theophilus Vierle and Ephraim Conrad, and was surveyed June 27, 1851. The location is on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 4, Town 70, Range 17. The plat was recorded July 15, 1851, in book A, page 158.

These three men emigrated, with their families, from North Carolina in 1849, and stayed in Jefferson County during that winter. In the spring of 1850, they came to Appanoose County, and Mr. Stauber bought a claim held by a Mormon, and which, the following year, became the site of the present village of Moravia.

One of the Mormon trails leading from Nauvoo westward, in 1846, passed directly through where Moravia now stands, thence along the ridge through Iconium, and so on west. This was subsequently adopted as a public highway, and there is hardly a road in Iowa more closely bordered with farm dwellings—so close, as one expresses it, that a stone could be almost thrown from one house to another.

Moravia grew rapidly during the first ten years of its existence, and, just prior to the building of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, there were six or seven stores in the town, as well as other business places. The town held on pretty well till about 1870, when a newspaper, called the *Messenger*, was established.

The first store opened in the place was by Solomon Long, probably in 1851.

Ed. Reich was the first Postmaster, and the mail was carried from Unionville once a week by Joshua Sumner.

The first school taught in the vicinity was by Harvey McCoy, in the winter of 1850–51, in a log cabin one mile southeast of the town. This was attended by children from the families of Daniel Cummins, Seward Sumner, E. Conrad, Mr. Weiring and J. Conrad.

The first marriage was that of Capt. Cummins to Miss Stauber, probably in 1852, and the first death, that of Isabel Sumner, about the same time.

An Odd Fellows' Lodge was established here years ago, but surendered its charter in 1875.

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Mrs. Mary McLane, who had been recently married, committed suicide September 15, 1867, by hanging herself in the loft of her house with a skein of yarn. Her husband had quarreled with her, and had threatened to leave her, and the rash act was committed in a fit of despondency.

A small flouring-mill was built in 1877, to be driven by wind-power, but, this proving insufficient, steam is being substituted.

EDUCATIONAL.

A schoolhouse was built in 1853, by members of the Moravian Church, which was used three years, when it burned down. The commodious two-story building now standing in the public square was built in 1867, under the authority of the township district.

The Independent District was organized April 17, 1868, with E. Cummins as President; W. S. McCloud, Vice President; P. Reeder, Secretary; E. Powell, Treasurer; L. Crist, E. Dodd, B. C. Stauber, Directors.

The public square was fenced in 1870.

John J. Cree is now President of the Board; M. Winsler, William Tissue, Directors; E. Cummins, Treasurer Dr. S. N. Harvey, Secretary.

Ruth Cree is Principal of the school and Laura Reich, Assistant. The number of pupils of school age is about sixty.

RELIGIOUS.

Moravian.—This Society should not be confounded with the United Brethren, although the doctrine taught is about the same. The Moravians claim John Huss as their founder, they having declined to bear arms in the religious wars waged by the Catholics in Bohemia against the Protestants, thus having adopted the doctrine of non-resistance, even before the Quakers. The Church here may be said to date from the settlement of Joseph Stauber, Edward Reich, Ephraim Conrad and Theophilus Veiring, with their families, in 1850, who laid out the town for the benefit of the future society, and dedicated forty acres in addition for church and parsonage grounds, most or all the money having been contributed by a philanthropic member in North Carolina.

In the fall of 1852, Rev. Charles Barston, of Indiana, visited the colony and preached a few times. During his stay, several children were baptized.

A schoolhouse was built in 1853, but burned down in 1856.

Rev. Hiram Myers began preaching here, probably in 1854, and moved to Moravia in 1856.

The church-building, which was dedicated July 25 or 26, 1857, is about 28x40 feet in size.

Bishop Shults visited the church in the spring of 1859.

In 1864, Rev. Henry Cooper, who had recently settled in Illinois, became Pastor, but being drafted into the military service in Ohio, returned to that State, served for awhile, and came back to his charge in the following winter. In 1865, he married a daughter of Mr. Stauber, when he was called to a church in North Carolina.

Rev. Lewis Clewell was the next Pastor, succeeded by Rev. Francis Knauss, he by Rev. Benjamin Ricksecker, and he by Rev. James Haman, the present incumbent.

There are twenty-five members. Paul Oehler, Fred. Blumenstalk and Jacob Babst, are the Elders.

Cumberland Presbyterian.—This Church was organized by Rev. Mr. Lawrence, December 17, 1853, and the constituent members were T. W. Patrick, Jane

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Patrick, Jonathan Davenport, W. M. Biddle, Eunice B. Biddle, James Reatty, Robert Patterson, Nancy L. Andrews, Priscilla R. Hayes, Lementine A. Hayes, Rosetta A. Hayes, Charlotte Cook, Lucinda Davenport and Rebecca Cuppy.

The Pastors have been Rev. Messrs. Lawrence, Wheelers, Hawks, George S. Adams, Levi Hewitt and Smith McCall.

The construction of the house of worship was begun in 1874, and finished in 1876. It is 28x42 feet in size, and cost $1,500. The dedicatory sermon was preached October 7, 1877, by Rev. W. F. Baird, of Burlington.

The society has about sixty members. John H. Williams, F. M. Sharp and J. J. Cree, Trustees; James Beatty, James Cree, John Sharp, D. B. Horner, Elders; J. H. Williams, A. F. Grabill, Deacons.

Methodist Episcopal.—This Church was formed in 1853, or the year following. The class was composed of Mr. Shinn and wife, William Elswick and wife, with a few others.

Some of the Pastors have been Rev. Messrs. Manson, Delay, Clark, Morrison, Thorn, K. P. Morrison, Morton, Ashbaugh, John Orr, McFadden and Carrier.

The church-house was built in 1867, at a cost of about $1,500.

The society has at present thirty-six members. Sanford Huffman is Class-Leader; Mrs. Elizabeth Winsler, Steward; Dr. Huffman, A. E. Monroe, William Shetterly, Michael Winsler, J. T. Harn, Trustees.

Union Sabbath School.—This appears to have been formed in 1851, with Ephraim Conner as first Superintendent.

As now organized, Rev. James Haman is Superintendent; J. A. Monroe, Assistant; John Stauber, Librarian; William Peatman, Secretary; J. T. Harn, Treasurer. The teachers are J. J. Cree, F. M. Sharp, Eugene Horner, J. T. Harn, Mary Reich, Ruth Cree. The average attendance is about sixty-five.

MASONIC.

Antiquity Lodge, No. 252, A., F. & A. M.—The dispensation for this body was issued December 16, 1868, by Reuben Mickel, Grand Master. Pickering Tarr was W. M.; F. M. Sharp, S. W.; J. B. Anderson, J. W. There were ten other members.

The only death has been that of John Sharp.

Taylor McFatridge is the present W. M.; J. T. Harn, S. W.; S. N. Harvey, J. W.; John Duvall, Treasurer; J. J. Cree, Secretary; Eugene Fuller, S. D.; Amos A. Hayes, J. D.; D. Pence, Tiler.

The Lodge meets Saturday evening on or before full moon. It has about thirty-five members.

WALNUT CITY.

(*Walnut Township.*)

Walnut City is situated on Sections 4 and 5, Town 69, Range 18, and Sections 32 and 33, Town 70, Range 18. The dedicators were John Scott, Francis Childers, James Bartlett and Madison Hollman, who acknowledged the deed November 17, 1858, before W. J. Darrah, J. P. It was surveyed on the 27th and 28th of July by J. H. Hough, County Surveyor. East, State and West streets run north and south, intersected by Main street. The variation is 9° 30′.

Some of the first settles in the township were Isaac and Nathan Bartlett, a man named Marchbank, and Rev. Daniel Shafer, a United Brethren preacher.

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A Baptist Church was formed in the neighborhood, probably as early as 1848. Some of the first members were the Bartletts, Marchbanks, Childers and Thomas Richardson. When the first schoolhouse was built in the township, the meetings were held in it. A house was built two miles west of Walnut City about 1856, and named Concord, which stood till about 1875, when a new house was built—a very neat structure. The society has now about seventy-five members. A. F. Haines is one of the Deacons, and D. O. Scott is Superintendent of the Sabbath school, which is well attended.

The first school ever held in the township was in 1853, at a small log cabin, taught by a Mr. Masters. The first schoolhouse was a frame structure erected in 1854, and a school was taught therein by John P. Smith, in the winter of 1854–55. Occasional spelling-schools were held here during the same winter, as well as at the settlers' houses. Smith, who was something of a vocalist, also taught a singing-class, so that the young people of Walnut had ample resources for amusement during the winter. Smith had acquired his knowledge of music according to the "patent note system,"* a scheme very popular in the past generation. Mason's "Harp" came around in 1850, or thereabouts. and Smith secured a copy while teaching his school. He succeeded in getting a slight knowledge of the round-notes, and, in order to maintain his prestige, used to sing from it to his friends; but it was noticed that he invariably selected the melodies with which he was most familiar, so that he could sing them from memory. Smith was quite a local character, and, in the winter of 1853, made several thousand rails for David Scott. The weather was very cold, but he persisted in doing without socks, underclothing or overcoat. The deep snow, however, forced him into buying a pair of boots. Smith had a license as "exhorter" from the M. E. Conference, and held occasional services in the neighborhood. When the war came Smith enlisted, but did not live to return, and his personal worth, as well as his labors for good in Walnut Township, have amply earned this biographical mention.

The first death was that of Henry Clay Scott, in 1853.

The first marriage was that of E. Wakefield to Margaret S. McNeff, October 27, 1853.

Wolves were very numerous in this township for several years after its settlement. On one occasion, David Scott succeeded in trapping a cub partly grown, which he promised his boys to tame. He put a leather collar on the beast, attached a "trace" chain and fastened the chain to a post with a leather thong. In the morning, the cub and chain were gone. The animal was repeatedly seen after that, but was not captured again for two years, when the chain was recovered also. The brute had dragged it wherever he went, and the chain was as bright as a dollar.

A class of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the winter of 1854–55 by John P. Smith, the membership being mainly among the McNeff and Wakefield families. The society, which has now about twenty-five members, built a church in Walnut City in 1873, which is about 28x40 feet in size, and cost $1,500. Mrs. Stafford is Superintendent of the Sabbath school.

A church of the United Brethren faith was organized in the township at an early day by Rev. Mr. Shafer, who built a small church in the southern part of Chariton Township from his own means, and donated it to the society. The organization finally broke down, and the building was converted into a schoolhouse.

* The "patent note system" now practiced by glib-tongued agents in the rural neighborhoods is a great stimulus to vocalization, but the music is not so tuneful as that secured by the old plan.

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The first store opened in Walnut City was by the McNeff Brothers, soon after the town was laid out. The town, at its fullest development, had two stores, a wagon-shop, blacksmith-shop, shoe-shop and perhaps a dozen dwellings. This business showing has for several years been reduced to a store, post office, blacksmith and wagon shop.

The post office was not established till 1866. Prior to that time, a club existed, each of whom would visit Centerville in regular order for the purpose of getting the neighborhood mail.

The Christian Church at Walnut City was organized in the township in 1855, the first members being David Scott and wife, John Scott and wife, William Myers, W. H. Clark and wife, George Elgin and wife. The ministers since the formation of the society have been Elders E. E. Harvey, J. C. Porter and —— Walden. The house of worship was built in Walnut City in 1856, and is a frame building, about 28x40 feet in size. At one time the society had about one hundred and sixty members, and the number is still about one hundred and twenty-five. W. B. Stevens and Josiah Harvey are now the society's Elders; W. S. Main and W. T. Myers, Deacons. Thomas McNeff is Superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has about fifty attendants; Newton Harris is Assistant; Samuel Cates, Secretary; William Myers, Treasurer. The teachers are William Myers, W. B. Stevens, William Harris, Mary Myers, Joseph Holloway, Mary Holloway, Mrs. William Owings.

A mock Legislature was established in the winter of 1877–78, which afforded a great deal of amusement in the neighborhood. This is to be revived during the coming winter.

It is said that the township has had no history of an exciting or tragic nature. Mr. Scott, now Clerk of the Courts, says he held the office of Justice in the township for six years, and that he had only two cases during the time, and both on change of venue from other townships.

Walnut contains only twenty-four square miles, and is watered by the Chariton and the two Walnut Creeks. A glance at the statistical tables in another place will indicate population and other interesting information.

HIBBSVILLE.

(*Franklin Township.*)

Hibbsville is situated on the northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 68, Range 19, and was surveyed for James and Pleasant Hibbs, September 15, 1862.

A glance at the map will show that the plat lies near the northeast corner of the township. The laying-off of the plat induced quite a number of families to settle here at an early day. A post office was established in 1853, which yet remains.

A schoolhouse was built in 1854. This was a frame structure, and probably the very first of the kind in the county.

James Hibbs, the proprietor of the plat, started a store in 1851, and in 1853 started a saw-mill. In 1855, the facilities of the town for doing business were further increased by the building of a flouring-mill, in connection with which a carding machine was started.

In 1857, the town had a hotel, three general stores, a drug-store, a blacksmith-forge and a shoe-shop, all doing a good business.

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The mutations of population affected the little town unfavorably, and when the Chicago & Southwestern Road was built across the county, leaving Hibbsville two miles on one side, the people migrated in various directions, and most of the buildings were removed at the same time.

So it goes—the engineer's transit makes unavailing the plans laid by the pioneers for the location of towns. Had not Numa been established, it is probable that the business of Hibbsville would have long remained. There is one store in the place, owned by James Hibbs.

THE TOWNSHIP.

It is stated that the pioneer settler of Franklin was Joseph Jump, a well-known character among the first inhabitants, who made a claim in 1848. He had, however, been in the county two or three years prior to that time. Those who came next were James Hibbs, Mr. Barney and Mr. Parker, in 1853.

The post office at Livingston was established in 1858, with E. O. Smith as Postmaster.

A Baptist society was formed in the vicinity of Livingston in 1855, the organizing members being Benjamin Barney and wife, L. G. Parker and wife, A. E. Stevens and wife, Levi Wafford and wife, the first meeting being held at Mr. Parker's house. The first preacher was Elder Blackburn, whose successors have been Elders John Osborn, Bolster, Benton, Burkholder, Turton, Parker and Archer. The society now meets at the Livingston Schoolhouse, but intend to build in 1879, as it now owns two acres of ground for church and cemetery purposes, the donation of E. O. Smith, Esq. The Deacons of the church now are Allen Pettitt, R. B. Williamson and William Condra; Samuel N. Bell, Clerk. There are about sixty members.

A Union Sabbath School is maintained here. H. L. Halladay is Superintendent; E. O. Smith, Assistant; Charles Landers, Secretary; James Murphy, Librarian. The teachers are E. O. Smith, Mrs. Nancy J. Parker, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hallady, R. B. Wilkinson, and Mrs. Helen Wood. The average attendance is thirty-nine.

The earliest marriage remembered was that of Benjamin Joiner to a niece of Absalom Foster, probably about 1854.

A steam saw-mill was set in operation by E. O. Smith in 1858, followed soon after by a flouring-mill.

During the war, a "contraband" named John Jones, found employment about the premises of Mr. Parker, who was absent in the service. John was a quiet, steady-going fellow, and, not long after he became an inmate of the Parker family, joined the church. John's residence in Franklin was regarded as highly reprehensible by several citizens, most of whom lived about Hibbsville, and who had posted notices, intimating that the negro must leave. One night, Mrs. Parker was awakened by a loud crash, but believing that a pantry-shelf had fallen, and being very tired, did not get up to ascertain the cause. In the morning, she found that a window had been broken and the weather-boarding near it bruised by a volley of stones thrown by the heroic enemies of Jones. The next morning, a denizen of Hibbsville went over to tell Mrs. Parker that a meeting had been held at that place the previous evening, in which a resolution was passed that John must leave the neighborhood. While he was talking, a mounted party appeared, riding toward the Parker house. They were seen by Mr. E. O. Smith, who, fearing that mischief was meant, ran over and confronted the men as they dismounted at the gate. The party turned out to be a detachment of the State-line patrol, formed of citizens along both sides of

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the boundary for mutual protection. These men had heard of the outrage, and had assembled to investigate it. They were invited into the house, where the Hibbsville man sat, looking badly frightened and apparently anxious to cut his visit short. The patrol and Mr. Smith pressed him into giving an account of the meeting the night before, minute enough to satisfy a metropolitan daily. He was given some very pointed and wholesome advice, and allowed to go. When last seen, he was traveling in the direction of Hibbsville at a gait that would have been a credit to the "seven-league boots." This accidental but seasonable show of force prevented any further trouble about John.

A school district was organized around Livingston April 9, 1859, and the first teacher was Mr. Goodenough. A building owned by E. O. Smith was used as a schoolroom till 1865, when a house was built. The district now includes about twenty families.

A store was started in 1865 by Thomas Frost. The present store-keeper is William Bales.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in this township holds its meetings at the Wilson Schoolhouse, and a Union Sabbath School is conducted at the same place.

There is a society of Dunkards in this township. Meetings are held at the Valley schoolhouse. Elder William Stickler has been Pastor for several years.

The Church of God, or "Weinbermarians," a society having a general resemblance to the Dunkards, have meetings both at the Wilson and Valley Schoolhouses. Elder Richardson, their Pastor for some time past, has just given way to Elder Mullen.

Franklin, somewhat contrary to the rule in this part of Iowa, is settled by New York people.

DEAN AND HILLTOWN.

(*Wells Township.*)

Dean lies in the southwest corner of Section 4, Wells, near where the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad crosses Indian Creek, and is a station on that railroad. It was named after Henry Clay Dean, for many years a leading politician in Iowa, and who now resides on a farm four miles south of this station, just over the Missouri line.

The plat was surveyed April 12, 1873, by Henry Shaw, and was dedicated as a town by James W. Summers in July of the same year. About two-fifths of the plat lies south of the track of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, which has a direction here from southeast to northwest. The streets from east to west are numbered, beginning on the south side of the plat, while those running north and south are designated by the letters of the alphebet, beginning on the west side.

For a time, the indications were that Dean would become a brisk little town; but, the valley proving unhealthy, several settlers withdrew. A store or two was established, but the business was abandoned, and, besides the depot business and post office, nothing but a drugstore is maintained.

Considerable coal-mining is done in the vicinity.

HILLTOWN.

This is a little hamlet on Chariton River, in Section 16, two miles south of Dean, and known on the records as Pleasant View, which has fot several years past done a brisk business in mining and hauling coal to surrounding towns.

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Latterly, however, this business having been abridged, those interested in maintaining the coal business at this point, have undertaken the construction of a railway track from Dean to the mines at Hilltown, so that cars can be loaded at the latter mines. When this is accomplished, these mines will become very valuable.

This town started as a collateral of the milling business established by Col. Wells, near by, in 1845, and is about as old as Centerville, although not regularly platted at so early a date. It was quite a trading-point twenty-five years ago; but the progress of settlement drew its business away fifteen years ago.

It was said that a few years ago, in digging a well at Hilltown, the workmen passed through a bed of coal six feet in thickness, at a distance of about twenty feet below the plane of the other. If this be true, Hilltown will become a point of considerable prominence in the near future.

THE TOWNSHIP.

The site of this intended village of Leona is situated on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 2, Town 67, Range 16, and was dedicated by R. D. Taylor, September 11, 1858. The surveying was done by E. D. Skinner April 29, 1857. Main and North streets run east and west, intersected by Locust street, running north and south. The magnetic variation is 10° 30′.

Wells Township derives its name from Col. James Wells, who settled near the Chariton in 1839, and, in a year or so after, began the construction of a saw-mill, in which work he was assisted by Jack Klinkenbeard, Asa Kirby, William Shauver and others.

Many interesting details pertaining to the history of this township will be found in the general history.

Wells Township contains seventeen or eighteen miles of railway, being crossed by every line entering the county, except the Chicago & Southwestern. Its principal market town is Moulton, a portion of which village, including the depot, lies within the northern limit of Wells.

ORLEANS.

(*Washington Township.*)

Orleans was laid out and surveyed August 16, 1851. The plat comprised twenty-four lots, and is situated on Sections 1 and 2, Township 68, Range 16, and Sections 35 and 36, Township 69, Range 16. Lot 7, Block 3, was appropriated for school grounds. The deed was acknowledged by Samuel F. Cronk, John P. Jennings, Elizabeth Howell, Josiah Hickman and T. J. Killiam, before William Wittett, Justice of the Peace, March 5, 1855.

Several of the most important events in the county's history have transpired at Orleans and vicinity, among them the execution of Hinkle, in 1858, and the capture of Foster, both of which are given at length elsewhere.

About twenty years ago, a baby was found drowned in a well near Orleans. A stick had been fastened by a cord to the child's neck, and the stick thrust into the clay at the bottom of the well to keep the infant's head under water. An effort was made to convict the child's mother of the crime, but without success.

Orleans was at its best estate in 1865, when the place had two general stores, a drug store and two blacksmith-shops. The building of the railroad to

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Moulton had a depressing effect upon Orleans, and its business interest is now reduced to a blacksmith-shop and post office.

The schoolhouse at this place was built in 1858.

The Christian Church at this place is relatively the strongest in the county. It was formed in 1855, the first members being Elder Jordan and wife, Elder J. N. Dunbar and wife, Mr. Wallace and wife, Mr. Watson and wife, Mr. Rogers and wife. A large church-building was erected in 1858.

The Pastors of the society have been Elders Samuel Jordan, S. P. Downing and J. N. Dunbar.

In 1868, the society had about two hundred members. It was then foreseen that a considerable loss would ensue from the removal of a good many members to Moulton, and the society determined to assist the members who were leaving them. Accordingly, George Nash, Jacob Neal and Elder Jordan were appointed by the Orleans society as a Building Committee for the Moulton church, and a large contribution furnished by the Orleans members toward the new edifice.

The Church at Orleans has now about sixty members, and is in a good, healthy condition. The only trouble the Church has ever had was a threatened withdrawal of several members during the war, on account of political differences; but this was promptly adjusted in a Christian spirit, and the angry feeling entirely overcome. It is never mentioned by those concerned, except with an acknowledgment that they were too hasty.

The present officers of the Church are: Messrs. Dunbar and Wallace, Elders; Hiram Lee and William Wooldridge, Deacons.

Mr. Wallace is Superintendent of the Sabbath school, which is attended by about sixty pupils, divided into five classes.

ALBANY.

(*Udell Township.*)

This was once a little village in Section 1, Udell Township, and rose to the prominence derived from having two stores, a post office and a blacksmith-shop. A local chronicler states that the village was once the resort of thieves and counterfeiters, but the historian asks to demur as to false coinage in this part of Iowa.

The building of the Burlington & Missouri road prevented Albany from growing in size, and the construction of the Chicago & Southwestern proved the "killing frost" that ended its existence. In 1873, an excellent crop of corn was raised on the town site. Let the epitaph read, "It might have been."

EXLINE.

(*Caldwell Township.*)

"Caldwell City," as surveyed by J. J. Hall, the 6th and 7th of March, 1873, is located on the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 32, Township 68, Range 17. It lies south of the Burlington & Southwestern Railway track. At first, the railway company was disposed to ignore this as a stopping-place, but a switch was put in, owing to this being a better location for receiving farm produce and railway ties than Caldwell, which lies two miles further east. Mr. Exline, the proprietor of the plat, however, started in the dry goods

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business some years ago, and is now building a larger store to accommodate his growing business. There are two other stores in the town, and a drug store. A saloon was started in the winter of 1877–78, but could not earn a living for its proprietor.

It is stated that $600 worth of railway ties were purchased here in September last, most of them being hauled from the edge of Missouri.

An application was made for the establishment of a post office here in April, 1876, but without success until February, 1877, when the petition was granted, and Mrs. Price appointed Postmistress. The post office was named Exline, and soon after the railway company gave the stopping-place the same name.

The village is still destitute of a depot building and telegraph office; but these needs will probably soon be supplied.

A Christian Church was organized in this neighborhood in 1855, some of the first members being James Barrett and wife, David Farnsworth and wife, John Conger and wife, Solomon Hobbs and wife, Mr. Baker and wife. The ministers were Elders Humphreys, Harvey, Barrett, Jordan and Buchanan. About 1864, the society had about a hundred members, and, in the following year, a church was erected, which stands just clear of the town plat. The society became disorganized in 1874, owing to trouble between two members, but a partial re-organization has since been effected, with about twenty-five members. Elder Humphreys holds occasional services.

NEW HOPE.

This expectant village was laid out on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 68, Range 17, by William Hall, C. S. Maring and J. W. Sheets, and acknowledged May 19, 1857, before William Monroe, Justice of the Peace. The streets running east and west are South, Main and North, intersected by Spring street. The surveying was done by E. D. Skinner, and the magnetic variation was 10° 30′.

The venture did not blossom into prominence, and having achieved the establishment of a store and post office, and a mill near by, the town stopped to rest, and has been resting ever since.

CALDWELL.

This station lies about two miles east of Exline, on a small creek emptying into the Chariton, and is a station on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, which was built from Moulton westward in 1874. There is a station-building, telegraph office and general store here. The houses are divided into two clumps, separated by the creek, inhabited almost exclusively by coal-miners.

At this point, the coal is found quite near the surface, usually from twenty to thirty feet, and one mine is reached without a shaft. It is hardly likely that any considerable town will grow up here, beyond the needs of the mining interest, as the ground is rough and broken; but the coal industry, as carried on here, cannot fail to be of great advantage to the business of neighboring towns. Many of the miners employed here are of foreign birth, but they are spoken of as being an industrious, thrifty class, quite temperate, and good citizens. Much of the coal mined here is consumed by the Burlington road; but a considerable share is sold at other stations along the line.

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SEDAN.

This is the crossing-point of the Burlington & Southwestern Railway and the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska, and is not a ticket station on either line. It is in Section 25, Caldwell, and near the Chariton.

The railway companies have, so far expended about $150 on depot buildings, which are occupied by a family who furnish well-cooked and palatable meals to passengers who are compelled to wait here several hours to change in any direction.

Near by is a store and saloon under one roof. This and the uncouth, unplastered shanty, called a depot-building for want of a suitable designation, comprise the "outfit" of Sedan in the line of architecture.

THE TOWNSHIP.

F. A. Stevens and Solomon Hobbs were among the first settlers of this township, and Dr. J. H. Worthington, who came in 1846, was the first regular physician to settle in the county.

The first birth in the township was that of Elizabeth Stevens, in April, 1843.

The first sermon preached in the vicinity was at the house of Eli Ayers, by Rev. Isaac Newland, in 1844.

The first mill was Michael Pilkey's, built on Chariton River, in 1849.

The first store was Daniel Castor's, in the south part of the township, started in 1857, and Caldwell post office was established the same year, T. B. Maring, Postmaster.

The first school taught was by D. T. Stevens, in 1849, in a cabin on the farm owned by F. A. Stevens.

Caldwell is the largest township in the county, and in area of wooded land stands third. The township is thickly settled with an industrious farming population, and the level vista of cultivated land stretching in all directions is most agreeable to the traveler's eye.

A society of Baptists was formed in this township in 1860, the first members being Dr. J. H. and Martha Worthington, Lewis Harris and E. T. Stevens. Rev. John Osborn was the organizing minister. The Pastors have been Rev. Messrs. Ogle, Gully, Huckaby, Thomas A. Salladay, J. Kincaid, A. Jackson and J. Redburn. The society meets at the schoolhouse in District No. 3, and has about forty members. J. H. Worthington and J. Holman are the Deacons. Rev. J. Kincaid is Superintendent of the Sabbath school, assisted by C. Meeker. R. Bennyfield is Librarian, and the teachers are Mr. and Miss Meeker, Mrs. Worthington and D. Stevens. About fifty pupils attend.

The Methodists have a church-building in the township, called "Zoar Chapel," which was built many years ago. Services are held here every third Sunday forenoon, and at the Johnson Schoolhouse the same afternoon. A fine Sabbath school is maintained at Zoar Chapel, of which David Stevens was Superintendent during the past summer.

MILLEDGEVILLE.

(*Independence Township.*)

Milledgeville is situated on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 70, Range 19, and was dedicated to the public by Harrison Anderson, December 22, 1857. Seventeen of the lots lying along Main street have a variation of 60° from the meridian, the street having the same direction, 60° east, 30° west. The surveyor's name does not appear.

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This was for ten years a village of some note; but its prospects have been blighted by the engineer's transit. Its business is represented by a small store and post office.

There is a Christian Church near the town, which has a fair membership. The society is now without a regular Pastor.

THE TOWNSHIP.

Both forks of the Chariton enter Independence Township, and unite on Section 14.

Griffinsville post office is located on Section 23.

The exposure of coal-beds in this township is remarkably favorable for mining, but, so far, little has been done to develop this industry.

This township lies about equidistant from the two market towns, Centerville and Albia.

There is a Covenanter, or Reformed Presbyterian Church, in the southeast corner of Independence, known as Walnut City Church. This society was formed March 5, 1868, the first ruling Elders being Matthew Chestnut, Samuel Milligan and James W. Daugherty; the Deacons, Joseph Manners, J. C. Dunn, Andrew S. Milligan. The members were John McConnell, Matthew Chestnut and wife, Mary Jane, Annie and Matthew Chestnut, Samuel Milligan and wife, J. C. Dunn and wife, F. Gilchrist and wife, Martha McConnell, Joseph Manners and wife, John M. Dunn and wife, A. N. Dwer, James Daugherty, A. S. Milligan and wife, James W. Daugherty and wife, Amelia Lowry, Margaret L. Stevenson, Mary Stevenson, Martha Stevenson, Martha Milligan.

Rev. Isaiah Ferris has been the only Pastor, having come in 1870, and withdrawn in 1876.

The church was built in 1871. It is forty feet square, and walls eighteen feet high. Its cost was about $1,500.

There are now about fifty members. The Elders are the same as noted above, with the addition of Johnson Robinson; the present Deacons are William Thursby, J. C. Dunn, S. H. Carlyle and A. S Milligan.

J. C. Dunn is Superintendent of the Sabbath school; N. Patton, Assistant; Elizabeth Chestnut, Secretary; Amanda Patton, Treasurer. The teachers are Matthew Chestnut, S. T. Sherrard, Mrs. Lizzie Sherrard, Etta Robb, N. Patton, J. W. Daugherty, Mrs. A. Woodburn. There are about thirty-five pupils.

SHARON.

(*Sharon Township.*)

The plat of Sharon is situated on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Town 69, Range 17, and was out laid by William C. Packard, the deed having been acknowledged November 29, 1856. The survey was made by John Potts. The streets running east and west are King, Main and Prairie, and the north and south street is Johnson.

So reads the record, but the town has vanished; its site being now torn up yearly by the stirring plow. In 1857, the place had half a dozen dwellings, two stores, a tavern and saloon.

Samuel Swearingen built a saw and grist mill on Chariton River, near here, about the time the town was founded, which did a very successful business for several years. The mill property subsequently passed into the hands of a Mr. Staley, and was afterward transferred to Mr. Packard. The dam and mill were

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obliterated by a flood a dozen years since, and the growth of Centerville sapped the vitality of the little burg.

The saloon referred to above was closed by the accidental death of Wilkinson, described elsewhere. The administrator found no stock on hand belonging to the lamented decedent, whose friends gave him as touching and affectionate a burial.

The Rock Island road has a water-tank near the old town, which is also named Sharon on the time-card.

The Baptist society in this township, which was formed about 1852, have a church-building near Kirkwood Post Office.

JOHNS TOWNSHIP.

This is the only township in the county bounded entirely by Congressional lines, it being Town 69, Range 19. The surface in this township is quite level, and is mainly prairie. This is undoubtedly, everything considered, the best precinct in the county for agricultural purposes, and the condition of its farms shows that the people appreciate their advantages.

This township was the scene of the murder committed by S. A. King upon his wife and Frasier, and also of the stage robbery, both of which are given in detail in another place.

Johns is without a railroad at present, and its only prospect at present is from the extension of the M., I. & N. R. R. westward. Its people, however, can reach stations on either of four railways and return in one day, so that what is lost in time is nearly made up in rates.

The township is thickly settled with a peaceful, intelligent population, who have provided six schoolhouses for the use of their children, and there are four church-buildings.

One of these, known as "Concord," is entitled to be named as the oldest Baptist society in the county, and is, beyond doubt, either the second or third society ever organized in Appanoose. The origin of this Church will be found in the account of Walnut City. There is also another Baptist society, with a good building in the southwest part of the township, known as "Little Flock," which has a good membership.

There are two other church-buildings, located near together, in the eastern part of the township; one, a Methodist Episcopal, known as Bethel, and the other, Philadelphia, belonging to the Christian society. Both are very creditable buildings.

A HEALTHY STATE.

Hon. M. M. Walden mentions that a few years after the termination of this dispute, an old lady who became, by virtue of the Supreme Court's decree, a resident of Iowa, remarked that there used to be a great deal of sickness in her family while living in Missouri, but that since living in Iowa, it was a great deal healthier! An Irish bull could not be neater than this.

Mr. James Hughes gives what appears to be the same story in this form: While the surveyors were engaged in their work, they stopped to obtain some water at a cabin inhabited by a family living on the disputed strip. Having ascertained their business, the good wife begged the party, "for gracious sake," to locate the line south of her house, "for Missouri always was a sickly hole."

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A PARTING WORD.

The compiler of the preceding pages has visited nearly every portion of the county, in the prosecution of his labors, and finds a feeling existing that is much to be regretted. For three years prior to 1878, a partial failure of crops has occurred, which, added to the pinching times experienced by all classes throughout the United States, caused by the adjustment of values to a specie basis, has discouraged many farmers of Appanoose, and, in some cases, land is offered at half its actual cash value, and sometimes even less.

Farmers of Southern Iowa, your land is worth in gold, at least twenty dollars an acre to you, or to anybody else. Can you afford to throw away the labor of years in a fit of despondency; leave long-tried friends, break up associations formed ten to twenty years ago, to endure again the hardships and trials of making new farms in a frontier State? Your children have claims upon you for educational opportunities that you may not be able to secure in regions farther west.

Because there is a mortgage on the farm for half its value, is it sensible to give away the other half, for the reason that your credit is low and you have the "blues?" There are men and women in your midst who have lived weeks at a time by grating corn or grinding it in a coffee-mill, who have not tasted coffee, tea or sugar for months at a time, while earning their homes and making settle-easy for you.

Appanoose County has a future of grand possibilities; and the stranger who has worked among you during the "Squaw Summer" of 1878, and has learned to esteem the people here, not only for their industry, frugality and morality, but for the "Old Virginia" blood, is anxious that those he has met shall obtain the reward of the better times in the immediate future, when, with a modified system of agriculture, involving less labor and greater profits, each one of you will pass down the years in comfort, surrounded by old-time friends and neighbors.

The profits of agriculture are derived as much from waiting as from present labor. Friends, ask your gray-haired neighbors about the times in 1837, in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, when land could not be sold at all, except to creditors. The poorest land in those States now sells regularly at from $35 to $50 per acre. Shall some of the best land in Iowa be abandoned because some one else has a contingent interest in it for a half or third its real worth? Wait another year, friends—

"LEARN TO LABOR AND TO WAIT."

MISSING BOOK FOUND.

Since our history of Appanoose County has gone to press, a long-lost book, containing the first records, has been unearthed, from which we copy the following account of the election of the first County Commissioners and their transactions:

Be it known, That on the first Monday, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1846, Reuben Riggs, George W. Perkins and J. B. Packard, County Commissioners elected at the general election, held on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1840, in and for the county of Appanoose, and Territory of Iowa, met at the store of Spencer Wadlington, near the center of the said county of Appanoose; then and there convened and organized a Board of County Commissioners, for said county, in pursuance of and Act of the Legislative Assembly, approved January 13, 1846, for the organization of said county of Appanoose.

MONDAY, October 5, 1846.

The office of Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners being vacant, J. F. Stratton was appointed Clerk pro tem. of said Board.

On motion, the Board adjourned until to-morrow, the 6th, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

TUESDAY, October 6, 10 o'clock, A, M.

J. F. Stratton filed the necessary bond and oath and took his seat.

Jonathan Scott, Assessor, filed in his assessment roll.

The assessment roll received and examined.

Be it ordered, By said Board, that a percentage of 5 mills on the dollar on all taxable property be levied for county purposes on said assessment, as a county tax.

Be it ordered, By the authority aforesaid, that a poll tax be levied, of 50 cents per poll, for county purposes.

Be it ordered, That 3 mills per cent. be levied on said assessment for the support of common schools.

Be it ordered, By the authority aforesaid, that all that portion of the assessment returned by the Assessor as related to property and polls that came into the county after the 1st day of March, 1846, be rejected and stricken out.

Be it ordered, By the authority aforesaid, that Dempsey Stanley, Sebastian Streeter and William Crow be appointed Viewers, to view and cause to be surveyed and marked, the route for a road or highway, commencing on the east line of the county of Appanoose, at the quarter-section post, on the east line of Section 13, in Township 69 north, Range 16 west, and to run from thence westwardly on or near the quarter-section line through Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, continuing on or near said line, as the formation of the land will admit, to the Chariton Creek, at a riff near the center of Section (16) sixteen, in Township 69 north, Range 17 west, and from thence by the most eligible route to the northeast corner of Section twenty-four (24), in Township 69 north, Range 18 west, thence west on the section line dividing Sections 13 and 24, to the northwest corner of said Section 24. Said Viewers to meet at the house of J. F. Stratton on the first Monday of November next, and proceed to view and cause to be surveyed, and make returns to said Board on the first day of the January, A. D. 1847, term of said Board without expense to the county.

Be it ordered, By the authority aforesaid, that the seat of justice of the county of Appanoose this day located and designated by Andrew Leach and William S. Whittaker, Commissioners appointed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, to locate said seat of justice shall be known by the name of the town of Chaldea.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, October 7, 9 o'clock, A. M.

Be it ordered, By the authority aforesaid, that J. F. Stratton, County Surveyor, proceed to survey, lay out and plat the town of Chaldea, as soon as practicable, agreeable to a plan exhibited by J. F. Stratton and approved by said Board of County Commissioners.

Be it ordered, That Andrew Leach be allowed the sum of twelve dollars for his services as Commissioner to locate the seat of justice of Appanoose County.

Other orders were passed allowing William S. Whittaker the sum of $16 for services as Commissioner to locate the seat of justice of Appanoose County, to be paid from the proceeds of town lots, in the town of Chaldea; J. F. Stratton, Clerk of the District Court, the sum of $39.08 for services rendered in the organization of Appanoose County; Jonathan Scott the sum of $22.50 for assessment of county for year 1846; also a further order rejecting and setting aside the above charge of Jonathan Scott for taking the census.

Concerning the Judges and Clerks of the August election of 1846, it was

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners issue orders to the persons who served as Judges of the August election.

Be it ordered, That the Clerk of the B. C. C. issue orders to the persons who served as Clerks of the Election, August, 1846.

Eight Clerks; amount, $7.60.

Amount of all bills allowed, $86.18.

Attest, J. F. STRATTON, *Clerk*,
Signed, REUBEN RIGGS, GEORGE W. PERKINS, J. B. PACKARD, } *County Commissioners.*

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The account of Jesse Wood, Collector and Treasurer, with the Board of Commissioners, for the year 1846, stands as follows:

Tax list for the year 1846—total valuation of assessment, $24,055, on which the following tax is levied:

Territorial tax	$ 18 29
County tax	121 13
Poll tax	54 50
School tax	73 04
Total	$266 99

The Board of Commissioners, at their January term of 1847, abated taxes as follows:

By abatement of Territorial tax	$ 1 68
By abatement of county tax	11 63
By abatement of poll tax	3 00
By abatement of school tax	6 78
Total	$23 09

July 5, county orders were paid in and canceled:

County and poll tax	$83 55
School tax	28 96

October 5, the sum of $12 was added to the County Treasury by taxes paid.

Among further proceedings of the Board of Commissioners, at their first term of 1847, are the following:

Abatement of the taxes of William S. Manson, Daniel and William Sparks, Christian Zuck, Nathaniel Bartlett and Harvey Campbell—most of them on the ground that they or their property were not in the county on the first Monday in March, 1846. Also ordered that no premium be paid for killing wolves.

William S. Manson was "appointed Recorder of Deeds for the said county of Appanoose."

Report of the Viewers and Surveyors appointed at the October term, to lay out the Appanoose Ridge Road, was received, read and filed.

Ordered, That Viewers and Surveyors be appointed to mark out "a road commencing at Chaldea, thence by the nearest and best route to the line between David Shaeffer's and William Puthers; thence to William S. Townsend's; thence, northwesterly, on the nearest and best route, to intersect the Indian Trace, near the north boundary of said county."

Jonathan Scott, Isaac Riggs and James McCarroll were appointed Viewers; David R. Sparks, Surveyor.

Further abatement of taxes for David Shaeffer, Jesse Wood, George W Benner, Nelson Alverson, Levin Dean and Nathaniel More.

Ordered that the school tax may be paid in county orders, and the Treasurer was directed to receive such orders.

The sum of $10 was appropriated from the first money coming into the treasury for books and stationery, for the use of the several county officers.

Ordered, a tax on each grocery license of $25 per year.

Allowed the account of J. F. Stratton, of $1.56, "for services rendered as Clerk of the District Court, in swearing Andrew Leach and William Whitaker, Commissioners, and filing certain papers therein named."

Also, further bills of J. F. Stratton, for making out tax-list, notifying and making returns of October election and for stationery furnished, to the amount of $33.26.

Bills allowed for various services, as follows: "Martin Jones, Esq., $1.64: William S. Manson, Esq., $1.24; William B. Packard, Esq., $1.40." Also, for services as Judges and Clerks at the October elections, and $2 per day to the County Commissioners, for their labors.

At the "adjourned term of the Commissioners' Court, February 1, 1847," we find: "Court called by Sheriff Perjue. Present, Reuben Riggs, George W. Perkins and J. B. Packard, Commissioners; J. F. Stratton, Clerk."

The map of the town of Chaldea was accepted, and ordered to be recorded.

Lots in said town were ordered appraised, and George W. Perkins appointed agent to sell lots, under bonds of $1,000, for faithful discharge of duties.

Said agent was authorized to offer at private sale one-quarter of the lots fronting on the public square, and one-quarter of the other lots in said town.

Order issued for the first "public sale of lots in said town of Chaldea, to be held on the first Tuesday in the month of April, A. D. 1847." Terms of sale: "One-quarter down, the remainder in three equal installments—one in six months, one in twelve months, the other in eighteen months."

The county was divided into four election precincts. School Inspectors for each precinct were appointed, which Inspectors reported the total number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years living in the county as 270, and the school moneys were appointed to the different precincts accordingly.

At the April term, the bonds of the Clerk and Commissioners are recorded.

The county was divided into three County Commissioner districts.

About this time, the name of the town of Chaldea seems gradually and, as yet, informally, changing to that of *Centerville*.

At the close of the April term, the County Agent is "authorized to employ a man to drive stakes, in the town of Centerville, at $1.12½ per day."

Reuben Riggs' bond as Prosecuting Attorney recorded.

The July term of the Court commenced business by granting a license to Andrew Collins, for a ferry across the Chariton River, near the line of Sections 22 and 27, in Township 69 north, Range 17 west, under certain conditions, for eight years.

The Board ordered "that the County Agent be allowed to draw an order or orders, which may from time to time be placed to his credit, for services performed as Agent of the County Seat, which orders be received as cash payment on any lots sold in the town of Centerville."

Spencer F. Wadlington was "authorized to keep up a post and railing in front of his house (or store) provided said railings shall be free to all persons, for the purpose of tying or hitching horses on the outside of said railings, in the street or square."

Bids ordered received "for a Court House, in the town of Centerville, said house to be of logs, and to be 24x20 feet, one story, of eight feet in the clear high, to be hewed down, on both outside and inside."

"Also, a separate bid for chinking and painting, with good lime mortar, both outside and inside."

Bid for Court House not to exceed $200, to be paid for in town lots or in county orders, at the option of the contractor. The Court House to be finished by the 1st of January next. Nails to be furnished by the County Commissioners.

A tax of two mills on the dollar, for State purposes, ordered.

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The October term for 1847 ordered relocation of State road from Bloomfield, Davis Co., to the center of Appanoose County; allowed many fees, showing a rapid increase in the number of county officials. Ths first criminal has been brought to justice, and Isaac Riggs is allowed $5.41 for his "services in arresting, guarding and boarding George Braffit, in case of the State vs. Braffit."

The Commissioners then laid out business for their next term, which was held January, 1848, and much occupied in locating the State road satisfactorily. That accomplished, they proceeded to lay out the county into townships, and the first township, Center, came into existence, followed by Washington and the others, several of them receiving names which have since been changed.

The Clerk was then ordered to advertise the organization of townships, and township elections for the first Monday in April, 1848.

Here, the first object of charity appears, and the Clerk is "appointed temporary agent to see to Delilah Paints and her child until the 21st day of February, 1848."

Thomas A. Cohran is licensed "to keep a grocery, in the town of Centerville, for the term of one year," and much business concerning the building of the Court House, the State road, petition of county roads and consideration of receipts and expenditures occupied the April and July terms for this year. During the latter, specifications and bid for a public well are made out and ordered to be let to the lowest bidder; and bills are allowed to Sheriff Perjue, for "mileage, dieting and commitment to Keosauqua Jail" of a prisoner; to Benjamin Spooner, "for services as guard," and to William Bryant, "for use of team and wagon and services as guard in the above-mentioned case."

At the October term, 1848, the order of January, 1847, refusing to pay bounty on wolf-scalps, was repealed, and 50 cents per scalp offered. Heavy fees were allowed Reuben Riggs and Joseph C. Knapp "for services as attorneys" in the case of State vs. Braffit and State vs. Ghean. Work given out on the still unfinished Court House, which was "to be paid for in town lots."

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ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT IN APPANOOSE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Townships.	Acres Land.	Value Lands.	Value of Town Lots.	Total Value of Real Estate.	Number Cattle.	Value Cattle.	Number of Horses	Value Horses.	Number Mules and Asses.	Value Mules and Asses.	Number Sheep.	Value Sheep.	Number Swine.	Value Swine.	Number of Vehicles.	Value of Vehicles.	Value of Merchandise.	Capit'l in Manufactures.	Money and Credits.	Household Property.	Corporation Stock.	Taxable Farm Implements.	Other Taxable Property.	Grand Total Personal Property.	Total Value all Property.
Bellair	15155	$ 138973	$ 3881	$ 142854	923	$ 13494	381	$ 12433	45	$ 1730	293	$ 384	848	$2630	7	$ 250	$1200	.....	$ 7360	.....	.....	.....	$ 857	$ 40338	$ 183192
Center	15079	175879	1081	176960	883	12311	314	10078	25	715	193	377	622	1589	.....	.....	.....	350	11298	270	3000	.....	1098	40996	217956
Centerville	1142	43973	285595	329568	194	2756	187	5737	8	350	.....	.....	160	586	84	3735	64235	5370	30361	422	109600	.....	6280	229432	559000
Chariton	18678	119551	3236	122787	922	10890	466	16571	43	1495	396	424	1096	3484	14	350	3200	90	7143	50	.....	15	925	44637	167424
Caldwell	26523	167341	3044	170385	982	12825	534	17228	58	1800	366	580	1001	3127	6	115	1750	1750	4064	.....	.....	93	3127	46459	216844
Douglas	13380	115620	.....	115620	459	5627	280	8189	24	680	209	237	688	1625	8	300	.....	.....	16177	.....	.....	.....	210	33045	148665
Franklin	21415	131584	397	131981	699	9256	520	16716	24	955	155	155	528	1927	15	394	300	.....	4887	.....	.....	.....	550	35140	167121
Independence	22901	138162	413	138578	1144	15198	512	16276	41	1705	376	412	1206	3686	19	525	90	.....	19393	.....	.....	.....	963	58248	196823
Johns	23073	205077	.....	205077	1203	14809	557	20637	40	1550	308	319	1683	3705	21	895	.....	.....	4540	.....	.....	.....	1125	47580	252657
Lincoln	15310	120429	193	120622	1008	13067	411	12506	16	564	249	307	1004	2225	5	195	.....	.....	8005	.....	.....	.....	.....	36869	157491
Pleasant	24709	159606	.....	159606	995	12997	453	13751	37	1333	239	327	797	2149	4	175	.....	.....	15944	.....	.....	210	320	47206	206812
Cincinnati	143	5302	10693	15995	62	845	42	1435	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	179	2	50	2700	.....	6470	100	.....	.....	.....	11779	27774
Sharon	15300	87657	.....	77657	532	5939	280	9314	32	1032	290	345	481	1357	4	115	.....	.....	5804	.....	.....	.....	425	24331	111988
Taylor	18448	125273	7651	132924	787	8969	453	13860	55	2035	382	527	791	2405	14	385	2015	1090	24114	765	.....	.....	.....	56165	189089
Union	16171	68477	.....	68477	362	4613	243	7645	9	245	329	329	300	1067	.....	.....	.....	1400	2257	.....	.....	.....	17	17573	86050
Udell	17223	131636	9577	141213	791	11092	416	13610	42	1825	799	1179	900	2869	24	765	7163	1125	16443	50	.....	.....	.....	56061	197274
Washington	22564	195201	740	193941	937	11049	573	15362	97	2369	946	975	1059	3356	.....	.....	.....	.....	10900	.....	.....	.....	118	44129	238070
Moulton	271	8357	86721	95078	110	1515	102	3320	4	160	19	20	117	363	8	200	14050	1000	13193	.....	30000	.....	285	64106	159184
Wells	12209	148503	5774	154277	1062	12187	406	11053	67	1880	759	759	770	1555	.....	.....	200	1000	7783	.....	.....	.....	200	36617	190894
Walnut	15348	116247	2562	121509	699	9773	333	10883	29	1210	221	255	878	2582	.....	.....	500	.....	6935	150	.....	.....	.....	32288	151097
Total value or No.	325042	$2400848	$421558	.....	14754	$189212	7463	$236604	696	$23633	6529	$7911	14967	$42406	235	$8449	$97403	$13175	$222981	$1807	$142600	$318	$16500	$1002999	$3825405

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ABSTRACT OF TAXES LEVIED FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Townships.	State.	County.	School.	Road.	Schoolhouse.	Dist. School.	Bridge.	Pauper.	Insane.	Corporation.	Library	Total Tax.
Bellair	$ 395 32	$ 875 14	$ 197 66	$ 45 71	$ 43 24	$ 980 95	$ 296 49	$ 395 32	$ 98 83	.....	.....	$ 3,310 66
Center	483 40	1,050 80	241 70	191 03	116 45	985 05	362 55	483 40	120 85	.....	.....	4,035 23
Centerville	1,124 22	2,458 01	562 11	592 53	1,130 81	2,248 44	843 17	1,124 22	821 05	$2,153 50	.....	12,518 06
Chariton	339 17	777 90	169 60	55 99	170 45	1,017 60	254 40	339 20	84 80	.....	.....	3,202 14
Caldwell	476 42	1,092 84	238 21	250 50	.....	1,435 03	357 32	476 42	119 10	.....	.....	4,452 14
Douglas	306 12	665 33	153 06	142 79	.....	503 27	229 59	306 12	76 53	.....	.....	2,376 51
Franklin	334 70	754 56	167 35	85 97	30 65	1,840 85	251 02	334 70	83 68	.....	.....	3,883 48
Independence	394 64	893 31	197 32	801 83	.....	924 26	295 98	394 64	98 66	.....	$21 00	3,521 64
Johns	505 98	1,104 54	252 99	96 40	.....	723 94	379 48	505 98	126 50	.....	.....	3,695 81
Lincoln	356 48	780 99	178 24	31 75	.....	731 66	267 36	356 48	89 12	.....	.....	2,792 08
Pleasant	448 68	984 95	224 34	211 38	604 85	1,438 03	336 51	448 68	112 17	.....	.....	4,809 59
Cincinnati	58 06	137 71	29 03	12 25	116 11	232 22	43 55	58 06	14 51	.....	.....	701 50
Sharon	266 04	532 37	133 02	134 24	.....	1,387 82	199 54	266 04	66 50	.....	.....	2,985 55
Taylor	378 66	853 33	189 33	35 93	.....	1,274 28	283 99	378 66	94 67	.....	.....	3,488 85
Union	172 02	86 01	86 01	145 57	.....	1,032 12	129 02	172 02	43 00	.....	.....	2,185 90
Udell	447 88	223 94	223 94	167 26	.....	1,199 17	335 91	447 88	111 97	.....	.....	3,931 35
Washington	485 68	242 84	242 84	179 44	.....	849 94	364 26	485 68	121 42	.....	.....	3,815 62
Moulton	329 24	164 62	164 62	262 45	1,646 13	1,316 96	246 93	329 24	82 31	411 91	.....	5,521 37
Wells	462 18	231 09	231 09	205 08	162 31	924 36	346 63	462 18	115 55	.....	.....	3,934 74
Walnut	303 06	151 53	151 53	37 14	.....	757 69	227 29	303 06	75 77	.....	.....	2,524 85
Total	$8,067 98	$4,033 99	$4,033 06	$3,185 24	$4,021 00	$21,803 64	$6,050 99	$8,067 98	$2,016 99	$2,565 41	$21 00	$77,687 09

PARTIAL ABSTRACT OF THE VOTE OF APPANOOSE COUNTY, AT THE GENERAL ELECTION OCT. 8, 1878.

TOWNSHIPS.	Secretary of State.		Judge of Sup. Ct.		Rep. in Congress, 6th District.		District Judge, 2d District.		Clerk of Courts.		County Recorder.		Member Board of Supervisors.	
	J. A. T. Hull.	E. M. Farnsworth.	James H. Rothrock.	Joseph C. Knapp.	E. S. Sampson.	J. B. Weaver.	T. M. Fee.	E. L. Burton.	Noah M. Scott.	J. W. Moore.	T. H. Morris.	W. O. Hollingsworth.	J. L. Earnest.	J. W. Wailes.
Bellair	66	52	65	53	67	50	63	54	75	42	74	42	67	51
Center	323	227	321	231	329	214	339	207	389	162	397	152	323	221
Chariton	53	97	52	97	52	99	53	96	52	90	54	95	53	95
Caldwell	44	163	46	160	42	164	52	156	69	138	52	154	47	100
Douglas	34	49	34	49	32	51	34	48	35	48	39	43	34	49
Franklin	98	62	98	61	99	60	97	63	105	55	102	54	99	60
Independence	43	127	43	127	44	126	45	123	54	115	43	127	43	126
Johns	49	116	49	116	50	114	46	116	57	106	55	108	49	116
Lincoln	53	74	53	73	52	75	53	73	58	70	58	70	54	74
Pleasant	92	86	91	87	90	87	88	88	99	79	112	65	92	85
Sharon	17	82	17	84	17	83	16	84	20	81	18	79	17	83
Taylor	77	89	77	89	76	86	75	88	78	88	82	85	78	88
Union	25	65	25	66	26	62	26	64	27	63	26	63	25	64
Udell	68	106	56	120	60	115	66	108	74	102	76	99	64	109
Washington	103	224	103	224	104	221	105	223	102	227	113	217	112	217
Wells	35	109	35	118	41	104	40	113	44	109	42	108	38	113
Walnut	54	56	54	56	57	55	52	56	78	31	66	44	53	51
Total vote	1234	1784	1219	1811	1235	1766	1251	1760	1416	1606	1409	1605	1253	1762
Majorities		550		592		531		509		190		196		509

PARTIAL ABSTRACT OF VOTES IN APPANOOSE COUNTY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 9, 1877.

TOWNSHIPS.	Lieut. Governor.			County Auditor.			County Treasurer.			Sheriff.			County Supervisor.		
	F. T. Campbell.	W. C. James.	A. H. McCready.	John B. Maring.	Lewis L. Taylor.	J. C. Crawford.	Thomas Wentworth.	Wm. Evans.	J. M. Loughridge.	R. B. Carson.	B. F. Silknitter.	Joseph L. Younger.	Wm. S. Llewellyn.	Jesse M. Ellis.	Samuel Hixon.
Bellair	57	43	8	61	43	6	51	51	6	48	56	4	56	46	8
Center	291	212	36	309	184	41	272	229	36	236	269	31	274	228	38
Chariton	55	17	87	63	13	83	55	51	52	52	22	81	55	15	88
Caldwell	46	94	62	83	73	45	36	117	44	47	115	42	46	103	58
Douglas	35	18	36	37	21	31	34	22	33	34	24	30	35	18	35
Franklin	80	28	16	84	27	13	74	47	3	78	43	3	85	21	15
Independence	45	38	88	48	39	85	38	61	73	41	39	91	44	38	90
Johns	54	39	75	58	40	69	51	49	66	54	48	66	51	38	77
Lincoln	48	48	19	49	49	17	47	54	14	48	52	14	49	48	19
Pleasant	85	58	28	94	54	21	74	75	20	74	78	17	81	59	28
Sharon	20	51	20	32	48	11	19	59	14	18	60	13	19	53	17
Taylor	77	73	24	76	74	24	69	86	20	89	68	18	77	70	28
Union	30	52	14	37	51	9	26	61	9	31	53	12	31	53	13
Udell	62	91	19	65	90	17	59	95	18	60	95	17	63	91	19
Washington	113	92	94	88	155	57	114	104	72	177	69	52	114	93	91
Wells	57	87	48	66	81	45	54	93	45	78	92	20	58	88	47
Walnut	54	26	27	54	25	23	51	32	23	45	40	22	51	23	23
	1209	1067	701	1304	1067	603	1124	1286	548	1210	1223	583	1192	1085	690
Majority	142			237				162					107		

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

agt	agent	mach	machinist
carp	carpenter	mech	mechanic
clk	clerk	mer	merchant
Co	company or county	mfr	manufacturer
dlr	dealer	mkr	maker
far	farmer	P. O.	Post Office
gro	grocer	prop	proprietor
I. V. A	Iowa Volunteer Artillery	S. or Sec	Section
I. V. C	Iowa Volunteer Cavalry	st	street
I. V. I	Iowa Volunteer Infantry	supt	superintendent
lab	laborer	Treas	Treasurer

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. CENTERVILLE.)

ASHBY, E. G., far., S. 26.

ALLEN, W. E., boots and shoes; born in Hampshire Co., Mass., in 1831; moved to Madison Co., Ohio, in 1836, with his parents, and to this county in 1855. He married Miss M. Barlow in 1853; she was born in Ohio in 1831; they have five children—Iona B., Eldridge, Maria H., Thruman L., Loretta A. and Sophrona M. They are Methodists; he is a Republican. Owns residence and business house, valued at $5,000; he carries a stock of about $3,000; has been in business since 1856.

ANGST, ADAM, farmer, Sec. 5; he was born Nov. 24, 1844, in Switzerland; in 1856, came to Davis Co., Iowa; in 1866, came to Appanoose Co.; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Terressa Banta in 1868; she was born in 1852 in Indiana; have four children — Elizabeth, Josephine, Mary Etta and Adam. Democrat; U. B. Church.

BUNNELL, A., carpenter.

BAKER, JAMES W., Jailer; he was born March 30, 1838, in Scott Co., Ind.; in 1843, came with his parents to Illinois; Oct. 3, 1849, came to Appanoose Co.; settled in Bellair Tp. His father died in 1868, aged 52 years; his mother still lives on the old homestead. He was appointed to his present office in November, 1875; has been Constable three years; he was elected in 1878 Justice of the Peace. Married Miss Mattie Scott April 29, 1861; she was born in Indiana; her parents came to Walnut City, Appanoose Co., in 1851; her father died in 1860, aged 56 years. Enlisted in 1862 in Co. I, 36th Iowa V. I.; served to the end of the war. Republican; Christian Church.

Barenthouse, E., barber.

Barrows, J. C., saddler.

BASHAW, J. W., wagon and carriage manufacturer; born in Culpeper Co., Va., in 1845; located in this county in 1870. Married Miss N. E. Gaston April 18, 1867; she was born in Ohio in 1848; their children are William A., J. E. and Clara S. Mrs. Bashaw is a Methodist; he is a Democrat. He owns his house and lot, and factory and lot with fixtures, valued at $2,000; he is a prompt and energetic business man and a good mechanic.

Bayes, R., far., Sec. 31.

BEALL, GEORGE W., variety store; born in Hancock Co., Va., in 1848, and located in this county in 1873. Married Miss Anna J. Barr in 1873; she was born in Richland

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Co., Ohio, in 1843; have two children—Ollie Monroe and William C. Mrs. Beall is a Presbyterian; he is a Republican. He enlisted in the 30th I. V. I., in 1864, transferred to the 6th I. V. C., in 1865; mustered out with his regiment at Louisville, Ky., at the close of the war. He owns his dwelling and store-building, valued at $3,000; he keeps a general variety stock always on hand.

Bevington, M., flour and feed.

Bevington, J. C., clerk.

Benadum, L. H., far., Sec. 26.

Belknap, G., boarding-house.

Bird, R., U. S. mail agent.

Blachley, H. W., dentist.

Bowen, C. W., lumber.

Bowen, H. C., lumber.

BOYLES, DENNIS, farmer, Sec. 13; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Nov. 19, 1824; located here in 1868; owns 145 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. He is a member of the M. E. Church; Democrat. His wife, Margaret Brough, was born in Somerset Co., Penn., May 11, 1828; they were married Oct. 11, 1858; have nine children—Abraham B., Anna, Sarah, Minnie, Dorsey D., Ada C., William, Lelia L. and Stanley. Mr. Boyles enlisted in Co. K, 206th Penn. V. I., in August, 1863, and served with the 3d Brigade, 10th Corps, and was in all the battles of that corps from the time of his enlistment till the close of the war.

BOYLES, JAMES K., CAPT., proprietor Keystone House, Centerville; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1831; located in this county in 1867. Married Miss Mary E. Harrow in 1864; she was born in Indiana; they have two children—Mary J. and Anna B. The Captain was connected with steamboating on the rivers for over twenty-four years; the Keystone House is well kept and closely looked after in the interests of its guests by Mr. Boyles, the sociable host.

Bradley, W., banker.

Braidwood, A., retired.

Brower, C. J., school teacher.

Breazeale, D. H., dry goods merchant.

BREAZEALE, J. A., merchant; Centerville; born in Blount Co., Tenn., in 1841; located in Lee Co., Iowa, in 1849, and in this county in 1851. Married Miss M. Martin in 1862; she was born in Jefferson Co., Iowa, in 1845; their children are Aura M., Mary E., Gracie A., Rinnie E., Burnice G., Emma J. and William H. They are members of the Christian Church; he is a Republican. He owns his residence, valued at $2,000; store building, $7,000, and stock, worth $7,000; he has been in his present business since 1866.

BROWN, P. A., brooms; born in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1818; moved to this county in 1854. Married Ann Wood in 1842; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1810; they have three children—John, Daniel and Eveline. They are members of the Advent Church; Republican. He is now engaged in raising broom-corn and manufacturing brooms. He owns his residence, valued at $1,500.

Brown, S., far., Sec. 25.

Bruno, E.

Bryan, E., far., Sec. 8.

BRYAN, G. W., teacher; born in Hendricks Co., Ind., Aug. 12, 1853; when 4 years of age, his father, J. W. B., came to this county, purchased and located upon the farm in Center Tp., where the family now reside, and died in October, 1875, at the age of 65. Early in the war, his older brothers enlisted, leaving himself and younger brother with his father (then in feeble health) to conduct the farm; he was able in consequence to attend school less than three months per year in the district school; but being industrious and anxious to succeed in life, he improved every moment well, and, at the age of 23, he entered the Normal School at Moulton; has for the past two years taught school; upon entering Normal, by applying himself to his studies, he accomplished in two years what usually required three years' time, and, June 28, 1878, received his diploma as qualified for the duties of a teacher, having while there acted as assistant teacher, and with Profs. Campbell and Guthrie taught the Normal at Centerville; he entered his present position, taking charge of the school at Cincinnati, Sept. 16, 1878; owns an undivided interest in his father's estate.

Burgess, G. M., farmer, Sec. 25.

CAMPBELL, A. J., farmer, Sec. 5.

CALVERT, JAMES W., clothing and gents' furnishing goods; Centerville; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1836; located in Davis Co., Iowa, in 1850, and in this county in 1853. Married Sarah C. Michael in 1865; she was born in Indiana in 1847; their children are Charlie J., Pearl P., Ella D. and Zella. Are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Republican. He owns his residence in the city, valued at $3,000, also a half interest in the business, valued at $3,500; they carry a full line of goods, well selected and suitable to their trade. He enlisted in Co. G, 36th I. V. I., in August, 1862; mustered out in January, 1864, at Vicksburg, Miss.; was Private Secretary with Gen. Ross part of the time.

Campbell, D. C., banker.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 18; born in Fayette Co., Ind. Nov. 10, 1829; located here in August, 1856, and owns 257 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Democrat. His wife, Nancy Hamilton, was born in Hendricks Co., Ind., in May, 1840, and married March 27, 1861; they have six children—George A., Martha E., Ida M., Charles E., Mary F., Ruth J.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE A., far., Sec. 8; born in Fayette Co., Ind., Oct. 2, 1831, and located here in 1875; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. He is a Democrat. Bachelor.

Campbell, L., far., Sec. 23.

Carmichael, P., cooper.

CARR, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 8; he was born Aug. 27, 1825, in Chatteris, England; in 1837, came to Bucks Co., Penn.; in 1843, to Hancock Co., Ohio; in 1851, to Dubuque Co.; in 1855, removed to Houston Co., Minn.; in 1870, came to his present farm; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Sarah Altman in 1845; she was born in 1824 in Ross Co., Ohio; died May 23, 1855; had five children, three living—Thomas R., George W. and Susan A. Second marriage to Caroline Malenger in 1855; she was born in 1838 in Illinois; died in June, 1876; had ten children, nine living—J. H., J. M., A. W., Julia A., Elizabeth M., A. Martin, Estella, Ella and Jessie. Third marriage to Susan Pixly in 1877; she was born in October, 1825, in Ohio. John Owen enlisted in 1863 in Co. K, 6th Minn. V. I.; served to the end of the war; he died in 1866, aged 21 years, of disease contracted in the army. Republican; Christian Church.

CLARK, W. G., attorney (of Dewey & Clark), law insurance, real estate and loans; born in Clark Co., Ohio, in 1850; moved to Madison County in 1855, and located in this county in 1868. Married Miss Sarah Lankford in 1875; she was born in this county in 1855; have one child—Ethel, born Aug. 23, 1877. Republican. His firm represent the Phœnix, of Hartford, the Hartford, of Hartford, the Home, of New York, and several other first-class fire insurance companies.

Clemens, L., butcher.

Cole, S., far., Sec. 25.

Cowles, G. N., far., Sec. 29.

Crawford, J. C., lawyer.

Crook, G., far., Sec. 18.

CROSBY, W. O., editor of the Centerville *Citizen*, the oldest paper in the county, and having the largest circulation of any weekly paper within a radius of fifty miles. It is a journal of radical Republican proclivities, published by W. O. Crosby & Co. This paper is by far the best advertising medium in the county, and is the official paper of the county.

Carey, J. W., teacher.

Clark, E., far., S. 35.

Cunningham, P. F., painter.

Coatney, A., far., S. 18.

DALE, JOHN, far., S. 29.

DARNALL, LOUISA J., widow; born in Stokes Co., N. C., 1830; moved to Indiana when a child with her parents. She was married to William C. Darnall in 1855; he died in 1869; she has three children—Luther F., Emma A. and Ida M. Are members of the M. E. Church; her son, Luther, is a Republican, and has been Deputy Postmaster since 1872. She owns her residence and ten lots, valued at $2,000.

Darnell, L., P. O. clerk, Centerville.

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Dale, James M., far., S. 20.

DAVIS, M. H., miller, Dennis; born in Orange Co., Vt., in 1815; he moved to St. Lawrence Co.; followed milling several years and thence to Wisconsin; continued in the same five years and thence to Iowa in 1855; followed milling in Lucas Co., and ran a woolen-mill in Appanoose Co., and is now a partner in the large saw and flouring mill at Dennis. He married Eliza Rose in New York; they had one child—Francis; his wife died in Wisconsin, and he married for his second wife Diana Curtis in Wisconsin; they had two children—Lillie and Milton; his second wife died in 1863. A Republican.

Darling, I., teamster.

DEWEY, HENRY H. (of the firm of Dewey & Clark), attorney; born in Washington Co., Vt., 1840; moved to Bureau Co., Ill., in 1861; thence to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1865; to Davis Co. in 1870, and located in this county in 1871. Married Miss Lucy W. Worman in 1865; she was born in Grafton Co., N. H. in 1844; they have have two children—Eva M., born in May, 1868, and Burty H., born in July, 1874. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. He owns a a residence in the city, valued at $3,000. His firm is engaged in loaning money and are general agents for the leading fire insurance companies of the country.

DRAKE, FRANCIS MARION, GEN., lawyer, Centerville; born in Schuyler Co., Ill., Dec. 30, 1833; he moved to Fort Madison with his parents in 1837, and located in Davis Co., Iowa, in 1846. In 1852, he organized a train to cross the plains, known as the Drakeville train, consisting of six six-ox wagons, with sixteen men and a boy; he crossed the Missouri River at Council Bluffs May 1; when at Horseshoe Bend, near Platte River, opposite Pawnee village, he was attacked by 300 Pawnee warriors, who would have massacred them; but, by a quick and decisive action, he repulsed the attack, the Indians leaving nine of their number dead upon the field; he having singled out the chief, killed him by a blow from his musket, which demoralized the warriors, who would not fight without a leader; he arrived in Sacramento safely, when he engaged in the stock business; returned the following winter by sea; he recrossed the plains in 1854 with a drove of cattle, consisting in part of 100 milch cows, 97 of which he arrived with in good condition, making the most successful trip known. On his return in the steamer Yankee Blade, same year, she was wrecked near the Point of Aquilla, on the Pacific coast; vessel was a total wreck and 800 lives were lost; he swung down a hawser, secured a small boat, with which he saved several lives, making three trips to the shore, a barren coast, where he remained five days, living on raw meat; was picked up by steamer Goliah, a mail packet, and landed at San Francisco; took passage on the Golden Gate for home; she caught fire, but arrived safely at her destination in November, 1854; he then went into the mercantile business with his father and brother in Drakeville; moved to Unionville, this county, in 1859, and to this city in 1865. He assisted Col. Edwards in organizing his independent Iowa Regiment, in the spring of 1861, and took command of Co. A; he was promoted to Major in September, 1861; his regiment attacked Gen. Patton (confederate), of Missouri, at Albany, who had driven Col. Crainor (Union) out of Missouri; his regiment pressed Patton across the Platte River, near St. Joe; Patton burned the bridge in his rear, which prevented further pursuit; he then reported to Gen. Prentiss, who put him in command of the garrison at St. Joe, Mo., consisting of half of his own regiment, some Kansas Cavalry and a battalion of Ohio Infantry, which post he held during Gen. Mulligan's campaign in Missouri and surrender at Lexington, successfully repelling an attack of Jackson's Missouri army after Mulligan's surrender; he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the 36th Iowa Vols., in August, 1862, four companies of which were raised in this county; he proceeded to Tennessee, and served in the Army of the Tennessee and Trans-Mississippi; he was wounded at Mark's Mills, Ark., April 25, 1864, and captured on the field, and

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reported mortally wounded; as soon as able to be removed, he was paroled and sent into the Union lines under a flag of truce; he was present at the capture of Little Rock, battle of Elkins' Ford, having command of a detachment of six companies of infantry, two of cavalry and a section of Peat's Missouri Battery, with which he fought Gen. Marmaduke, repulsed him and held the Ford against superior numbers, for which he was brevetted Brigadier General; he was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa. He married Miss Mary J. Lord in 1855; she was born in Newark, Nova Scotia, in 1833; their children are Willie J., Jennie Eva, Frank E., John A., Mary, and George, who died when 22 months old. Are members of Christian Church; Republican. Commenced the practice of law in 1866; associated with Judge Harris; in 1870, he organized the M. I. & N. R. R. Co., of which he was elected President; he built the road from Alexander to Centerville, completing it Dec. 27, 1872; he resumed the practice of law May 1, 1875, associated with Gen. A. J. Baker, late Attorney General of the State of Missouri. His father was John A. Drake; mother, Harriet J. O'Niel.

Drake, J. A., banker.

Dukes, J. S., far., Sec. 35.

EARLYWINE, N., farmer.

Eddy, W., far., Sec. 17.

Eells, F., pat. med.

ELLIOTT, J. A., attorney; born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, in 1845; located in this county in 1867; he resides with his mother, being her only child; he studied law with Gen. M. F. Drake in 1872. Was Deputy Treasurer of the county from 1868 to 1872. He is a solicitor of pensions, and gives special attention to adjusting the claims of soldiers, orphans and widows of soldiers with the Government; also collection business in general.

ELLIS, JESSE M., far., Sec. 17; Centerville; born Jan. 13, 1823, in Scott Co., Ky.; when an infant, came with his parents to Indiana, in 1854, to Van Buren County in 1855; moved to Appanoose County; owns 185 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Nancy Ellis in 1845; born in 1825, in Kentucky; have four children—Harriet E., Tabitha J., William B. and Michael J. Was elected County Supervisor in 1861, and served two years; has been Township Treasurer. Democrat.

Ellis, W. M., far., Sec. 17.

Erskin, A. H., far., Sec. 32.

EVANS, WILLIAM, County Treasurer; born in Washington Co., Ind., in 1829; moved to Monroe Co. in 1849, and located in this county in 1864. Married Miss Margaret J. Vestle in 1852; she was born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1831; their children are Sarah E., Margaret E., Lucy A., William F., Bell and Ida. Members of the Baptist Church; Democrat. Owns his residence and other property in the county, valued at $5,000. He has been in his present official position for the last six years.

FEE, T. M., lawyer.

FARLEY, J. W., HON., Mayor of the city of Centerville; born in Hancock Co., Ill., in 1838; moved to Washington Co., Iowa, in 1839, with his parents, and located in this county in 1871. Married Miss M. E. Badger in 1865; she was born in Ohio, in 1832; their children are Effie M., Mamie M., Roy E. and J. W. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican. He was elected Mayor in 1875. Enlisted in the 13th Iowa V. I., in August, 1861; wounded at Shiloh and discharged through disability, the effects of wounds; mustered out at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 22, 1862.

Fenton, B., far., Sec. 12.

Fisher, B. F., far., Sec. 25.

Fortney, J. H., far., Sec. 14.

Fredley, J. B., tinner.

Frisby, T. L., far., Sec. 23.

FROWD, THOMAS, meat market; born in Durhamshire, England, in 1833; came to this country in 1867; located in Henry Co., Ill., and in this county in 1870. Married Salina Hartford in 1865; she was born in Devonshire, England, in 1836; they have one boy—Thomas L.; she has one daughter by a former marriage—Minnie De Silver. He is a Democrat. They own three houses and nine lots and forty acres of land, valued at $4,000.

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Fuller, A., carpenter.
Fuller, I., far., Sec. 14.

GALLEY, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 5.

GALLEY, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 12; born Jan. 26, 1831, in Fayette Co., Penn.; in 1852, came to Illinois; in 1858, to Appanoose Co.; owns ninety-two acres of land, valued at $50 per acre. Married Elizabeth Porter April 25, 1858; she was born Jan. 23, 1835, in Fayette Co., Penn.; her parents came to Appanoose Co. in 1856; have three children—Jennie, Galileo G. and Ida B.; lost John S. in infancy. M. E. Church; Republican.

GEDNEY, J. B., farmer, Sec. 7; born Dec. 10, 1825, in Dearborn Co., Ind.; in 1838, came to Lee Co., Iowa; in 1854, to Appanoose Co.; owns 155 acres of land. He was commissioned Captain, in 1862, of Co. I, 36th I. V. I.; served in this capacity three years, and was honorably discharged; was in the battles of Helena, Ark.; Elkins' Ford, Prairie de Ann, Little Rock, Camden and Mark's Mills, where he was captured and held a prisoner for ten months; he also participated in several other battles. In 1870, he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, and, by re-election, held this position six years; then resigned; has held about all the township offices; was eight years President of the County Agricultural Society. Married Sarah Lynch Feb. 1, 1848; she was born May 28, 1828, in Hamilton Co., Ohio; have six children—Julia C., Charles H., John J., Manford H., Samuel H. and Maggie I. Republican; she is a member of the Christian Church.

Gilliam, H. S., machinist.
Gipson, A., farmer, Sec. 18.
Gerard, W. A., farmer, Sec. 25.
Gill, M. E., vapor baths.
Goddard, T. M., lawyer.

GORRELL, ANN, MRS. (widow); born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1812; located in this county in 1858. Her husband, Oliver Gorrell, to whom she was married in 1854, died in the army, of disease contracted in the service of the United States. He enlisted in the 37th I. V. I., Co. G, in 1861, and died in 1864, leaving six children (one of whom was subsequently killed in the army during the war) and his widow, the subject of this biography. Mary, a daughter of her late husband by a former marriage, resides with her; Mrs. Gorrell has a small pension of $8 per month—small recompense for the life of her husband; she owns her little home, valued at $1,000, and has a small income besides her pension.

GUERNSEY, D. R., County Superintendent of Schools; born in Bartholomew Co., Ind., in 1849; located in this county in 1851. Republican in politics. Was elected to his present official position in October, 1877, for a term of two years.

Goss, Joseph, merchant.
Guildart, Sarah, far., Sec. 32.
Gunn, I. F., carpenter.

HAKES, H., far., Sec. 11.

HATZENBULER, JACOB, butcher; also dealer in hides, grain, groceries, etc.; he was born May 6, 1832, in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany; in 1854, came to New York City; thence to Detroit, Mich.; in 1856, removed to Galesburg, Ill.; the following year to Burlington, Iowa; thence to Fairfield; in 1859, came to Wapello Co.; the following year, to Centerville; owns twenty acres of land in Center Tp.; also two business houses and five dwellings in the city. Married Lydia Strickland June 28, 1863; she was born Sept. 1, 1841, in Putnam Co., Ohio; her parents came from Harrison Co., Mo., to Appanoose Co. in 1860; they have three children—Martin, Margaret and Barbara. Republican; Roman Catholic Church.

Hays, J. R., Cashier First Nat. Bank.
Hamilton, J. S., far. Sec. 30.

HARPER, JOHN, wagon and carriage manufacturer; born in County Down, Ireland, in 1828; located in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1850, and in this county in 1853. Married Miss Sarah Creigh in 1848; she was born in County South, Ireland, in 1831; their children are William H., Robert C., John A. Are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a Republican. He owns a very comfortable residence and other property in Centerville, valued at about

$9,000. He has been at his present business since 12 years of age, having served an apprenticeship of five years in Ireland and several years journey work before commencing for himself; has been established in this city twenty-five years; is prompt to assist local enterprises.

Harris, S. D., clerk.

Hart, W., far., Sec. 30.

HARVEY, S. L., editor and proprietor of the Centerville *Journal;* this paper was established in 1843.

Hawkins, L. W., carpenter.

HAYNES, E. C., attorney; member of the law firm of Vermilion, Haynes & Vermilion.

Henderson, A. R., far., S. 1.

Henderson, R., coal dealer.

Henkle, E. W., blacksmith.

Henry, L. Mac., merchant.

Herman, J. V., shoemaker.

Hoffman, R. H., barber.

HOLLINGSWORTH, JEREMIAH, deceased; born Nov. 8, 1811, in Montgomery Co., Ohio; died July 8, 1876. Married Elizabeth Pollard Oct. 15, 1836; she was born April 4, 1818, in Shelby Co., Ky. In 1851, they came to Appanoose Co.; she owns 120 acres of land. Had twelve children, seven living—Henry, Mary F., now Mrs. White; Sarah E., now Mrs. Ashby; Alfred, Dan, William and Lydia E, now Mrs. Frisby. John A. enlisted in 1862; served about eighteen months, and was killed by the guerrillas at Little Rock, Ark., in December, 1863.

Hollingsworth, K., far., Sec. 24.

Hollman, J. W., merchant.

Hose, John, miner.

Hoover, S. E., far., Sec. 17.

Howell, C. H., farmer.

Houston, J. W., carpenter.

Howlett, S. A., far., Sec. 31.

HUDDLESTON, C. M., photograph artist; born in Union Co., Penn., in 1852; located in this county in 1875. Married Miss Carrie Scott in 1858; she was born in the same county and State in 1840; they have five children—Foster G., Sherman R., Freeman, Wilford and Ralph. Independent in politics. Owns his residence, valued at $1,500. He is a thorough artist, and can produce pictures equal to any in the largest cities; has been in the business fifteen years.

Hudson, R., retired farmer.

Hughes, James, far., Sec. 7.

Hughes, Jesse, far., Sec. 2.

Hughes, John, farmer.

Hughes, J. S., far., Sec. 13.

Hutson, N., far., Sec. 31.

JENKS, J. D., carpenter.

Johnson, Alex, miner.

JOHNSON, W. S., lawyer; born in Union Co., Ind., in 1835; located in this county in May, 1851. Married Miss Sarah B. Gibson in 1855; she was born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1836; they have five children—James H. A., Willie E., Pleasant Lee, Mary E. and Ida B. Members of the M. E. Church; he is a Republican. He owns his residence and other property, valued at about $6,000. He is senior member of the firm of Johnson & Calvert, clothing and furnishing goods; Mr. J. built the first storehouse, was the first merchant and Postmaster in the town of Cincinnati; served as Clerk of the Courts three terms. Served three years and a half as private and officer in the 6th and 36th I. V. I.

Johnston, R. A., blacksmith.

Joiner, B. A., carpenter.

Jones, G. W., carpenter.

KEARNWILLE, J., saddler.

Kellogg, H. E., jeweler,

KINDIG, B. F., farmer, Sec. 35; born Dec. 15, 1837, in Preble Co., Ohio; in 1856, came to Indiana; in 1859, removed to Appanoose Co.; owns seventy-four acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. Married Mary Musser June, 1857; she was born in August, 1839, in Ohio; daughter of Michael Musser, of Bartholomew Co., Ind.; have five children—Ida B., Jessie May, Iowa M., Charles W. and Barbara E. Mr. K. has a book of examples written by his father when attending school in Lancaster Co., Penn., fifty years ago. He was the first man who drilled for coal in Center Tp. M. E. Church; Republican.

Kindig, J., farmer, Sec. 35.

Kindig, R. C. L., coal dealer and teamster.

King, D., coal-miner.

Kirkham, F. M., preacher.

KIRKHAM, M. H. (firm of Kirkham & McGregor), hardware merchant;

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is a native of this State, being born in Van Buren Co., in 1841; he located in this county in 1871. Married Miss Ada Drake in 1862; she was born in Fort Madison, Lee Co., Iowa, in 1845; their children are Carrie, Rittie, Stella and Hattie. Are members of the Christian Church; he is Republican. The members of this firm are active, energetic business men, with liberal means and a thorough knowledge of their business; have established themselves at the head of the hardware business in this section of the country; they purchase their stock for cash at the lowest rates, and are, therefore, able to sell as low as any competitor; they deal in stoves, sewing machines, etc. He owns his residence, worth $3,500, and a half-interest in the hardware store.

LANE, C. W., merchant.

Lane, I. S., butcher.

Lane, J. W.

Lane, Silas, far., S. 12.

Lane, S. W., merchant.

LANE, WALDEN, MRS.; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1830; moved to Geauga Co., Ohio, with her parents, in 1831, and to Hillsdale Co., Mich., in 1849, thence to this county in 1857. Was married to J. F. Walden in 1860; he died in 1869, of disease contracted in the army. He organized Co. F, 17th Iowa Vols., and went into the field as Captain in 1862; was promoted to the rank of Major in April, 1863, and transferred to the Pay Department in 1864, retaining his rank as Major; was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel and mustered out in 1866. Mrs. Lane has one child living—Jennie Florence, born in October, 1865, whose education is the principal aim of her mother. Having commenced life young herself, as a school-teacher at 19 years of age, she is familiar with the difficulties encountered by a young girl thrown in a similar position, dependent upon her own resources, and, therefore, feels the deep responsibility resting upon her as the surviving parent of her orphan child; she possesses those noble principles of self-sacrifice for the welfare of others, so rarely found among the denizens of this sublunary region. She taught school in Bellair and other places in this county in 1857. She owns property in this city, worth $5,000, and has an income from other reliable sources.

Lankford, J., furnitnre.

Lee, D., far., Sec. 2.

Lindsey, J. N., plasterer.

Long, G. W., far., Sec. 17.

Long, J. S., far., Sec. 17.

LONG, VALENTINE, deceased; born September, 1801, in Denison Co., N. C.; died June 7, 1875. Married Phrana Yakeley in 1824; she was born Sept. 27, 1804, in Denison Co., N. C.; in 1834, came to Indiana; in 1848, moved to Appanoose Co.; she owns 170 acres of land; had eleven children, nine living—Andrew, Joseph, Lemuel, William A., Samuel Y., Elizabeth, George W., Thomas J. and John S.; Mary A. and Matilda J. died, aged respectively twenty-five and twenty-eight years; Andrew served about one year in the late war, and was discharged on account of sickness. Members of the Christian Church.

Long, W. A., far., Sec. 18.

McALISTER, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 18.

McAlister, J. R., far., Sec. 30.

McClard, J. F., laborer, Sec. 31.

McCreary, W. M., far., Sec. 8.

McDaniel, W. B., far., Sec. 20.

MacGREGOR, ROBERT (of Kirkham & MacGregor), hardware merchant; born in New York City in 1848; located in this city in 1871. Married Miss C. S. Sedgwick in 1873; she was born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1853; have one child—Sedgwick, born September, 1877. Mrs. MacGregor is a Methodist; he owns half-interest in the real estate and stock owned by his firm, valued at about $15,000; they have the only first-class hardware establishment in the city; they carry a large stock including stoves and sewing machines, which they buy for cash; they are enterprising gentlemen and business men.

McKeehan, D. S., medical student.

McKeehan, S., far., Sec. 8.

McKee, A., Continental Hotel.

McKenney, J. A., miner.

McLAUGHLIN, R. A., farmer, Sec. 18; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Sept. 22, 1802, and lived in that State

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till 1869, and then moved to this county; owns ninety acres of land, well cultivated, valued at $30 per acre, and twenty-five acres of timber land, valued at $10 per acre. He is a Republican. His wife, Rebecca Jones, was born in Somerset Co., Penn., Aug. 16, 1812; they were married May 1, 1834; have eight children living—Ann Martha, Mary Jane, William H., Collin L., Louisa M., Francis W., Nancy E. and John R. Mr. McLaughlin has a pleasant home, and his children are well educated and fond of reading, and believe in keeping themselves well posted.

McLoughlin, W. H., far., Sec. 18.

MARING, J. B., County Auditor; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1833; moved to Monroe Co. in 1836, and located in this bounty in 1863. He married Miss S. E. Martin in 1871; she was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1841; they have one child—Lena W. Are members of the M. E. Church; Republican. Owns residence in Centerville, valued at $3,000. He has held his present office during the last five years.

Martin, B. H., brickmaker.

Martin, E. L., far., Sec. 35.

Martin, J., far., Sec. 32.

Martin, J. A., miner.

MARTIN, JACOB S., weigher at Watson coal-mine; born in Jackson, Jackson Co., Ohio, Jan. 19, 1850; came to this county Sept. 28, 1871; owns his residence and several town lots, valued at $1,000. He is a Republican. His wife, Mary Louisa Hilliker, born in Michigan in 1849; they were married Sept. 22, 1872, and have one child—Arintha. Mr. Martin was in the Union army six months; he has held the position of weigher at the Watson coal-shaft several years, and appears to be a very trustworthy man.

Martin, J. C., far., Sec. 2.

Martin, S., far., Sec. 30.

Martin, T. W., far., Sec. 19.

MARTIN, WILLIS, farmer, Sec. 2; born March 21, 1813, in Harrison Co., Ind.; in 1850, came to Appanoose Co. and to Center Tp. He owns 100 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Jane Woodward in 1836; she was born March 7, 1812, in Kentucky; have eight children—E. F., Adaline, Thomas W., Nancy A.. Elizabeth J., William C., John C., Samuel A. E. F. enlisted in 1862, in 17th I. V. I., and served to the end of the war. Mr. M. has been Deputy Sheriff.

Martin, W. C., far., Sec. 2.

MECHEM, L. C., attorney; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1843, and located in this county in 1866. Married Miss Mary E. Wright in 1869; she was born in Warren Co., Ind., in 1849; they have one child—John S., born July 24, 1870. They are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican. Enlisted in the 15th Ohio V. I., in September, 1861; was transferred to the 129th Regiment, with the rank of First Sergeant, in July, 1863; was mustered out with his regiment at Cleveland, Ohio, in March, 1864; served in the Army of the Cumberland. He owns his residence in this city, valued at $3,500; also other property worth $2,000.

Mitchell, A., farmer, Sec. 17.

MELLS, BENJAMIN P., farmer born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1827 came to this country, and located in this county in 1858. Married Mrs. Sarah Shipman in 1863; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio; they have two children —Benjamin P. and Sarah E. Mrs. Mells has three children, being fruits of a former marriage, viz., Nora L., Charles W. and Anna R. Shipman. They are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the Christian Church; Republican. Owns 543½ acres of land on Secs. 29, 31 and 32 in Bellair Tp., this county, valued at $25 per acre, and other property in this city, making in all about $25,000. He is engaged in breeding graded stock, sheep, etc.

Merritt, T. C., merchant.

Merritt, G. W., printer.

MERRITT, MOSES, merchant; born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1823; moved to Mercer Co., Ill., in 1855, and located in this county in the fall of that year. He married Miss Lucy Ann Nugen in 1844; she was born in same county and State same year; their children are George W., James, T. C., Linnia (Ullrich). Members of the M. E. Church; Republican. He owns his

residence, valued at $2,500. He has been in business as a merchant since 1858.

MILLER, JOHN, farmer, Sec 8; born in 1838, in Fayette Co., Penn.; in 1870, came to Appanoose Co.; owns 160 acres land. Married Mary E. Catlin in 1856; she was born in 1838, in Fayette Co., Penn; have seven children—John S., Mary E., Carrie, George, Charles, Ernest and Albert. Democrat.

MILLER, JOSHUA, attorney at law, senior member of the law firm of Miller & Goddard; born in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1822; moved to Louisville, Ky., in 1835; thence to Lawrence Co., Ind., in 1841. He married Miss Rhoda A. Swindler in 1844; she was born in Lawrence Co., Ind., in 1827; he moved to Texas Co., Mo., in 1845, and to Lee Co., Iowa, the same winter, and located in this county in 1851; their children are Arthur M., Sarah E., Frank, Charlie A., Lee L., Henry H. and Anna. They attend the M. E. Church; he was an Old Line Whig until the party died in 1852, and has been a stanch Republican since. He owns a very picturesque residence adjoining the city.

MILLER, PETER, saloon, Centerville Depot; born in Holmes Co., Ohio, in 1835; located in this county in 1852. Married Mary Riggle in 1863; she was born in Ohio; their children are Charles E., James F., John W., Robert B., Moses M. and Lillie May. He is Independent in politics. He enlisted in the 3d Iowa V. C. in 1861; mustered out in 1864, at Keokuk, Iowa; captured at Holly Springs and paroled on the field; sent to camp at St. Louis; was exchanged in June, 1863.

Miller, R. A., far., Sec. 35.

Mitchell, J. W., far., Sec. 23.

Mitchell, T., far., Sec. 6.

Monroe, D. M., far., Sec. 13.

MOORE, S. M., JUDGE, attorney; born in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1830; moved to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1844; thence to Lee Co., in 1847, and located in this city in 1859. Married Miss M. J. Pendergast in 1852; she was born in Ripley Co., Ind., in 1831; they have five children—Alice E., Addison, William G., Irvin and Charles M. They are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Republican. Owns a residence and other property in the city, valued at $7,000, real estate outside of the city, valued at $1,000. Has practiced law since 1862. Was elected Judge of the Probate Court in 1865, which position he held till 1869; he then became Auditor, which office he held till 1870.

MORRIS, T. H., Recorder of Deeds; born in Monroe Co., Ohio, in 1839; located in this county in 1849. Married Miss Geraldine Griffith in 1862; she was born in the same county and State; their children are Laura J. and Lula M.; Mrs. Morris died in 1877. He is a member of the M. E. Church; Republican. Owns forty acres of land in this county. He enlisted in the 6th Iowa Vols. in 1861, Co. D; he was wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862, from effects of which he lost a limb; was mustered out at St. Louis, Mo., in 1863.

NEUSE, FREDERICK, lumber; born in Frederick Co., Md., in 1807; moved to Lexington, Mo., in 1847; thence to Keokuk in 1848, where he carried on the lumber business until 1873, when he sold out and moved to Alexander, Clarke Co., Mo., where he had a son in business, and located in Centerville in 1876. His wife, Anna Saffall, died in 1873, after forty-three years of a happy married life; he has four children deceased and three living—George R., Frederick N. and Sarah R. (Scott). Has been a member of the M. E. Church forty-eight years. He tendered his services to the Government at the breaking-out of the war; was not accepted on account of age. He owns $16,000 worth of improved property in Keokuk and about $4,000 worth in this city, in addition to his stock of lumber valued at $3,000—sash, doors and blinds—and a controlling interest in $20,000 worth of lumber in his yard at Alexander, Mo.; he has been in the lumber business thirty-one years.

NEVIN, S., pottery; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1828; moved to Noble Co., in 1848. Enlisted in the First U. S. Vet. Vol. Eng. in 1864; mustered out in 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. He went to Sullivan Co., Mo., and located in this

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county in 1869, when he purchased a farm in Bellair Tp. He was married in 1859; has four children—Albert S., John W., Simon E. and Mary Bell. He is a member of the Christian Church. He owns 111 acres in Bellair, valued at $30 per acre; also his pottery, where he is prepared to fill orders for flower-pots, vases, fruit and milk ware, curb and pavement tile; drainage tile a specialty.

NUSBAUM, J., clothing; born in Prussia in 1842; landed in New York in 1866; located in this county in 1876. Married Miss A. in 1869; she was born in Bavaria in 1848; their children are Willie, Mary and Sammy. Independent in politics; owns half-interest in his stock of goods, valued at about $5,000.

OLIVER, W. W., coal dealer.

OGLE, B. A., foundry and machine shops; born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1835; located in this county in 1861. Married M. E. Arnold in 1859; she was born in Ohio in 1839; have seven children—Albert F., Wesley H., John A., James T., George B., Adela and Kate. Members of the M. E. Church. He enlisted in the 36th I. V. C., Co. I, in August, 1862; mustered out, September, 1865; was captured at Mark's Mills, Ark., and was exchanged in February, 1865. Owns half interest in the foundry and machine-shops of Gilliam & Ogle, in which they do a general business in their line; he also owns his residence in this city.

Ong, J. I., clerk.

Owings, A., Jr., far., Sec. 11.

PACKARD, B. L., far., Sec. 7.

PAYTON, JOSEPH, City Marshal; he was born Nov. 12, 1836, in Shelby Co., Mo.; in 1844, came to Appanoose Co.; in 1877, was elected to his present office. Enlisted in 1862 in Co. D, 6th Iowa V. I.; served till July, 1865; participated in all of Sherman's battles. Married Mrs. Elizabeth Manson, maiden name Swearngen, in 1858; she was born in 1836 in Illinois; have four children—James, Center, Henry and Corse; she has one child by a former marriage—Mary G. Manson. Republican; Baptist.

PENNINGTON, J. A., restaurant and confectionery; born in Brooke Co., Va., in 1841; located in this county in 1860. He married Miss Anna Michaels in 1864; she was born in Indiana in 1846; their children are Venlah and Zelma. Are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Republican. He keeps a general stock of confectionery and fancy groceries, and manufactures crackers, candies, etc.; owns one-fourth interest in the celebrated Smith Patent Metallic Horse-Collar, which is being manufactured in Centerville.

Painter, J. H., laborer.

Patterson, A., far., Sec. 12.

Payton, Joseph, City Marshal.

Pennington, M. B., cabinet-maker.

Philby, David, coal-miner.

PHILBY, ELIZABETH, MRS., widow; born in Hadlington, Leicestershire, England, in 1822; came to this country in 1863. Married Mr. Philby in 1842; he died in 1875; they had thirteen children, six of whom are deceased; the living are Samuel, Thomas, David, George, Sadie, John W. and Captain Frances Edenburg, who was born at sea, on the Atlantic Ocean. Mrs. Philby is a Methodist. Her oldest married son David resides with his mother; is a Presbyterian; Greenbacker in politics. By profession a civil engineer; engaged, during the last eight years, as reporter for the press—Chicago *Times*, Pittsburgh *Labor Tribune* and New York *Advocate*. Mrs. Philby owns her residence, valued at $1,500, in Centerville.

Phillips, J., far., Sec. 23.

Pixley, A. F., blacksmith.

Porter, A. J., far., Sec. 14.

PORTER, G. D., lawyer; born in Perry Co., Penn., in 1846; moved to Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1851; thence to Richmond, Mo., in 1866, and located in this county in 1870. Married Miss Hannah Rodman in 1871; she was born in Boone Co., Ind., in 1854; their children are Claud R., Sadie L., Northa Iowa, George McCoy. National in politics. Owns improved property in Moulton, in this county, valued at $1,600; 200 acres of coal-land, valued at $10 per acre, and a farm of 160 acres, valued at $25 per acre.

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Powers, T., far., Sec. 29.
Powers, W. T., far., Sec. 29.
Pratt, G., far., Sec. 26.
Prather, T. S., far., Sec. 23.
Pullman, J., retired.
Puthers, G. A., far., Sec. 31.
Puthers, L. D., far., Sec. 30.
Pyle, E. C., Dr., physician.

RAYBURN, J., carpenter.

Reno, W., carpenter, Sec. 35.

REYNOLDS, E. M., physician and surgeon; born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1843; located in this county in 1849, with his parents. He married Miss Martha W. Powell in 1863; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1843; they have three children—Frank S., Oliver M. and William A. He is a Republican. A graduate of the E. M. Institute, Cincinnati; he has practiced in this county since 1871, and since 1873 in this city.

Reynolds, S., far., Sec. 26.

RICHARD, A., marble, slate and granite works; born in France in 1825; came to this country in 1853, and worked at his trade of stone-cutting in New York, Michigan, Ohio and Chicago, and located in Centerville in 1861. Married Eliza Phillipot in 1854; she was born in the same place in France in 1831; they have three children—Julia, Josephine and B. F. Are Presbyterians; Democrat. He owns his residence and other city property, valued at $3,500; he is a stockholder in the Farmers' National Bank of Centerville.

Richardson, T. B., far., S. 35.

ROBLEY, HENRY, deceased; born August 15, 1793, in Keene, N. H.; died Jan. 29, 1872. He married Eliza Spencer March 22, 1817. She was born June 13, 1799, in Addison Co., Vt.; in 1854, they came to Appanoose Co. She owns 320 acres land. Mr. R. learned the blacksmith trade in New Hampshire and carried on this business in connection with farming; they have six children—Mary, Edwin, John, Timothy, Martha and Dennis. John and Timothy served three years in the late war.

Robley, J. W., far., S. 18.
Robley, M. A., far., S. 7.
Raney, R., far., S. 7.
Root, J., shoemaker.
Root, S., far., S. 25.
Rupe, Z., coal miner.
Russell, W. T., druggist.

RUSSELL, H. A., drugs and stationery; also agent U. S. Express Co.; he was born April 23, 1851, in Washington Co., Penn.; in 1861, he came with his parents to Davis Co., Iowa; engaged in farming till 1869, when he removed to Little Rock, Ark., and engaged in the drug business; in 1876, came to Centerville, and took charge of his present business. His father still lives in Davis Co., aged 81 years; his mother died in 1875, aged 69 years. Republican; Presbyterian Church.

SARGENT, T. E., grocer.

SARGENT, W. E., merchant; born in Bracken Co., Ky., 1815; moved to Brown Co., Ohio, where he married Miss Sarah A. McGowan, 1833; she was born in Mason Co., Ky. He then moved to Marion Co., Ind., city of Indianapolis, in 1845, and to Fairfield Co., Iowa, in 1850; went to California in 1863, and returned and located in this city in 1867, when he went into the mercantile business. They have three children—Thomas, William A. and Eliza J. All members of the Baptist Church; he is Republican. He owns his residence and other property, valued at $5,000. He has been in the mercantile business since 1836; he has been a prominent member of the Masonic Order since 1850.

SAUNDERS, F. M., Secretary of the Agricultural Society; born in Fleming Co., Ky., in 1838; located in this county in 1870. Married Miss Charlotte F. Brown in 1858; she was born in the same county and State in 1841; they have two children—William A. and Minnie F. Mrs. S. is a member of the Christian Church; he is a Democrat. He owns his residence in Centerville, valued at $2,000.

SCOTT, N. M., Clerk of the Courts; born in Morgan Co., Ind.; located in this county in 1853. Married Miss Persis Stark in 1860; she was born in Indiana in 1843; their two children are Minnie and Irena. Republican; members of the Christian Church. He

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owns a farm of 120 acres, valued at $2,500; he has occupied his present official position the past two years. He enlisted in the 5th Kan. V. C. in 1861; transferred to the 6th Kan. V. C. in 1862; was captured at Mazzard, Ark., July 27, 1864, by Gen. John A. Gano, Confederate Cavalry, and held a prisoner at Tyler, Tex., until May 26, 1865, when he was exchanged and mustered out at St. Charles, Ark., in June, 1865.

Selby, E. O., patent rights.

Shaw, C. A., far., Sec. 6.

Shaw, H., civil engineer.

SHAW, JACOB A., farmer, Sec. 24; born in Madison Co., Ind., Feb. 25, 1847; with his father, Jacob S., came to this county in 1856, where his father engaged in brickmaking and farming in this township, near Centerville; killed at a coal-shaft June 7, 1872, aged 53 years; his mother died Feb. 20, 1866, being 48 years and 8 months of age; he remained with his father, receiving a common-school education, until 22 years of age. In 1869, he married Miss Susan McFarland; she was born in Ohio in 1850; daughter of J. S. and Sarah J. McF., of this township; died Nov. 15, 1870, leaving one child—Sherman, born Nov. 15, 1870; he then married Miss Mary E. McFarland, a sister of his first wife, Oct. 25, 1871; she was born in Ohio in 1851. Republican; he is a member of the M. E. Church; she is a Presbyterian. He owns 190 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre.

Shaw, J. W., far., S. 6.

Shaw, M. B., far., S. 6.

Sharp, O. H., watchmaker.

SHAW, S. W., farmer, Sec. 14; born March 11, 1842, in Madison Co., Ind.; in 1855, came with his parents to Augusta, Iowa; the following year, removed to Appanoose Co.; in 1860, he crossed the plains to Utah. Enlisted in 1861, and served three years; was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, and twenty others of less note; honorably discharged July, 1864. Married Miss S. H. Wood Nov. 2, 1864; she was born Jan. 11, 1850, in Des Moines Co., Iowa; have four children—Mary E., born Aug. 25, 1867; George E., Aug. 19, 1869; Josephine B., Aug. 12, 1871, and Ella F., Aug. 6, 1874; their oldest child died Aug. 5, 1869. Owns 120 acres land, valued at $25 per acre. M. E. Church; Republican.

Sherman, J., far., S. 25.

Shontz, J., far., S. 35.

SHRIVER, GEORGE W., farmer; born in Armstrong Co., Penn., 1817; moved to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1856, and located in this county in 1874. Married Elizabeth Ellenburger in 1844; she was born in the same county and State in 1820; have ten children—Thomas, Charles, Andrew, James, Addison, Joseph, Elizabeth, Sarah, Emma and Ida. They are Presbyterians; he is Republican. Thomas and Charles enlisted, by permit from their father, they being under age, in the 15th Iowa Vols., 1861—the former re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out at close of the war; the latter served the full term of his enlistment. He owns a good house and ten acres in the corporation, valued at $5,000.

Silknitter, B. F., Sheriff.

Snider, A., farmer, Sec. 29.

Spooner, B. S., printer.

Spooner, D. A., teamster.

Shontz, H. D., physician.

Spooner, C. F., preacher.

Staley, A., farmer, Sec. 25.

Stanton, C. A., merchant.

Steele, D. N., carpenter.

Stephenson, J., farmer.

STEPHENSON, ROBERT, Jr., M. D., he was born in Ohio; at the age of 15, commenced the study of medicine with his father; graduated in 1867 at the Iowa State University at Keokuk. Has been engaged in active practice since 1865, and is now one of the leading physicians of Centerville. Enlisted in 1861 in Co. D, 42d Ohio V. I., commanded by James A. Garfield; in 1862, was promoted to 2d Sergeant; fall of same year, was commissioned 1st Sergeant; was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in 1864. The following year, removed to Centerville. Married Miss Ruth E. Pennington in 1868; she was born in West Virginia; have two children—Claude and Ralph. Republican.

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Stewart, D., far., Sec. 31.

STRATTON, J. F., retired surveyor; born in Erie Co., Penn., in 1801; moved to Michigan and located on the site of the city of Ann Arbor in March, 1825; moved to Iowa in 1840; moved into Lee Co., Mo, in 1841, and explored the land of this county in the same year the treaty was concluded with the Indians; they gave up possession March 1, 1843; he moved in on the 3d of the same month and erected a hut, which he left in possession of his brother while he returned to Missouri for his family, which he brought with him and permanently located on the property his residence now stands on, under the pre-emption act of Congress; the county seat was selected, and he commenced the survey in 1846, and completed it in 1847, and acquired the title to his homestead by that means. He married Laura Foister in 1837; she was born in Franklin Co., Mass., in 1803; they have two children living—Edward T. and Claudine Spooner; they had one son—Charlie F.—killed in North Carolina, at the last battle of the war; he belonged to the 6th I. V. I. He owns his homestead, worth $3,000.

Strickler, D. L., mail agent.

Sturgeon, D. D., capitalist.

Sturgeon, R., retired.

Summers, J. W., capitalist.

Swearingen, W. T., carpenter.

Swinford, G. W., far., S. 20.

Swinford, W. W., far., S. 29.

TANNEHILL, H., lawyer.

TALBOT, JOHN A., Sec. 35; he was born Feb. 23. 1817, in Milford, Del.; in 1819, came with his parents to Baltimore, Md.; in 1824, they removed to Bethany, Va.; six years later, to Wellsburg, Va.; thence to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio; in 1838, he came to Captina, Ohio; in 1852, to Van Buren Co., Iowa; in 1857, removed to Centerville, and has resided here since; he owns 337 acres of land, seventy-seven acres of which joins the city limits; is engaged in various kinds of business, among which are milling, sawing, mining, farming, etc.; he is also Director and stockholder in the Appanoose County Bank and the First National Bank, Centerville; a Director of the M., I. & N. R. R.; has been since the second year of its organization; is one of the largest bee-culturists in Appanoose Co.; he takes an active interest and is well informed regarding the geological features of this county. Mr. Talbot has never been married.

Taylor, C. B., music-teacher.

Thatcher, Wm., preacher.

Thomasson, B. F., far., S. 11.

Thomasson, J. L., far., S. 11.

THOMPSON, D. M., engineer at Watson Coal-Shaft; born in Miami Co., Ind., Oct. 22, 1838; located in this county Oct. 21, 1847, and owns two houses and lots, valued at $1,000. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and is a Republican. His wife, Tabitha D. Etheridge was born in Jackson Co., Tenn., Jan. 2, 1842; they were married Feb. 10, 1858; their children's names are Martha A., Hiram A., Calvin O., Ola O. and Samuel. Mr. Thompson enlisted in Co. C, 2d Mo. Cav., May 2, 1862, and served with them two years and seven months, and re-enlisted in the 13th Mo. Vet. Cav., and served to the close of the war. Mr. Thompson has been engineer at the Watson Coal-Mine several years and is considered a very reliable man.

Thompson, J. H., livery.

Thompson, W., far., Sec. 31.

Thompson, Wm., livery.

Tissue, Wm., clerk.

Trigg, J. T., bricklayer.

Trotter, J., laborer.

Truax, J., tailor.

ULLRICH, J. P., blacksmith.

UDELL, NATHAN, born February 18, 1817, in Susquehanna Co., Penn. His father moved to Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, when he was 6 or 8 months old, where he received a common school education with moderate opportunity, at an academy of the same town (county seat); made his own living by anything he could obtain to do—clerking in a store, teaching school, etc.; studied medicine with Dr. F. Rea, of Washington, Guernsey Co., Ohio, after marriage. Was married to Eliza Payne, of Washington Co., Ohio, June 30, 1840; two children born in

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Guernsey Co., Ohio; moved to Unionville, Iowa, in 1849, and practiced medicine there eleven years; had three children born; was elected to the State Senate in the fall of 1854, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Amos Hains; the Senatorial District then was comprised of Davis, Appanoose, Wayne and Decatur Counties; was again elected in 1859 and 1863, the Senatorial District at those period being as now, Appanoose Co. alone. Received a diploma in 1855 from the Medical Branch of Iowa University at Keokuk, Causa Honoris. Moved from Unionville to Centerville in 1860; am a member of Appanoose County Medical Society, of the Des Moines Valley Medical Association, of the Iowa State Medical Society, of American Medical Association.

VANZANT, W., far., Sec. 24.

Veach, B. E., carpenter.
Veach, D. H., carpenter.
Veach, F. M., carpenter.

VERMILION, W. F., attorney; senior member of the firm of Vermilion, Haynes & Vermilion.

WALKER, WILLIAM N., teamster.

WALDEN, M. M., editor Centerville *Tribune* and ex-Lieut. Governor.

WAILES, T. L., photograph artist; born in Indiana in 1852; moved with parents to this county same year. Married Miss Etta Weaver in 1875; she was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1856. He is Republican. He deals in notions and fancy goods; is prepared to take all kinds of pictures in the latest style, large and small.

Ware, R. L., farmer, Sec. 5.
Ware, William, far., Sec. 35.

WENTWORTH, CYRUS G., brick manufacturer; born in York Co., Me., in 1827; located in this county in 1856. Married Miss Sarah C. Bartlett in 1854; she was born in York Co., Me., in 1832; they have two children —Eugene G. and Cora C. Mrs. Wentworth is a Presbyterian; he is Republican. He owns 130 acres of land with first-class improvements, valued at $100 per acre; also brick-yard, in which he has manufactured 800,000 brick in one year; his is the only brick-yard in this city or near it; was established by him in 1868.

Wentworth, T., far., Sec. 35.
White, M., far., Sec. 20.
Whitman, R. W., laborer.
Whitsell, J. S., grocer.
Whitney, J. F., far., Sec. 29.
Wilkes, Wm., laborer.
Williams, H. B., agricultural implements.
Williams, J. W., hardware merchaut.
Wilson. T. A., carpenter.
Wolf, J.. far., Sec. 13.
Wooden, J. R., merchant.
Wooden, A. E., merchant.

WRIGHT, H. H., general real estate and abstract; born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1840; located in this county in 1861. Married Miss Kate Gray in 1866; she was born in Perry Co., Ohio, in 1846; they have three children—John E., Henry C. and Fanny. Mrs. Wright is a member of the Christian Church; Republican. Owns his residence, valued at $3,500. He has been Sheriff of this county from 1866 to 1874. He has associated Mr. J. L. Berch, of Racine, Wis., with him in his business; at a great outlay of time and money, he has produced a complete set of abstract-books, and is prepared to furnish correct abstracts of any piece of property in this county.

WRIGHT, S. W.; was born in Pittsylvania Co., Va., Jan. 29, 1830; moved to Bloomfield, Davis Co., Iowa, May 5, 1850; came to Centerville, Appanoose Co., March 2, 1856, since which time has principally been engaged in the sale of drugs, medicines, etc. Married, April 28, 1859, Miss Ada A. Shields, who was born in Madison, Putnam Co., Ind.; have had two children; Charlie, the eldest, died October, 1862, aged 2½ years; Gertie died April, 1878, aged 16 years. Still engaged in the sale of drugs; also a stockholder and Cashier of the Farmer's National Bank of this place.

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WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, E., Sec. 8; P. O. Orleans.

ALDEN, S. M., millinery and dressmaking, Main street; residence same; born in Stark Co., Ill., in 1845; moved to Clark Co., Iowa, in 1857; thence to Franklin Co., Ark., in 1864; thence to this county in 1874, and commenced her present business in the spring of 1877. Married G. C. Alden in 1861; he was born in Ohio in 1835. Own their residence and place of business in Moulton, 190 acres of land in Franklin Co., Ark., as well as land in Kansas, their total tax the past year being $51.60. Mr. Alden was formerly practicing law, but more recently merchandising, and still more recently has invented an article long needed in the country—a steamer for steaming food for stock, and is at the present writing in the West with his invention; was at one time County Clerk of Franklin County; also Justice of the Peace while in that county, and appointed weigher of cotton, in Third Collector's District of Arkansas, and was Postmaster at Ozark, Kansas. Enlisted in the 18th I. V. I., Co. B, as Sergeant; was transferred to the 2d Ark. V. I., as Captain, June 28, 1864, having raised a company for that regiment; participated at Springfield, Mo., and others; mustered out at Clarksville, Ark., in August, 1865; was about to be promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, when mustered out at the close of the war. He is a member of I. O. O. F., of Ozark; she is a Daughter of Rebecca. Have five children—Edwin C., Cora Bell, Effie R., Charles and Frank.

Alexander, W. B., furniture, Moulton.

Ammerman, D. W., railroad agent, Moulton.

Ankron, E., Sec. 11; P. O. Moulton.

BAILY, WM. H., constable, Moulton.

Beach, B. P., Sec. 20; P. O. Moulton.

Beggs, Wm., Sec. 4; P. O. Moulton.

Beggs, W. S., Sec. 4; P. O. Moulton.

Bell, Jacob; P. O. Moulton.

Benge, A., Sec. 30; P. O. Beetrace.

Benge, J. A., Sec. 30; P. O. Beetrace.

Benge, M. J., Sec. 30; P. O. Beetrace.

BERRY, A. P., Pastor of Baptist Church, Moulton; residence cor. Seventh and West streets; born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Nov. 11, 1824; removed to Wapello Co., Iowa, in 1849; thence to Moulton, this county, in 1870. Owns his residence here. Married Miss Harriet E. Dickenson February, 1849, at Zanesville, Ohio. She was born at same place Dec. 11, 1826. They have seven children—Annie C., Mary E., George L., Wilfred F., Abel S., Louretta and Lydia B. Greenbacker; is a member of A., F. & A. M., 317, Moulton; Master of Lodge four years. A member of Board of Township Trustees three years, a member of Council three years, Mayor one year, six years on School Board, and at present Marshal and Street Commissioner. Enlisted in Co. D, 4th O. V. I., Col. Chas. H. Brough, for late war in Mexico. Participated at the seige of Puebla, Atlixco, Thesalella; mustered out at Cincinnati in 1840; also enlisted for late war in Co. E. 13th Iowa V. I., Capt. Shirk, November, 1864; participated at Nashville, Kingston and others; contracted the disease of bronchitis, from which he will probably never recover; mustered out at Philadelphia June 20, 1865.

Blosser, D. W., druggist, Moulton.

Blosser, J. B., carpenter, Moulton.

Blosser, Lewis, clerk, Moulton.

Bond, John, retired far., Moulton.

Bray, N. J., S. 28; P. O. Moulton.

Bridal, J. G., S. 23; P. O. Moulton.

Brockus, T. S., S. 9; P. O. Moulton.

Brown, J. A., S. 16; P. O. Beetrace.

Bryan, William, S. 29; P. O. Beetrace.

Buck, L. R., wagon-maker, Moulton.

Buckmaster, S. L., teamster, Moulton.

Buckmaster, R. M., far., Moulton.

Buckmaster, Wilson, S. 20; P. O. Orleans.

Bulger, Samuel, merchant and Pastor Christian Church, Moulton.

Bulger, Samuel, S. 29; P. O. Moulton.

Burchett, B. B., grocer, Moulton.

Burdett, John, carpenter, Moulton.

BULGER, SAMUEL, of Caldwell & Bulger, dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, Main street, corner of

Second; residence, Oak, between Sixth and Seventh streets; born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1839; removed to Ohio in 1840; thence to Clinton, Iowa, in 1851, and to this county in 1874; owns 125 acres of land on Sec. 25, Washingtown Tp., valued at $25 per acre, and a half-interest in an extensive line of goods. Married Miss Alice D. Stickwell in 1864; she was born in New Hampshire in 1839; they have three children—Clara, Bert and Charles. Greenbacker. Trustee of township and corporation. Members of the Christian Church. He is a member of I. O. O. F., No. 297, Moulton. Was a resident of Texas in 1857; remained there until after the war broke out, and was pressed into rebel service; remained until taken prisoner and sent to Springfield, Ill.; left their service, and was sent to his home in Clinton, Iowa; was then again forced into service by the North; served three months and hired a substitute.

Bunton, G. W., Sec. 11; P. O. Moulton.

Bybee, J. H., Sec. 12; P. O. Moulton.

Burgess, E., Sec. 17; P. O. Beetrace.

Burr, Jas., carpenter, Moulton.

CALDWELL, C. B., Sec. 10; P. O. Moulton.

Caldwell, P. B., merchant, Moulton.

CALDWELL, J. S., proprietor of Moulton Woolen-Mills; office and mills, foot of Fifth st.; residence, foot of Fourth street; born in Carroll Co., Ill., in 1850; removed to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1870; thence to Albia, Monroe Co., Iowa, in 1871; thence to Moulton, this county, in 1877; has a complete one-set mill, with a capacity of 350 to 400 yards per day, 240 spindles; the best custom roll card in Iowa; makes a specialty of jeans and yarn, with a dye-house all complete and as far as their capacity extends as complete as any Eastern manufacturing company's mill; his mill and residence are valued at $10,000. Married Miss Madeline Edwards in 1875; she was born in Ohio in 1855; they have two children—John W., born in July, 1876, and Walter T., born in May, 1878. Greenbacker; members of the Presbyterian Church. Enlisted in the 154th Ind., V. I. in 1864, and, being but 14 years of age, was installed as Company Clerk, which position he held until mustered out, in October, 1865. Mr. Caldwell wishes to mention, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, that he is breeding some fine Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, as well as buff Cochins and Brahma fowls.

Calnan, James, Sec. 12; P. O. Moulton.

Caldwell, W. J., Sec. 10; P. O. Moulton.

CALLEN, P. H., agent for J. W. Campbell, grain merchant; office and warehouse on depot grounds; residence Third st.; born in Knox Co., in 1829; removed to this county with his parents in 1849, who settled in Franklin Tp., in which there was not, at that date, more than four or five settlers. His father entered 400 acres of land, on which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1862, his mother following him in 1867. His father never made but one move, having been born and raised on the farm, which he left on coming to this county. Mr. Callen came to this village in 1868; followed merchandising until January, 1878, and after setting up his own affairs, commenced his present occupation. Owns his residence, two vacant lots, one residence lot and one-half interest in business block. Married Miss Susan F. Willett in 1863; she was born in Virginia in 1845; they have four children—William A., Minnie C., Ira J. and Frank N. Democratic. A member of A., F. & A. M., No. 317, Moulton. Has been member of Council.

Campbell, T. C., Principal of high school, Moulton.

CARR, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Unionville; born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1817; emigrated to America in 1840; landed in New York City with 50 cents only, which he gave for a passage to Albany; there met a friend, who bought a loaf of bread, on which, with canal-water to drink, they lived two days, traveling West; secured a passage on Lake Erie by making himself generally useful on board the boat, and landed at Fairport, having had a purse of 50 cents made up for him on the boat before landing; walked to Columbiana Co., Ohio, where he earned his first money in America by working on the canal, which was being built then, from daylight until dark for $10 per month; wheeling dirt; after working there for

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five or six years, bought 140 acres of wild land, which he kept until 1854, and sold still unimproved; paid out a great portion of the money thus obtained for a team and tools, and started West; stopped one year in West Virginia, fifty miles west of Wheeling, farming; then came on to Appanoose Co., and landed here in 1855, with team, wagon and $500 in money, and notwithstanding he has always been liberal to church and public enterprises, having given at one time $400 for railroads, he now owns 553 acres of well-improved land, valued at $30 per acre, out of debt and money to loan. He married Eliza J. Miller Feb. 20, 1850; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, December, 1818; have had seven children—Sarah Jane, born May 19, 1851, died Oct 7, 1855; James, born Feb. 4, 1853, died Oct. 11, 1855; Louisa, born April 15, 1855, died Oct. 16, 1855; John H., born Sept. 24, 1856; Samuel A., born June 30, 1858; Stephen A. D., born July 31, 1860, and an infant, born and died Oct. 1, 1862. Members of Christian Church; Greenbacker. Has held office of Supervisor; now School Director.

CARSON, R. B., of Coffey & Carson, grain merchants; office and warehouse at depot; residence, cor. Elm and Fourth sts.; born in Shelby Co., Ind., Oct. 1, 1842; removed with his parents to Davis Co., this State, where they are still living, in 1851; thence to this county in 1872; owns his residence, interest in ware and grain house and hay-house and grounds. Married Miss Lizzie D. Deeds in 1873; she was born in Greene Co., Penn., in April, 1852; they have one child—Guy R., born in 1874. Republican. A., F. & A. M., No. 317; Master of Lodge. Has held the offices of Township Trustee, member of Council, member of School Board Independent District. Enlisted in 2d Iowa V. I., from Bloomfield, Davis Co., Nov. 20, 1861 in Co. G, Capt. Baker; participated at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Atlanta and with Sherman to the sea; enlisted as private and mustered out as color guard at Louisville, Ky., July 20, 1865.

Cary, H. G., Sec. 10; P. O. Beetrace.
Caughran, F. M., teacher, Moulton.
Cavanaugh, J., section boss, Moulton.
Clark, W. A., Sec. 34; P. O. Moulton.
Clark, W. W., Sec. 12; P. O. Moulton.
Cline, Job, Sec. 1; P. O. Orleans.
Cloud, A. P., artist, Moulton.
Coad, J. C., attorney at law, Moulton.
Caldwell, J. S., woolen-factory, Moulton.
Comstock, John, lab., Moulton.
Cook, H. C., Sec. 5; P. O. Beetrace.
Corey, H. C., miller, Moulton.

COREY, J. H., miller, residence Second street, Moulton; born in Marietta, Ohio, in August, 1844; removed with his parents to Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1865; thence to Moulton, this county, in 1873. Married Miss Fanny Wright in 1865; she was born in Harmer, Ohio, in October, 1848; they have two children—Charles H., born in September, 1868; Hattie, born in October, 1870. Republican in politics; members of the M. E. Church. Enlisted in the 48th Ohio V. I., Co. C, in April, 1862, doing railroad duty, until mustered out in September, 1861; re-enlisted in the 36th Ohio V. I., Co. G, Capt. Palmer, in September, 1861; participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Chickamauga, Chattanooga and others; mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in August, 1865.

Cowell, A., blacksmith, Moulton.

COWLES, A. J., blacksmith; shop on Fifth street; residence on Oak street; born in Cleveland, Euclid ave., Ohio, in 1830; removed with his parents to Lewistown, Fulton Co., Ill., in 1835; there learned his trade, and, in 1853, removed to Davis Co., Iowa, and worked at his trade in Floris, that county, until 1859, thence to Atlanta, Macon Co., Mo., where he remained two years, and returned to Davis Co., and, in 1865, returned to Atlanta, and, in 1869, came to Moulton. this county, where he purchased the shops and residence he now owns, worked at his trade until March, 1875, and returned to Macon Co., Mo., and engaged in farming 1½ mile east of Atlanta, and, in 1876 returned to his residence at Moulton and purchased the carriage and wagon shop adjoining his blacksmith-shop, and has since been industriously engaged at his calling. Married Miss Nancy E. Atterbury in 1856; she was born in Missouri

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in 1838; they have two children—Mary, born in 1857, and Anna B., born in 1865. Greenbacker. Mr. and Mrs. C. and both their daughters are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of I. O. O. F., No. 297; Treasurer of subordinate lodge and encampment. Mr. C. says he has done business for the public for thirty- four years, and never sued but one man and never was sued, never was on a jury, never served as witness.

Crow, J. N., Sec. 33; P. O. Beetrace.

CULLISON, E. D., groceries and provisions, Main st., Moulton; boards Moor's Hotel; born in Henry Co., Iowa, in 1851; removed to Adair Co., in November, 1859, and to this county in 1875; owns a farm in Davis Co., valued at $800, and a good stock of goods, and has a fair share of the patronage of the people of Moulton and vicinity, and cordially solicits more. Republican; member of the M. E. Church also; of I. O. O. F., No. 297, Moulton.

CUPP, JOHN, far., S. 4; P. O. Moulton; born in Blount Co., Tenn., in 1811; came to Lee Co., Iowa, in 1843; thence to Appanoose Co., in 1850; has 200 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre Married Miss Riddle in 1834; she was born in Washington Co., Tenn., in 1808; died in 1858, leaving eleven children—Mary C., Jane, Sarah, Martha, Susan, Angelina L., Iowa, David G., Tennessee, William F. and Louisa; then married Miss Rebecca Ogle in 1859; she was born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1831; they have seven children—Louisa, John, Theressa, Andrew, George, Franklin and Cora. Republican. Has held the office of School Director. When Mr. Cupp came to this county, his worldly possessions consisted of a team, wagon, wife and six children; he now owns a farm, as mentioned above, which with respect to quality of soil, improvement, etc., having two good orchards, is much superior to the average of the county, which is clear from incumbrance, and has raised a large family, many of whom are now men and women, worthy and respected members of the community in which they live.

DANIELS, JOHN, S. 17; P. O. Moulton.

Dougherty, John, S. 17; P. O. Moulton.

Davidson, J. G., lab., Moulton.

Davidson, W. R., S. 8; P. O. Beetrace.

Davis, Elisha, S. 21; P. O. Moulton.

Davis, James, S. 36; P. O. Orleans.

Davis, L. B., S. 27; P. O. Moulton.

DAVIS, LEVI, express agent and Justice of the Peace, Moulton.

Davis, Sandford, S. 27; P. O. Moulton.

Davis, Spencer, S. 4; P. O. Beetrace.

DAVIS, W. A., miller, foot of Main street; residence same. Born in Wales in 1842, emigrated to America in 1848, and to Monroe Co., Iowa, in 1859; thence to Macon Co., Mo., where, with his father-in-law, J. A. Edwards, built a mill in 1869, which he controlled until 1872, when he came to Moulton, this county, where he is still in company with Mr. Edwards; he built the mill of which he is now sole proprietor, Mr. Edwards having since retired from the firm. Is doing excellent work and has given such entire satisfaction to his customers that he has made it necessary for the other mill which has been running here to permanently close its doors. Married Miss Elizabeth Edwards in 1865; she was born in Ohio in 1844. They have three children—John A., Annie and Moses. Is Independent in politics; member of the Presbyterian Church; also a member of the School Board. Enlisted in 128th Iowa V. I.; soon after commencement of war was appointed Commissary Clerk, which office he held until mustered out in the fall of 1862.

Davis, W. H., S. 27; P. O. Orleans.

Day, Eli, S. 24; P. O. Orleans.

Day, Ira, S. 35; P. O. Moulton.

Debolt, George, wagon-maker, Moulton.

Deeds, A. C., clerk, Moulton.

DEVINE, JAMES, farmer and tinplate worker, S. 20; P. O. Unionville; born in County Kerry in 1829; emigrated to America with his parents in 1836, who first settled in Framingham, Mass. His father first worked in the woolen mills at Saxonville; they both died in that State, his father at 60, his mother at 70 years of age. At the age of 17, he went to learn the trade of tinsmith, at Groton, Mass., that being the home of Gov. Boutwell. To learn his trade, he served three years; then went to Cam-

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bridge, Mass., and worked at journeywork, afterward at Boston. At the age of 21, he married Miss Hannah McFeely; she was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1829; she with her mother emigrated to this country when about 4 or 5 years of age, her father having come a few years previous; had charge of a shipping office at Brooklyn, N. Y.; died there in 1835. They settled at Lowell, Mass., where Mr. and Mrs. Devine were married in 1850. They have four children—William F., Eusebius N., Annie A. and Adelaide. Independent in politics; Mr. and Mrs. Devine are members of the Cathrolic Church.

Donald, A. N., Sec. 13; P. O. Moulton.

Donald, John, Sec. 13; P. O. Moulton.

DOOM, M. L., physician and surgeon; office and residence, cor. Elm and Broadway; born in Posey Co., Ind., in 1834; removed with his parents to Lee Co., Iowa, in 1836; thence to Davis Co., Iowa, in 1845, and crossed the plains to California in 1852; returning in 1858, but made the journey again in 1859, partially locating in Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Colorado, Washington Territory and Idaho; returning to this county in 1873, since which time he has been practicing his profession at Moulton, where he has erected a fine residence at a cost of $2,500; he also owns lands and stock in Idaho Territory, valued at $5,000. Married Miss Mary A. Ethell in 1859; she was born in Columbia, Boone Co., Mo., in 1834; they have one daughter, Jessie Lee, adopted from John Boyer of Moulton. Greenbacker; members of the M. E. Church. The Doctor is a member of the A., F. & A. M., No. 317, in which he holds the office of Treasurer; also a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 317; Trustee of that Lodge. Enlisted in Co. G, 5th Cal. Cav. Militia, in 1862; kept under regular organization and ready for service until mustered out in 1865.

DOWNS, ALBERT S., wagon and carriage maker, Fifth st.; residence Sixth st.; born in Boone Co., Ill., in 1843; removed to Ozaukee Co., Wis., in 1848; thence to Chicago in 1865; thence to Beloit, Wis., in 1866; there learned his trade, and, in 1868, removed to Belvidere, Ill.; thence to Albia, Monroe Co., Iowa, 1871, where his parents now reside; and to Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1875; thence to this county in August, 1877; owns his residence. Married Miss Mary Keeler in 1869; she was born in Virginia in 1847; died at Albia, Iowa, in 1871, leaving two children—Arty W., born in May, 1870, and Charles K., born in October, 1871; then married Miss Sue M. Shields in 1875; she was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 25, 1843. A straight Republican; Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the M. E. Church. Enlisted as private in Co. G, Capt. Payne, 1st Wis. V. C. in 1862; participated at Dandridge, Tenn., Chickamauga and others, and mustered out as Orderly Sergeant, although holding commission as Captain, and had had charge of company for some time previous to being mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in July, 1865.

Doyle, Mike, section boss, Moulton.

DRAKE, E. A., farmer; P. O. Moulton; residence, First st.; born in Marshall Co., Tenn., December, 1828; removed to this county in 1847; owns eighty acres at and adjoining Moulton, costing $14,000; two town lots, with 240 acres in this (Wells Tp.); 60 acres in Union Tp., with 160 acres in Taylor Co., and 120 acres in Page Co. Married Miss M. E. Miller in 1846; she was born in Marshall Co., Tenn., in 1823; they have seven children—William D. W., John N., Mary A., Harbard B., Ettie, Hattie and Romeo B. Democratic; he is a member of the M. E. Church; she a Presbyterian. Belongs to A., F. & A. M., No. 119, Unionville. Mr. D. was among the early settlers, purchasing his first land from the Government; made farming his sole business until 1860, when he commenced handling stock, to which he soon added merchandising, opening a store at Unionville, then at Albia, and soon after, one here (Moulton) still dealing heavily in stock. When Mr. Drake came to this county, a wife and baby, with $300 in money were his sole possessions, and he was but a few months past 18 years of age, and, up to the spring of 1868, had accumulated 1,300 acres of land, which, at the census of 1870, was appraised at $40,000. At the time of entering into

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business at Albia, he had $15,000 in good paper, and did not owe one dollar in the world. In 1872, commenced banking at Moulton. During 1868–69, he furnished money for handling over $100,000 of stock. In the summer of 1873, he failed, his indebtedness being $25,000, caused by the financial irregularity of a partner, and by the strictest economy and close attention to business, has paid 100 cents on the dollar on all except $4,000, which he hopes to soon pay as well.

Dugan, A., laborer, Moulton.

DUNBAR, J. N., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Orleans; born in Russell Co., Ky., in 1824; removed to Davis Co., Ind., in 1846; thence to this county in 1848; owns 110 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Margaret Woldrege in 1845; she was born in Russell Co., Ky., in 1822; died in 1869, leaving eight children—Elizabeth, Samuel C. (a conductor on the railroad), Eliza A., James M., Fidelia, Oliver C., Julia and Lewis Baxter; he then married Mrs. Lucy Taylor, widow of the late Holland Taylor, in 1871; she had one daughter—Allie—by her former husband. They are members of the Christian Church at Orleans.

ELLERTON, F. N., plasterer, Moulton.

EARNEST, J. L., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Beetrace; born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1825; removed to Appanoose Co. in 1856; has 220 acres of land, valued at $45 per acre. Married Miss Elizabeth Murdy in 1853; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1832; they have six children—Murdy M., Mary Bell, N. Alice, Kate, William and Eva. Republican; members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Earnest has held the offices of Township Assessor, Trustee, and is now County Supervisor, and has held the post office in his township for twenty years, it being the oldest post office in the county. Was a day-laborer up to the time of coming to this county, working on the B. & O. R. R.

EDWARDS, N. W., attorney at law; office, Main st.; residence, Fifth st.; born in Macomb Co., Mich., in 1839; removed with his parents to Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, in 1858; thence, after railroading (contracting) until 1871, settled in Moulton; owns two lots. Married Mrs. Fannie A. Pendleton in 1870; she was born in Sheridan Co., Mo., in 1839; they have four children—Egbert D., Harry C., Dick E. and Winnifred. Republican. Has held the offices of Mayor, Constable and City Marshal. Members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., No. 312, Sincerity Lodge, Moulton, and the Chapter at Centerville. Enlisted in the 15th I. V. I. in 1861; participated at Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, first and second; Iuka, Vicksburg, all through, and all the battles from Resaca to Atlanta, inclusive, on Sherman's march to the sea; present at the capture of Johnson's army; mustered out as Captain in 1865; Commissioned as First Lieutenant of the 15th U. S. Regulars by President Johnson.

Ellerton, J. R., carpenter, Moulton.

Ellerton, F. W., teamster, Moulton.

Ellerton, Wm., laborer, Moulton.

Elledge, H. V., Sec. 15; P. O. Moulton.

Elledge, Wm., laborer, Moulton.

Epperly, D. H., Sec. 21; P. O. Unionville.

Epperly, Henry, Sec. 22; P. O. Unionville.

Epperly, I. H., Sec. 20; P. O. Unionville.

Evans, A. J., Sec. 31; P. O. Beetrace.

Exline, Isaac, Sec. 18; P. O. Moulton.

FEAST, PETER, wagon-maker; Moulton.

Fleming, L. J., Sec. 36; P. O. Orleans.

Fleming, W. Y., Sec. 36; P. O. Orleans.

Fox, B. F., Sec. 8; P. O. Moulton.

Fox, Charles, Sec. 17; P. O. Beetrace.

Fox, E. B., Sec. 7; P. O. Moulton.

Fox, J. G., Sec. 8; P. O. Moulton.

Fox, L. R., Sec. 7; P. O. Moulton.

Fox, Otto, Sec. 18; P. O. Beetrace.

Fox, S. H., Sec. 8; P. O. Moulton.

Freeland, F. P., laborer, Moulton.

FREELAND, JOHN S., Pastor of the M. E. Church, Moulton; residence Seventh street; born in Greene Co., Penn., Aug. 23, 1845; removed with his parents to West Virginia, where his father, as well as himself, engaged in the ministry until 1876, when he was transferred to the Iowa Conference; since which he has been preaching at the above-named church, where he has

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a good attendance, the Church being well represented by a large body of Christian people, and is at present in a growing and flourishing condition. Married Miss Mary L. Kinnaird in 1872; she was born in West Virginia in 1851; they have two children—Milton P., born in 1873, and Belilah B., born in 1877. Republican. Member of A., F. & A. M., Wert Lodge, No. 45, at Burning Springs, W. Va.; also, I. O. O. F., No. 297, Moulton; Chaplain. Enlisted in Co. D, Capt. Kelldore, 155th Penn. V. I., Aug. 23, 1864; participated in two battles at Hatchie Run, Five Forks; at the surrender of Lee and others of less note; mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 12, 1865.

GALE, J. W., Sec. 25; P. O. Moulton.

Galleher, C. H., teamster, Moulton.

Galleher, J. W., carpenter, Moulton.

Garr, Elias, S. 25; P. O. Orleans.

Gebhart, H., S. 11; P. O. Moulton.

Good, Jos., S.19; P. O. Unionville.

Gregory, Joel, S. 14; P. O. Moulton.

Gustem, Joseph, cooper, Moulton.

HAHN, R., Pastor Presbyterian Church, Moulton.

Hakes, H., S. 14; P. O. Centerville.

Hale, M. B., telegraph operator, Moulton.

Hale, Wm. A., carpenter, Moulton.

Hamilton, Wm., S. 31; P. O. Kerkwood.

Handke, Christ, S. 13; P. O. Moulton.

Hardman, I., S. 23; P. O. Unionville.

HARM, A. M., boots, shoes, leather and findings, Main street, corner Third, residence Third street; born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1833; moved to this county in 1855; owns residence, store and corner lot, etc. Married Miss T. Sumner in 1864; she was born in Spencer Co., Ind., in 1836; had one child—Segal, born in 1866; died Feb. 28, 1876. Democrat.

HARRAMAN, CHAS. S., farmer, Sec. 32; Beetrace; born in Darke Co., Ohio, in 1825; moved to Woodford Co., Ill., in 1866, thence to this county in 1871; owns 105 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Married Miss Elizabeth Joh in 1850; she was born in Preble Co., Ohio, in 1830; have two children—Leander and Margaret. Republican. Members of the United Brethren Church, he being Pastor of the same. Enlisted in the 126th O. V. I., May 16, 1865; participated in no battles, and was mustered out in August, 1865.

Harter, Silas, apiary, Moulton.

HAYS, T. H., farmer and breeder of Jersey cows, Sec. 9; P. O. Moulton; born in Jefferson County, near Madison, Ind.; moved with his parents to Lee Co., Iowa, where his father was engaged in farming until 1856, when he came to this county and purchased the farm now owned and occupied by his son, T. H., consisting of 260 acres, valued at $35 per acre. Married Miss Maggie Spraker in 1870; she was born in De Kalb Co., Ind., in 1847, and died in February, 1875, leaving two children—James T., born in 1872, and William H., born in 1874. Mrs. Hays was a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. H. holds the office of Township Trustee. Republican.

HAUGHEY, ANNIE M., residence West street, Moulton; born in Fayette Co., Ohio, in 1837, her maiden name being Irvin; her father, Stephen M. Irvin, was born in Bedford Co., Va., Oct. 3, 1780; afterward settled in Bedford Co., Ky., and, in 1813, left that county and traveled north to seek a home where American slavery was prohibited by law, and settled in Fayette Co., Ohio, in a perfect wilderness of very heavy timber, erected a cabin and cleared off a garden spot, the nearest trading-point, Hillsboro, being thirty miles distant; he again saw the privation of a pioneer life as he had before seen it in Kentucky, having to beat a portion of his food in a mortar, formed by hollowing out one end of a log of wood, and a pestle made by splitting one end of a stick, and inserting the iron wedge with rings to hold, made the thing complete. He raised seven girls and seven boys; five of his sons became ministers, one died in a rebel prison, of starvation, and the other lives at Atlanta, Ill.; the daughters all live in different portions of the West. The subject of this sketch married S. G. Haughey, in 1854, and with him came to Southern Illinois the same year, where he engaged in farming and brickmaking for two years, when they moved to Davis

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County, this State, and purchased a farm, remaining there until 1858, and came to Moulton, this county, where he was engaged in the lumber trade for three years, and again started the brick and tile business, his yard being in the eastern part of the village; the remains are still standing as a memento of former and better days of Moulton. Mr. Haughey was born in Greene Co., Ohio, and died at Moulton, in 1876, being kindly attended to his last resting-place by the Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Moulton; he left six children—Frank E., Ida M., Clara A., Joshua A., Burnet and Willie. They were members of the Christian Church. He was a member of I. O. O. F., having joined one of the first lodges organized in Ohio. Mrs. H. owns her residence, also property in East Mouiton.

Hankee, Robert, carpenter, Moulton.
Heaston, J. W., P. O. Centerville.
Henshaw, E. J., Sec. 17; P. O. Moulton.
Henderson, Jas., Sec. 32; P. O. Beetrace.
Henderson, Jno., Sec. 19; P. O. Beetrace.
Henderson, Wm., Sec. 32; P. O. Beetrace.
Hester, S. W., tinner, Moulton.
Hetzler, Henry, Sec. 10; P. O. Moulton.
Higenbothem, G. M., Sec. 29; P. O. Beetrace.
Higenbothem, J. C., Sec. 31; P. O. Beetrace.
Hileman, James, Sec. 7; P. O. Moulton.

HOLMES, J. L., agent and operator for the B. & S. W. R. R., Moulton; residence corner Fourth and Oak sts.; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1848; removed to Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1870; thence to Hancock Co., Ill., in 1873, and to this county in 1877. Married Miss Bell Browning in 1874; she was born in Illinois in 1853; they have one child—Hugh D., born in 1875. Mrs. Holmes is a member of the M. E. Church; he is a member of the Friends' Church; Republican in politics.

Hopkins, S., Sec. 23; P. O. Unionville.
Hornady, W. F., Sec. 29; P. O. Beetrace.
Houser, Jacob, Sec. 15; P. O. Moulton.
Houser, M. C., Sec. 5; P. O. Beetrace.
Howell, Geo., Sec. 4; P. O. Beetrace.
Howell, M. V. B., physician and surgeon, Moulton.
Hubler, D., Sec. 20; P. O. Beetrace.
Hubler, L., carpenter, Moulton.
Hughes, M., far., S. 10; P. O. Moulton.
Hughes, J. L., Sec. 10; P. O. Moulton.

ISENBERG, N. S., pattern maker, Moulton.

JENNINGS, JAMES E., farmer, Moulton.

JENNINGS, JOHN P., farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 10; P. O. Moulton; born in Roanoke Co., W. Va., in 1826; removed to this county in 1853; has 240 acres of land, valued at $9,000. Married Miss Mary S. Howell in 1852; she was born in Bedford Co., Va., in 1833; they have ten children—William E., Elisha J., May E., Sarah A., Luella, Saphronia B., Cora E., Ettie, Silvie and Eva. Members of the German Baptist Church, their eldest daughter being a member of the same church. Mr. J. has a well-improved farm, fine buildings and plenty of fruit of all kinds to be raised in this county, and has made it all since coming to this county. Visited his old home in Virginia a few years since, and says he is better satisfied than ever with his home here, and thinks, everything considered, Appanoose is as good as any.

Jennings, M. S., Sec. 1; P. O. Orleans.
Jennings, S., butcher, Moulton.
Jennings, R., clerk, Moulton.
Johnson, D., Sec. 27; P. O. Moulton.
Johnson, M. A., retired, Moulton.

JOHNSON, WM. J., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Moulton; born in Pulaski Co., Ky., in 1822; removed to Randolph Co., Mo., in 1836; thence to this county in 1846, with his parents, they being the oldest settlers on Fox River; has 140 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Margaret Kelso in 1863; she was born in Kentucky Nov. 8, 1826. Mr. Johnson is one of the best farmers in his vicinity; he has gathered together the means of a comfortable livelihood for the remainder of his days, all of which he has accumulated since coming to this county, as all he had on coming here was one horse, which he rode from Missouri and 6 bits in money.

Jones, L, Sec. 20; P. O. Beetrace.
Jordan, James, merchant, Moulton.

KELLUM, J. W., laborer, Moulton.

Kennel, A., farmer, Moulton.

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Killam, L. C., attorney at law, Moulton.
Kinny, John, laborer, Moulton.

KING, THOMAS J., REV., Pastor of Catholic Church, Moulton; residence, First st.; born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1851, where he entered college in 1869, graduating in the classics in 1873, soon after which he emigrated to this country and completed his theological studies at St. Bonaventure College, conducted by the Franciscan Fathers at Allegany, N. Y.; has hopes of soon erecting a church at Moulton, and expects one started at Centerville the coming spring—1879.

King, W., Sec. 19; P. O. Orleans.

LAW, THOMAS, carpenter, Moulton.

LANE, JOHN Q., manufacturer of wagons and carriages, Main st.; residence, corner Second and Elm sts.; born in Russell Co., Ky., in 1824; removed with his parents to McDonough Co., Ill., in 1836; was there until 1863, when he removed to Davis Co., this State; thence, in the fall of 1865, to Moulton, in this county, where he followed the trade of carpenter and joiner until the fall of 1873, since which he has followed his present occupation; owns his residence. Married Miss Lucinda Miller in 1844; she was born in Tennessee in 1825; died in 1847, leaving one child—Cyrus; then married Sophia Whitten in October, 1849; she was born in Wayne Co., Ky., in 1825; they have four children—William Q., Mattie E., Manford E. and Elisabeth. Greenbacker; Mr. Lane is a member of the Christian Church. Has held the office of Township Trustee, and is a member of the City Council; and, while living in Macomb, Ill., was City Marshal of that city five years. A member of the I. O. O. F., No. 297, Moulton, since 1859; has passed all the chairs. Mr. Lane is among the early settlers of the county, being the first settler of Moulton now residing here.

LAWRENCE, B. S.; residence, Ransom's Addition to Moulton, Eighth st.; born in Jennings Co., Ind., in 1835; removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1859; thence to this county in 1864; owns residence and one acre of ground. Married Miss Levence Shepherd in 1860; she was born in Jennings Co., Ind., in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

LEE, HIRAM, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 25; P. O. Orleans; born in Wayne Co., N. Y., 1828, removed to St. Joe Co., Mich., in 1854; thence to Champaign Co., Ill., in 1856, thence to Orleans, this county, in 1865. Owns 257½ acres of land, valued at $35 per acre. Married Miss Mary Chase in 1849. She was born in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1825. They have three children—Charley H., born in 1857; Celestia H., born in 1859; Sarah A., born in 1861. Democrat. Mr. Lee is a Deacon of the Christian Church of Orleans, his wife and two daughters also being members.

Linden, John, S. 9; P. O. Moulton.
Lenkersdorfer, John, S. 9; P. O. Moulton.
Leonard, W., S. 6; P. O. Beetrace.
Locker, Gholson, S. 24; P. O. Moulton.

LONG, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Moulton; born in Alleghany Co., Md., in 1818; when about 1 year old, his parents removed to Hampshire Co., Va., and there lived until he was 21; then the family removed to Cumberland, Md., thence in 1839 to Harrison, W. Va., thence to Keokuk Co., Iowa in 1854, and to this county, October, 1863; he has 130 acres of land valued at $4,000. Married Mrs. Rebecca Hayes in 1863; she was born in Jefferson Co., Ind., in 1833; was the widow of Wm. H. Hayes, of this township, whom she married Sept. 1, 1853, in Jefferson Co., Ind.; he died March 1, 1859, leaving three children—William T., Sarah J. and Martha A. They have three children—Anna S., born in 1866; Rosa B., 1870, Nancy E., 1872. Democratic. Mrs. Long has been a member of the Baptist Church since 16 years of age. Mr. Long enlisted in the 8th Iowa V. I. in 1861; participated at Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Memphis, Vicksburg and others; in hospital six months; discharged on account of ill health in 1862.

Ledbetter, Lovejoy, S. 17; P. O. Moulton.
Lowery, S. F., S. 31; P. O. Beetrace.

McCOY, JOSEPH, laborer, Moulton.

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McDONALD, H. T., farmer, S. 19; P. O. Unionville; born in Johnson Co., Ind., in 1851; during the same year his father, C. F. McDonald, removed to Jefferson Co., Iowa, rented a farm there and remained three years, and came to this county in 1854, and purchased the farm on which he died, 1865. H. T. McDonald married Miss Lucy J. Hickenbothen in 1874; she was born in this county in 1853; they have two children—John, born in 1875; Bertha J., born in 1878. Republican; he is a member of the M. E. Church; she is a Baptist. Owns his interest in his father's estate.

McElderry, J. A., S. 17; P. O. Moulton.

McFall, J. N., S. 30; P. O. Beetrace.

McLaughlin, S., S. 27; P. O. Orleans.

McLaughlin, T., Sr., S. 26; P. O. Orleans.

McLaughlin, T., Jr., S. 26; P. O. Orleans.

Mallett, L., capitalist, Moulton.

Mace, S. R., jeweler, Moulton.

Marsh, A. L., S. 29; P. O. Beetrace.

MARSHALL, H. L., attorney and counselor at law and collecting agent, Main street; residence Second street; born in Brown Co., Ohio, in 1849; removed to McLean Co., Ill., in 1872; thence to this county in 1875. Member of the M. E. Church and member of I. O. O. F., No. 297, Moulton.

Marshall, Wm., broker, Moulton.

Mathews, P., S. 13; P. O. Moulton.

Meenach, A. J., barber, Moulton.

Millirons, J., S. 31; P. O. Beetrace.

Mitchell, J., S. 24; P. O. Orleans.

Mitchell, R., S. 23; P. O. Orleans.

Mitchell, Wm., S. 23; P. O. Orleans.

MONTGOMERY, CHAS. A., Moulton.

Montgomery, Wert, grocer, Moulton.

Moore, G. T., harness-maker, Moulton.

Moore, J. W., Cashier Moulton Bank.

MOORE, J. W., dealer in general merchandise and Cashier Moulton Bank, Main st.; residence, Second st.; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1835; came to Burlington, Iowa, with his parents, in 1843; thence to Henry Co., Iowa, in 1846; thence to Jefferson Co., Iowa, in 1858; and to Appanoose Co. in 1870; owns store, with an extensive line of goods, residence and several vacant lots in the village. Married Miss Minerva Hufsteller in 1855; she was born in Parke Co., Ind., in 1840; died April 7, 1876, leaving three children—Josephine, Johnnie and Maud; then married Alvina Wahl in 1877; she was born in Philadelphia in 1843; they have one child—Luke. Democrat. On the Board of County Supervisors for three years. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the A., F. & A. M., Lodge No. 10, Keosauqua; I. O. O. F., No. 297, Moulton, and has passed all the chairs. Enlisted in the 8th I. V. C., as Lieutenant, in 1863; participated at all the battles between Atlanta and Nashville, inclusive; promoted to Captain and Major Commanding, which offices he held until mustered out in August, 1865.

Moore, I., prop. Moore House, Moulton.

Moore, William, Sec. 6; P. O. Moulton.

MORRISON, A. J., proprietor of Moulton Savings Bank, Main st.; residence, Broadway; born in Mercer Co., Penn., March 17, 1831; removed to Appanoose Co. in 1851; owns residence and 750 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre, and four residence lots in the village. Married Miss Sarah Miller in 1856; she was born in Tennessee in 1841; died in 1857; his present wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Chrisman; they were married in 1872; she was born in Ohio in 1843; they have one child, born in May, 1874. Member of the M. E. Church. Held the office of Treasurer of this county during 1855–56. A member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge at Unionville. Enlisted in the 100th Penn. V. I., Co. B, Capt. M. M. Dawson, in 1861; participated at Port Royal, S. C., and all the battles along that coast; second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Chantilly and others; mustered out at Washington, D. C., in April, 1863.

Morrison, J. J., blacksmith, Moulton.

MORRISON, THOMAS, of Morrison Bros., blacksmiths, Main st.; residence, corner Broadway and Sixth st.; born in Washington Co., Md., in 1843; removed to Greene Co., Ohio, in 1851; thence to this county in 1856; owns residence and shop. Married Emma E. Rives in 1868; she was born in Adams Co., Ill., in 1845; they have three

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children—Jessie, Eddie and Nellie. Republican. Member of the A., F. & A. M., No. 317, Moulton; Junior Warden; also I. O. O. F., No. 276, Moulton. A member of the City Council. Enlisted in the 7th Mo. V. C. in 1861; participated at Lone Jack, Prairie Grove, Little Rock, Morrow Bottoms, Jenks' Ferry and others. Mustered out in St. Louis Sept. 10, 1865.

MURDY, A. J., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Beetrace; born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1830; at the age of 10, with his father, removed to Greene Co., Penn., where he lived until 1872, when he came to this county, Washington Tp., where he owns 320 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. He married Miss Christa McCosh in 1852; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1830; died in 1852, leaving one child. Then married Miss Eliza Clendening, who was born in West Virginia in 1832; died in 1871, leaving eight childres—Winfield, F. S. (now resident physician of Moulton, this county), Alice J. (now Mrs. Geo. Stockwell, of this township), John A., William C., Isabel, Andrew C., Robert L. and Albert, who is now a resident of West Virginia; then married Mrs. Sarah L. Shelton in 1873; she was born in East Virginia in 1840; they have three children—Minnie, Robert D. and Loa. Was a Republican; helped to organize the party; now a Greenbacker. Mrs. M. is a member of the Christian Church. Enlisted in the 1st W. Va. Cav. in 1863; participated at Gettysburg, through Sheridan's campaign, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill and in all twenty battles; mustered out in July, 1865, at Wheeling, Va.

MURDY, W. F. S., M. D., physician and surgeon; office Main street; boards at R. B. Carson's, corner Fourth and Elm; born in December, 1854, in Greene Co., Penn.; removed to this county in 1872; graduated at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in 1872, and commenced practice in this village in March, 1878; entered college at the age of 19; took his entire course at St. Louis, graduating at the age of 23.

Murdy, Wm., S. 5; P. O. Beetrace.

NASH, G. W., blacksmith, Moulton.

Nelson, C., S. 18; P. O. Moulton.

Nelson, P., S. 14; P. O. Beetrace.

Newton, J., retired farmer, Moulton.

OGDEN, JOEL, teamster, Moulton.

Orange, W. H., S. 33; P. O. Beetrace.

POST, A., real estate agent, Moulton.

Post, Henry, far.; P. O. Moulton.

PENDERGST, SUSAN, proprietor boarding house, corner Vine and Second streets; born in Perry Co., Ohio, in 1826; removed to Burlington, Iowa, in 1854; thence to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1854; thence to Wapello Co., Iowa, in 1857, and to this county, Moulton, in 1872; owns her residence. Married J. C. Montgomery in 1847; he was born in Ohio in February, 1817; died July 11, 1875, leaving five children—Annie M. Mary F., Charles A., Maggie J. and Elmer E. Then married Samuel Pendergst March 2, 1878; he was born in Nicholas Co., Ky., in 1811; removed Iowa in 1848; settled in Lee; engaged in farming until 1861; thence to this county, Lincoln Tp., where he still owns a farm. His first wife was Miss Mary A. Wilkinson; she was born in Ohio in 1812; died at Centerville in 1875. Republican in politics; they are both members of the M. E. Church.

POLK, ROBERT R., proprietor of Moulton House, West street, Moulton; born in Bucks Co., Penn., 1822; removed to Philadelphia in 1847, where he engaged in buying and selling produce until 1855, when, accompanied by his wife, he came to this county and purchased a farm two miles south of Moulton; afterward, sold his farm and built the hotel of which we speak, costing, with barns and outbuildings, $10,000, which he still owns, together with other property in the village. He marrien Miss Catharine Moore in 1847; she was born in Montgomery Co., Penn., in 1817; they have two children—Samuel J., born in 1849; Ann Elizabeth, born in 1851. Republican. Mrs. Polk is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., Lodge No. 297, Moulton. Enlisted in the 36th I.V. I. in 1862; participated at Mark's Mill,

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and, being captured, was held prisoner ten months at Tyler, Tex.; was exchanged, and, on account of ill-health, was placed as nurse in the hospital at Keokuk until mustered out in 1863.

POST, AUGUST, of Henry Post & Son, dealers in real estate and proprietors of Post's Addition to Moulton and Midlothian Stock-Farm, breeders of Clydesdale and Hambletonian horses; born in Kendall Co., Ill., in 1855; removed with his parents to this county in 1867. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church; also a member I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 297, and editor and publisher of the *Inter-State Normal Monthly*; Director of Appanoose County Agricultural Society.

Primm, A. P., Sec. 8; P. O. Moulton.

Powell, Wm., saloon, Moulton.

Powers, H. P., shoemaker, Moulton.

REDBURN, JOHN, Pastor Baptist Church, Moulton.

Richardson, F., Sec. 18; P. O. Moulton.

Richardson, Josiah J., Sec. 16; P. O. Moulton.

Riggle, Warren, Sec. 18; P. O. Moulton.

Riggle, W. H., Sec. 7; P. O. Moulton.

Rodman, Wm. B., clerk, Moulton.

Rogers, T. J., Sec. 36; P. O. Orleans.

Roundy, John, Sec. 12; P. O. Moulton.

Rucker, A. M., Sec. 35; P. O. Moulton.

Rucker, Thos. C., Sec. 30; P. O. Moulton.

RUCKER, J. R., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Beetrace; born in Kentucky in 1822; at the age of 8, his father removed to Sangamon Co., Ill., being among the earliest settlers of that county; there he engaged in farming, which occupation he steadily followed until 1844, when he followed his son J. R. to Ogle Co., same State, he having gone there three years previous, in 1841; Mr. Rucker came to this county in 1850, where he now owns 230 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre. He married Miss Hannah Ellis in 1853; she was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., her parents being pioneers of Ogle Co., Ill., where they were married; they have ten children—Thomas C., Phebe J., Henriette, Malissa L., Earnest, Ulysses L., Hamlin E., Frances S., Milton H. and Cora E. Republican; members of the M. E. Church. Has held the office of President of the School Board and Road Supervisor.

Russell, J. J., Sec. 13; P. O. Moulton.

SALLADAY, VOLDA, Sec. 6; P. O. Beetrace.

Schultz, R., carpenter, Moulton.

SCURLOCK, GEORGE N., engineer and machinist; residence, First st.; born in Jackson Co., Ohio, in 1840; removed with his parents to this county in 1853; thence to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1865; there he learned his trade, and, in 1877, returned to Moulton, this county, where he has been since, engaged at his present occupation, that of an engineer. Married Miss E. J. Rhodes in 1873; she was born in Andrew Co., Mo., her parents being among the first settlers of that county; they have three children—Mary E., born in 1874; Birdie, born in 1875, and Guy Orie, born in 1877. Republican. Enlisted in the 18th I. V. I. as Sergeant of Co. F., Capt. W. F. Evans, in 1862; participated at Newtonia, Pea Ridge, Springfield and others; discharged on account of disability in 1864.

SELLERS, M. Y., physician and surgeon; office and residence corner Seventh and Main, Moulton; born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1839; removed with his parents to Albia, Monroe Co., Iowa, in 1854; thence to Iconium, this county, where he commenced practice in 1865; thence to Moulton in March, 1870. Owns his residence and dwelling and two lots opposite Methodist Church in this village. Married Miss Sarah C. Stauber in 1867; she was born in Ohio in 1843; died at Moulton in 1870, leaving two children—Lillie May and Flora Effie; her father, C. F. Stauber, is now Clerk of the Court of Neosho Co., Kan., and has represented that county in the State Legislature; his son was one of the twenty-eight who captured Jeff Davis; and his son-in-law. —— Stillwell, of the same county, was representative of that county in the State Legislature, and is a candidate for the State Senate; his present wife was Miss Elizabeth C. Tipton; they were married in 1874; she was born in Ohio in 1851; they have three children—Jennie B., Maggie and Earl D. Greenbacker; members of the Christian

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Church. He is a member of the School Board, also of the State Medical Society. Attended medical course at Keokuk in 1864–65.

Shafer, Francis, S. 23; P. O. Orleans.

Shinn, B., S. 1 and 13; P. O. Moulton.

Shook, J., butter and eggs, Moulton.

SINGLEY, G. W., far., S. 14; P. O. Moulton; born in Wheatfield Tp., Indiana Co., Penn., in 1818; removed to this county in 1856; owns 180 acres of land adjoining Moulton, valued at $75 per acre. Married to Miss Mary A. Trifts in September, 1843, by Rev. Peter Rightmeyer, Pastor of the Evangelical Church, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Penn.; she was born in Butler Co., Penn., in 1824; they have eight children—William H., Lownan, Emily I., Alice E., George A., Ellie, Mary H. and Matilda. Republican; Mr. and Mrs. Singley, with their eldest daughter, are members of the German Baptist Church, and were among the early settlers and very acceptable to the early settlers; Mr. Singley's trade being that of a machinist enabled him to repair tools and farm implements; learned his trade at Blairsville, Penn., working at stationary engines; his eldest son, William H., commenced teaching in this county when in his 16th year; passed Commercial College at Davenport and afterward taught one year at Springfield, Ohio; thence to Wittenburg College one year; thence to Yale College, graduating at Springfield, Ohio; has held the pastorate of Osborn and Bellefontaine Churches; since started the publication of a paper at B.; edits a Sabbath school paper besides. Married Miss Ermena E. Houk, a resident of Springfield, in 1875. The father of G. W. Singley came to Iowa much earlier than his son, having settled in Lee Co. in 1844, while the Mormons still occupied that county; his trade being that of a gunsmith, he prepared many of their guns for them, and made several repeating rifles for their journey to Salt Lake, where they soon after went; he came to this county in 1854; his wife died while G. W. was still young, leaving seven children, only three of whom are now living; married again and his second wife died in 1873. The old gentleman, having lived to the good old age of 107 years, is still hale and hearty, having always lived a temperate life and bids fair for many years to come; walks to Moulton every day. He formerly worked at saddlery, afterward a machinist; being handy with tools, he could successfully undertake almost anything.

Sloss, S. C., hardware, Moulton.

SMITH, J. P., physician and surgeon, residence and office foot of Main st.; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., August 27, 1828; removed to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1853; thence to Blakesburg in 1854; thence to Milledgeville, Appanoose Co., in 1857; to Centerville, this county, in 1859; to Orleans in 1860, and to Moulton in 1869. Owns residence lots 1, 2, 15 and 16, Ransom's addition, and several lots in the original town on Main street. Married Miss Abigail Gast in February, 1854; she was born in Holidaysburg, Penn., Aug. 11, 1835; has four children—Valentine, M., E. N. B., Empress Josephine and Flora Bell. Democrat. Member of the Council two years, Town Assessor two years; member I. O. O. F. No. 297, Moulton; graduated from Cincinnati Eclectic Institute in 1852, immediately after which, he commenced practice. Liberal in religion, medicine and politics.

Smith, Ira, plasterer, Moulton.

Smith, Mack, plasterer, Moulton.

Spurgeon, J. F., S. 8; P. O. Beetrace.

Stauffer, E. G., S. 28; P. O. Beetrace.

ST. JOHN, JOHN F., of St. John Bros., lumber merchants, office and yard cor. Second and Elm sts.; residence on Third, between Main and Oak sts; born in Kilbourn, Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1843; removed to Moulton in August, 1876; owns one-half interest in several town lots; eighty acres of land in Clay Co.; twenty-five acres in this county; interest in a coal bank near Caldwell, on what is known as Coal Siding, with notes and accounts all valued at $15,000. Married Miss Marion F. Janison in 1867; she was born in Keosauqua, Iowa, in 1847; they have two children—Richard M., born in 1868; Maggie M., born in 1877. Democrat; Liberal in religion; has been a delegate to a Democratic convention

twice; is a member of I. O. O. F., 297, also Prairie General Encampment No. 81; a Knight of Pythias, Myrtle Lodge No. 6. Enlisted in the 15th Iowa Inf., Gen. Belknap, Co. K, Capt. Hedrick, in September, 1861, as Orderly Sergeant; participated at Shiloh, all through the campaign; at and about Corinth; two battles of Corinth in 1862; Champion Hills, Black River Bridge; at Vicksburg all through; veteranized Jan. 1, 1863; participated in the capture of Atlanta; promoted to First Lieutenant of 80th U. S. Colored Infantry, by a general order; mustered out in October, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa.

Stockwell, Geo., Sec. 28; P. O. Beetrace.

Stoner, M. J., Sec. 6; P. O. Beetrace.

Stuckey, J. B., Sec. 20; P. O. Unionville.

Sutton, F., S. 26; P. O. Orleans.

Swank, D., Sec. 20; P. O. Unionville.

SWIFT, ALMER, Postmaster; residence, Eighth st.; born in Ripley Co., Ind., in 1842; removed with his parents to Monroe Co., Iowa, in 1857; thence to this county in 1865; owns residence and grounds. Married Nancy J. Jones in 1864; she was born in Appanoose Co. in 1843; they have five children — Oliver, Russel, Delphene, Mason and Gracie. Republican; she is a member of the Christian Church. Enlisted in the 6th I. V. I. in 1861; participated at Shiloh, Vicksburg all through, Jackson, Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, and all the battles of the Southwest; mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in August, 1865.

TAYLOR, J. M., Sec. 34; P. O. Moulton.

TAYLOR, L. L., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Orleans; born in Hart Co., Ky., in 1839; removed to this county, with his parents, in 1849; has eighty-seven acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Miss Milly Siler in 1864; she was born in Shelby Co., Ill., in 1844; they have two children — Henriette, born in 1865; John B., born in 1869. Democrat; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Christian Church. He has held the offices of Secretary of the Township Board since 1865; Constable; is Justice of the Peace at the present time; was Assessor eight years; Township Clerk, Township Trustee. Has taught school twenty-five terms, all in this county except three terms taught in Davis Co.

Taylor, Samuel, Sec. 21; P. O. Moulton.

Taylor, W. J., Sec. 34; P. O. Moulton.

Taylor, W. W., Sec. 26; P. O. Moulton.

THOMAS, LUCY, farming, Sec. 19; P. O. Beetrace; born in Surry Co., N. C., in 1805; her father, Bennet Jarvis, removed to Jackson Co., Tenn., in 1811; in December, 1812, he enlisted under Gen. Jackson, and served in the battle of New Orleans; died from sickness caused by exposure the following March; her mother remained a widow; wove, spun and made cloth and raised a family of five children; died in 1856. She had but one brother, a resident of the South during the late war; adhering to the Union, the rebels fired his house with his family in it, and being completely routed, enlisted in the Union army; served until a short time before peace was declared, and died leaving a wife and seven children. Her sister's husband was shot down by the side of his wife by the rebels. Mrs. Thomas, nee Jarvis, was raised in Jackson Co., Tenn. At the age of 16, in 1821, she married Joseph B. Thomas; he was born in North Carolina in 1800; after they were married, they remained in Jackson Co. seven years, after which, he returned to North Carolina, his native place, where he remained seventeen years; then returned to Jackson Co.; remained four years, and, in 1850, came to Appanoose, where they owned seventy-seven acres of land, valued at $10 per acre; he died in November, 1861, leaving eight children—Cyrenius (died in service; shot at battle of Mark's Mills), Sarah, Elizabeth Ann, Margaret M., Anthrite, Joseph A. J. (died in service in prison at Florence; his mother's dependence), John B. and James B. Members of the Baptist Church since 1838; Mr. Thomas was a Deacon and leading member of the Church, and his loss was deeply felt in the Church and by the community in which he lived.

Thompson, D. W., teamster, Moulton.

Thompson, J. C., furniture mfr., Moulton.

Tipton, E., far.; P. O. Moulton.

Tipton, S., S. 15; P. O. Moulton.

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Turk, Julius, S. 13; P. O. Moulton.
Tutewiler, Jacob, far.; P. O. Moulton.
Tutewiler, Wm. N., far.; P. O. Moulton.

ULLRICH, JOHN, Sec. 19; P. O. Moulton.

VEATCH, J. M., retired, Moulton.

Veatch, John W., teacher, Moulton.
Venland, F., S. 18; P. O. Moulton.

WADKINS, JNO., Sec. 21; P. O. Beetrace.

Wahl, T. A., harness-maker, Moulton.
Wall, O. P., Sec. 31; P. O. Beetrace.
Wall, Thos., Sec. 15; P. O. Moulton.
Walker, C. H., druggist, Moulton.
Walker, E. A., painter, Moulton.
Wallace, Thos., Sec. 36; P. O. Orleans.

WAMSLEY, V. H., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Moulton; born in Adams Co., Ohio, in 1813; removed to Iowa when a young man, and married and settled in Henry Co. in 1837; thence to Jefferson Co. in 1849, and to this county in 1852; he owns 172 acres of land, which he values at $45 per acre. Married Miss Catherine Neilson in 1840; she was born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1818; died in Washington Tp., this county, July 27, 1862, leaving four children—Sarah E., born April 9, 1841; Martha E., born Nov. 17, 1843; James P., born Aug. 1, 1847, and died April 23, 1848; Ursula P., born May 23, 1849; Mary C., born March 2, 1853. Then married Miss Nancy Watkins in 1862; she was born in Clark Co., Ind., in 1827; they have one child—Samuel E., born Feb. 2, 1864. Republican; members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Wamsley has held the office of Justice of the Peace four years and school offices several terms; is a member of A. F. & A. M. at Unionville. On coming to Iowa, Mr. W. had a little money, but lost it all, even having his last cow sold from him by the Sheriff for two bits, and on coming to Appanoose had less than nothing, being in debt; but, having a will and determination to surmount all obstacles, he borrowed money to buy some land, and now has no reason to envy any one his possessions.

Wedmore, J. A., S. 23; P. O. Unionville.

WELLS, A. B., dealer in lightning rods, pumps and real estate; residence, Second st., Moulton; born in Morgan Co., Ohio, Oct. 13, 1840; removed with his parents to Putnam Co., Mo., in 1856; thence to Moulton, this county, in 1873. He owns his residence, eighty acres of land on Sec. 12, Wells Tp., one-half interest in 130 acres in Wells and Caldwell Tps., one-half interest in house and lot in Ransom's addision to Moulton, and 360 acres of land in Missouri. Married Miss Rebecca Morrow Sept. 13, 1863; she was born in Brown Co., Ohio, July 29, 1845; they have seven children—David L., Temperance H., Mary M., Lucetta L., Benj. J., James C. and John F. Mrs. Wells is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Wells is a member of A. F. & A. M., 317, Moulton, and of Euclid Chapter at Centerville; also of I. O. O. F., 297, Prairie General Encampment No. 81; Mr. and Mrs. Wells are also members of Welcome Lodge, No. 91, of Rebeccas. Mr. W. has held the offices of City Marshal and Constable. Enlisted in 18th Missouri Infantry in 1861; with Sherman at Island No. 10, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga and others; enlisted as private and mustered out as 1st Lieutenant Aug. 6, 1863.

West, James G., Justice of the Peace, Moulton.
White, C. L., clerk, Moulton.

WHITE, J. W., farmer and breeder of fine stock, Sec. 3; P. O. Moulton; born in Vermilion Co., Ind., in 1844; removed to this county with his parents in 1848; owns 410 acres of land two miles north of Moulton, valued at $25 per acre. Married Miss Mary F. Hollingsworth in 1868; she was born near Indianapolis, Ind., in 1841; they have four children—Rosa E., Henry L., Murdy and Pearley. Republican. A member of the I. O. O. F., No. 297, Moulton. Mr. White devotes much of his time and attention to stock, having a very fine herd, among which are nineteen head of Short-horns, purchased one year ago from Kentucky, consisting of thirteen cows, five calves and his bull. Raer, weighing 1,300 pounds, the numbers and pedigree of which are all recorded in the "American Herd Book," and all of which he is intending to hold

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for breeding purposes; also noticed a fine lot of well-bred sheep, among which not the least conspicuous was a thoroughbred Cotswold buck (Lancet), which has taken several premiums at Missouri fairs, weighs 300 pounds; he has also a fine lot of Berkshire hogs; Mr. W. has just completed a residence, which, together with his barns, also new, has cost upward of $4,000; together with an orchard of 400 trees, well selected from the choicest kinds of fruit, and a large grove of maples west of the house, will make his farm, being but two miles from market, schools, churches, railroad, etc., as desirable as any in the county. The father of Mr. White, whose death occurred Jan. 10, 1877, deserves mention here, he being among the earliest settlers, having visited this region in 1841 and again in 1842; bought a claim in what afterward proved to be Douglas Tp.; owned at the time of his death 3,200 acres, all in Iowa except 1,000, although he had but $400 on coming here. A member, for forty years, of the M. E. Church, in which he was always liberal, first to forward anything in the cause of religion or any benevolent purpose. His father, W. W.'s grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier. His mother's maiden name was Jane Pierman, of Kentucky, whom his father married in 1834. They remained at her native place until coming to this county.

WIGHT, J. M., groceries and provisions, Main st.; residence Fifth st.; born in Washington Co., Ohio, in 1844; removed to Davis Co., Iowa, in 1847; thence to Adair Co., Mo., in 1866, and to Moulton in 1875; owns residence and place of business. Married Miss Sarah Elliott in 1872; she was born in Ohio in 1839; they have two children—Ettie, born in 1874; Zoa M., born in 1876. Greenbacker; members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., No. 17, Moulton. Enlisted in the 7th Iowa V. C. in 1863; on frontier until mustered out in 1866.

Wilkinson, G. W., Sec. 8; P. O. Moulton.
Wilkinson, J. L., Sec. 7; P. O. Moulton
Wilkinson, J. R., Sec. 6; P. O. Moulton.
Wilkinson, John W., laborer, Moulton.
Wilkinson, W. W., S. 6; P. O. Moulton.
Willett, J. M., Sec. 1; P. O. Orleans.
Willett, J. M., merchant, Moulton.
Willett, W., Sec. 36; P. O. Orleans.
Wilson, J. W., teamster, Moulton.
Woldridge, J. F., Moulton.

WOOLDRIDGE, WILLIAM R., farmer, stock dealer and grocer, Sec. 35; P. O. Moulton; born in Russell Co., Ky., in 1833; removed with his parents to Davis Co., Iowa, in 1846; thence to Harrison Co., Mo., in 1858, and to this county in 1865; owns 205 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Miss Susan Jessee in 1857; she was born in Tennessee December, 1837; they have seven children—Margaret, John, Kenneth, Lena, Esca, Mattie and a son 3 years old not named. Members of the Christian Church; Greenbacker. Has held the office of Subdirector and Assessor. Enlisted in the 29th Iowa V. I. in 1863; participated at Helena July 4, 1863; Little Rock, battle near Spoonville; there lost an arm, and was taken prisoner; held ten months and eleven days at Tyler, Texas, and six months of the time lived upon one pint of corn meal and one pound of beef per day; thence to New Orleans; after which he came home on furlough for thirty days, and at the expiration of that time reported at St. Louis, and was mustered out June 22, 1865.

Wood, A. J., Sec. 11; P. O. Moulton.

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UDELL TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN, LEWIS, Sec. 9; P. O. Unionville.

Anderson, J. W., S. 25; P. O. Unionville.

BARNES, PHILLIPS & CO., Sec. 18; P. O. Unionville.

BAKER, C. C., farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 5; P. O. Unionville; born in Hawkins Co., Tenn., in 1834; when 24 years of age, went to Texas, traveling by water, and was two months on the way, landing at Galveston; thence to Liberty and Livingstone; thence to Sabine Pass, where he remained thirty days; thence to Alexander, La., on Red River; then returned to New Orleans; thence to Keokuk, Iowa, and to Unionville in May, 1857, where he engaged in carpenter work until Dec. 27, 1857, when he married Miss L. J. Bishop, daughter of William W. Bishop (deceased), then living where they now reside; she was born in Lee Co., Va., only five miles from where he was born, in 1839; they have two children—Nancy J., born in 1862, and Martha E., born in 1874. Democratic; Mr. and Mrs. Baker and daughter are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, organized at Unionville in 1852, Mr. Baker being Deacon of same; has held the office of Township Assessor two years; has been on the School Board for ten years; is Township Trustee, a member of A., F. & A. M., 119, Unionville; has 230 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre; he with A. J. Morrison, of Unionville, has for five years handled an average of over eighty cars of stock per year; when married, had but a carpet-sack and $400.

BICKFORD, JOHN H., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Unionville; born in Udell Tp., this county, in 1853; his father, Charles E. Bickford, was born near Springfield, Ill., in 1825; he married Miss E. H. Shaffer in 1849, in Lee Co., Ill.; she was born in Virginia in 1831; very soon after their marriage, they removed to this county, where he entered the land now occupied by John H., consisting of 241 acres, now valued at $30 per acre; occupied the same farm until his death, which occurred in 1874, leaving eight children—P. Moses, John H., Martha L., Sarah A., Charles M., George M. and James B. Republican in politics; Mr. and Mrs. B. had been members of the M. E. Church for fifteen years. Of his children, Moses is now in California; all the others are in Texas, except John H., now occupying the home farm.

Bishop, Wm., S. 27; P. O. Unionville.

Bon, Henry, S. 2; P. O. Unionville.

Boyer, W. H., S. 13; P. O. Unionville.

Brain, G., S. 4; P. O. Unionville.

Bray, Nathan, S. 35; P. O. Beetrace.

BUCKMASTER, RICHARD, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Dennis; born in Mercer Co., Penn., July 10, 1812; the same year his parents removed to Wayne Co., Ohio, the first settlers in the county; there they remained until his mother died, 1838; after which his father came to Cedar Co., Iowa. In 1855, he came to this county, where he owns 120 acres of land, near Unionville, valued at $30 per acre. Married Miss Eliza Matocks in 1830; she was born in Pennsylvania in February, 1809; they have six children living, two have died —Solomon L., John, Sophia J., Ebenezer A., Enos H., died in 1858; Rachel, died in 1860; Robert M. and Ruth A. Mr. and Mrs. B., with all their children except one, are members of the M. E. Church. He was a member of the State militia during the late war. In 1857, he engaged in the milling business in Davis Co.; after being connected with it two years, he sold to his partner, who soon after sold out and joined the rebel army without having paid Mr. B. for his interest in the mill.

CARR, JNO., Sec. 13; P. O. Unionville.

Cayler A., Sec. 2 and 11; P. O. Unionville.

Cayler, Jas., S. 14; P. O. Unionville.

CAYLER, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Unionville; born in Loudoun Co., Va., in 1800; in 1803, his father went to Ross Co., Ohio—there engaged in farming, distilling and milling. When he was 13 years old, his father moved into the adjoining county of Fayette. There at 19 years of age, he married Miss

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Rachal Moore; she was born in Kentucky in 1800. They remained there for seven years, then removed to Hendricks Co., Ind., and there engaged in farming for twenty-seven years, or until 1851, when they came to this county, where he has followed his usual occupation since, with the exception of one year, in which with his wife and daughter he went to Idaho for their health, his wife being benefited by the journey. They have had sixteen children, eleven of whom are now living—Elender, Adam, Jane, George W., William R., Rachel, Elsie, Elizabeth, Zekal M., Mahala M. and Marion. Democratic; holds to religious principles, though belonging to no church.

CAYLER, WM., far., S. 10; P. O. Unionville; born in Hendricks Co., Ill., in 1849; during the same year his parents removed to this county, where he now resides, and owns 150 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. He married Miss A. Whisler in 1867; she was born in Indiana in 1847; they have five children—Elmer A., Irena D., Margaret L., William A. and Lora. Democrat; members of the German Baptist Church.

Chastain, M., Sec. 16; P. O. Unionville.

Chrisman, B. R., Sec. 35; P. O. Unionville.

CLANCY, J. W., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Unionville; born in Jackson Co., Tenn., in 1814; removed to Pike Co., Ill., in 1838; thence in 1840, to what is now Schuyler Co., Mo., then a territory; remained three years, and, in 1843, came to this county, where he owns 400 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. He married Miss Malinda A. Martin in 1834; she was born in Monroe Co., Ky., in 1814; died in this county in 1862, leaving seven children —Eliza A., Elizabeth, John W., Mary, George W., M. Jane, Nancy F. Then married Mary Frost in 1863; she was born in Tennessee in 1821; died in February, 1873, leaving two children—Cornelius W., born in 1866; Edward, born in 1868, died in December, 1874. Democrat; member of the Baptist Church. At the time of Mr. Clancy's coming to this county, two yoke of oxen were his sole possessions, and for them he was in debt; now he has one of the finest and best improved farms in the county, made by farming alone; was one of the very earliest settlers, and was driven away by the Indians three times before permitted to remain permanently settled.

Clark, F., S. 6; P. O. Unionville.

CLEMMENS, JOHN, farmer, S. 7; P. O. Unionville; born in Pennsylvania in 1802. In 1823, he married Miss Katy Loutz, and about a year after, they removed to Montgomery Co., Ohio; there he followed the business of shoemaking until 1834, when they removed to Wayne Co., Ind., where they cleared up a farm and remained until 1852, when they came to this county again to undergo the many disadvantages and privations of pioneer life, but have withstood them all, and now have a fine farm of 240 acres, valued at $25 per acre. They have nine children living—Levi, John, Peggy, Sabina, Elizabeth, Samuel, David (died in October, 1877), Jake, Mat and Leah. Democrat; members of the German Baptist Church.

Coffin, Peter, S. 35; P. O. Unionville.

CONNOLLY, J. G., proprietor of the inn, Union st., Unionville; born in Guernsey Co., Ohio in 1821; in 1834, he went to Barnesville, Belmont Co., Ohio, to learn the carriage-maker's trade, and worked there until 1841, then re turned to Guernsey Co., where he married Miss Elizabeth Lafollott in 1842; she was born in Winchester, Va., in 1821, her parents having removed to Guernsey Co., when she was 10 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. C. remained in Guernsey Co., until 1853, working at his trade at Point Pleasant, and in the spring of that year, they came to this county, where they have since resided at Unionville; he has worked at carpenter work most of the time; in 1873, he erected his hotel, and has since been entertaining the public to the best of his ability; owns his block and two lots. They have five children—Margaret A., Arabella J., Alexander, Addie and Charles H. Copperhead from top down. During Pierce and Buchanan's time, he held the post office for eight years; has held the office of Township

Trustee and school offices. She is a member of the Christian Church.

COX, J. C., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Unionville; born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., in 1846; when but 1 year of age, his father came to Appanoose Co., where he has since been engaged in farming and merchandising; owns forty-five acres of land, valued $25 per acre. Has held the office of Constable. Enlisted in Co. B, 6th Kan. V. C., Capt. Harvey, in 1863; participated at battles of Lone Jack, Mark's Mill and Cane Hill; captured at Mazzard Prairie, Aug. 27, 1864; held ten months at Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas; discharged at the close of the war in 1865; mustered out July 2, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kansas.

COX, MANSON, miller, Unionville; born in East Tennessee in 1817; his parents both died when he was a small boy; lived with a cousin, Wm. Cheeney, a resident of Jefferson Co., Tenn., until he was 7 or 8 years of age; after that had no particular abiding place, and was under the control of no one in particular; never attended school. He married Miss Elizabeth Loyd Oct. 11, 1839; she was born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., in 1819; in 1847, they went to Alabama; remained there one winter, and came to Appanoose Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1848, where he now owns 125 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre; they have four children—John C., Mary E., Margaret and Van. Greenbacker; Mr. and Mrs. Cox have been members of the M. E. Church for thirty-five years. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., No. 119, Unionville. Mr. Cox had but $4.50 when he landed in Appanoose Co., and although he has been very unfortunate, having a great deal of sickness in his family, having lost four out of eight children, has a good farm, well improved, and a plenty for a comfortable livelihood during his natural life.

Crawley, S. E., Sec. 34; P. O. Unionville.

Criterden, A., Sec. 7; P. O. Unionville.

CROW, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Unionville; born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., in 1819; removed to Farmington, Lee Co., Iowa, in 1842; thence to this county in 1843. He owns ninety acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Miss Melinda Riggs in 1839; she was born in Granger Co., Tenn., in 1822; they have seven children—John, J. N., William, Samuel, Sarah J., Addie and Franklin. Republican; she is a member of the M. E. Church. Has held the offices of Constable, Justice of the Peace, Trustee and County Supervisor; member of the A., F. & A. M., 119, Unionville. Mr. C. is practicing law in his own immediate vicinity; after having studied and acquired all the knowledge possible within himself, he was admitted to the bar in 1870; as the date of his coming will show, he was among the very earliest settlers; there were but seven voters in the county when he came; he voted the first Whig ticket voted in the county, the occasion being the running of Geo. T. White, the present Senator, then running for Territorial Delegate for Congress.

Cummins, E., Sec. 11; P. O. Unionville.

DAVIS, J. M., Sec. 14; P. O. Unionville.

Dean, G. W., Sec. 4; P. O. Unionville.

DEAN, L., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Unionville; born in Mercer Co., Ky., March 14, 1814; removed to Randolph Co., Mo., in 1830; thence to Adair Co., Mo., in 1831; was with the Rangers in time of the Black Hawk war; in 1834, he removed to Schuyler Co., Mo., where he remained ten years, and, in 1844, came to Wapello Co., Iowa; in 1845, he returned to Schuyler Co., Mo., and, in 1846, came to this county, where he now owns 491 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Miss Missouri A. Evans in June, 1834; she was born in Kentucky, Aug. 12, 1817; when a child, her father, Loverance Evans, removed with his family to Howard Co., Mo.; he died in 1834, her mother having died previous to that; they have five children—George W., Sarah A., Mary E., Martha J. and Erastus L. Republican; Mr. and Mrs. Dean, and their four eldest children, are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Dean has held the office of Township Trustee several terms; also school offices; has made most of what he has since coming to Appanoose Co., having never owned land until after coming here.

Denny, A. A., far., S. 35; P. O. Unionville.

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Devine, J., S. 17; P. O. Unionville.
Donley, E. U., Sec. 12; P. O. Unionville.
Donley, A. J., Sec. 12; P. O. Unionville.
Drake, E. A., S. 3; P. O. Moulton.
EPERLY, HENRY, Sec. 15; P. O. Unionville.
Eperly, I., S. 26; P. O. Unionville.
Etheridge, L., S. 31; P. O. Unionville.
FEAGIN, W. C., Sec. 29; P. O. Unionville.
FLETCHER, H., of Strunk & Fletcher, proprietors of Udell Mills; born in Vinton Co., Ohio, Jan. 5, 1850; removed to Davis Co., Iowa, in 1866, where he engaged in milling until 1867, when he went to Hancock Co., Ill., where he was engaged in selling patent rights through the State until 1871; then returned to Davis Co. and again engaged in milling until 1872, when he came to Udell Tp., this county, and purchased a half interest in the above mill, where he has since been as attentive to the wants and requirements of the public as possible. He married Miss Catharine L. Johnson in 1872; she was born in Davis Co., Iowa, in 1854, where her parents, John and Elizabeth J., were early settlers from Indiana, near Danville, having settled there in 1848. They have three children—Clement, born in 1873; Bertha, born in 1876; Ranaldo, born in 1878. Democratic. Member of the A., F. & A. M., No. 86, Drakeville. P. O. Unionville.
GOOD, D., S. 18; P. O. Unionville.
GOOD, ABRAHAM, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Unionville; born in Hampshire Co., Va., 1779. When about 8 years of age, his father removed to Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, where he lived until 32 years of age; came to this county in 1851; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; formerly owned over four hundred acres, but has divided with his children. Married Miss Fanny Funkbouer in 1826; they have had ten children, only three of whom are now living—Jane, Nancy and Joseph H. Mr. and Mrs. Good are members of the Protestant Methodist Church. Has held the office of School Treasurer.
Good, J. W., S. 6; P. O. Unionville.
Gunter, J. G., S. 8; P. O. Unionville.
Guilliams, A., S. 14; P. O. Unionville.
HARDMAN, D. W., S. 15; P. O. Unionville.
Harrington, N., Unionville.
Hayworth, J., S. 31; P. O. Unionville.
Hiatt, L. D., S. 27; P. O. Dennis.
Hicks, J. J., S. 33; P. O. Unionville.
HICKS, R. M., of Morrison & Hicks, dealers in general merchandise, Union street, Unionville; born in East Tennessee Jan. 28, 1845; removed to this county in 1858 with his parents; at the age of 23, he commenced business for himself, farming and dealing in stock, which he followed with moderate success until 1874, when he left off farming and took up merchandizing, still continuing his stock business. Married Miss Cynthia Buldrige in 1871; born in this county in 1852; they have three children—Maud L., born in 1872; Willie G., 1874; Bert, 1876. Democratic; she is a member of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., 119, of this city.
Hogue, J. P., Sec. 29; P. O. Unionville.
Holingsworth, H., S. 6; P. O. Unionville.
HOPKINS, J. F., farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 1; P. O. Unionville; born in Claiborne Co., Tenn., in 1827; removed to this county in 1849, where he owns 330 acres of land, valued at $15 per acre. Married Miss Maria Styles in 1853; she was born in Ohio in 1833; they have ten children—Allen, Albert, Joseph, Charles, Alice, Laura B., Amanda, Marshall, Alpheus and Frank. Democratic. Has been dealing in stock for six or seven years past, shipping an average of fifteen cars per year.
HOPKINS, STEPHEN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Unionville; born in Claiborne Co., Tenn., in 1822; removed to this county in 1850, by flatboat down Powels River, thence by steamboat via Alexandria, and by wagon here; owns 100 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Married Miss Mary Hopkins in 1843; she was born in Claiborne Co., Tenn., in 1827; they have ten children—Annie, Mahela, John M., Allen, William H., Eli, Mary, Sarah E., Jane and George, two of whom are in Kansas, the eldest boy in California, the balance at home or settled in this vicinity. Members of the M. E. Church; Democrat. He has held the office of

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Township Clerk; Township Trustee several terms; is Treasurer of the School Board.

Hornung, A., Sec. 13; P. O. Unionville.

Hornady, E. C., S. 18; P. O. Unionville.

Hubler, D., Sec. 31; P. O. Unionville.

JACKSON, R. A., Sec. 22; P. O. Unionville.

James, William, S. 14; P. O. Unionville.

KNOWLAND, J., Sec. 12; P. O. Unionville.

KOEHLER, FRED, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Unionville; born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1835; emigrated to America in March, 1850, and first settled in New Orleans, where he was employed as cart-driver until the following July, when he went to St. Louis, where he engaged to learn the cooper's trade, which he followed until 1854, when his father, Conrad K., came to this country, and with him he came to Nauvoo, Ill., where he again engaged in coopering for a few months, and, in 1855, he started overland for California, arriving in November; there engaged in mining; also visited British Columbia; in 1863, returned to Hancock Co., Ill., where he bought a farm, and then engaged in that very honorable calling until 1875, when he came to this county, this township, where he owns 240 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. After returning from California, in 1863, he married Miss Eva Gordelmen, a resident of Hancock Co., Ill.; she was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1843, and, with her parents, came to America in 1855; they have six children—George, Katy, August, John, Sarah and Mary. Republican in politics; members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Koehler enlisted in the 2d Cal. Inf., and was held in quarters for two weeks, then rejected on account of an over supply of men; in 1865, was drafted and mustered in, but not sent forward. Mr. Koehler landed in New Orleans with but twenty-five franc pieces, and by steady industry and attention to business, has accumulated a fine property, and yet paid one hundred cents on the dollar for all that he now has, or has had.

Knowland, J. B., S. 25; P. O. Unionville.

LONGNECKER, DAVID, Sec. 5; P. O. Unionville.

Loyd, Thos., S. 30; P. O. Unionville.

McADAMS, JOHN, Sec. 34; P. O. Unionville.

McADAMS, JAMES H., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Unionville; born in Marshall Co., Tenn., April, 1823; removed to this county in 1853; owns 280 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Miss Elizabeth E. Miller in 1846; she was born in Marshall Co., Tenn., in 1824. They have seven children—J. C., Eugenia, Antoinette, Ervin A., Luella, Hazeltine, Emma. An old line Whig, now a Republican; members of the Presbyterian Church. Has held the offices of Township Trustee several years, school offices, etc. Member of A., F. & A. M., 119, Unionville. Volunteered in 36th Iowa V. I., but was rejected in State militia previous to that.

McDonald, A., S. 35; P. O. Unionville.

McDonald, C. F., S. 18; P. O. Unionville.

McDonald, H. T., S. 6; P. O. Unionville.

McHURRY, ROBERT M., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Unionville; born in Rutherford Co., Tenn., February, 1818; came to this county in 1847; owns 160 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Married Miss Caroline Wilder in 1841; she was born in Bedford Co., Tenn., Sept. 23, 1818. They have eight children—George N., David B., John B., Mary P., James H., William M., Martha J. and Louisa P. Republican; members of Presbyterian Church. His two eldest boys, George N. and D. B., enlisted in the late war; George N. in Co. G, 2d Iowa V. I., in 1861; was with Sherman on his march to the sea; participated at Atlanta, Milledgeville, Savannah and others; mustered out in June, 1865; now a resident of Davis Co. David B. enlisted in Co. E, 3d Mo. Cav., in 1861; participated at Pilot Knob, Springfield, Rolla and others; mustered out in 1865; now a resident of Taylor Co., Iowa. Two of his sons, James H. and William M., are firemen on railroads; William M. has followed that occupation for six years, is now on the N. M. R. R. James H. is now on the Little Rock & Ft. Smith R. R.; he formerly fired for the R. I. Co. for several years.

McClain, D. J., far., S. 31; P. O. Unionville.

McMurry, R. M., 3; P. O. Unionville.
Markley, J., S. 16; P. O. Unionville.
Morrison, A. J., Sec. 12; P. O. Moulton.

MORRISON, C. W., dealer in hardware, Unionville; born in Mercer, Co. April 30, 1837; removed to this county in 1846, where his father engaged in farming. Remained on the home farm until 1863, when he enlisted in the 8th I. V. C., Co. F, Capt. Cummins, of Moravia, Iowa; skirmishing until July 30, 1864, when they were captured and taken to Andersonville Aug. 3; held there two months; thence to Charleston and Florence; mustered out Dec. 11, 1864. On his return, went to farming until 1870; went to butchering, and, in 1871, commenced his present business; owns his business building and residence and a good line of goods. Married Miss Harriet S. Boyles in 1859; she was born in Barbour Co., Va., Feb. 11, 1844. Republican; members of the Presbyterian Church; member of A., F. & A. M., 119, Unionville, and Chapter at Centerville.

Morrison, H. S., Unionville.

MORRISON, J. B., of Morrison & Hicks, dealers in general merchandise, Union st., Unionville; residence, same; born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1839; in 1846, came to this county with his parents, Andrew and Mary Morrison, whose biography we publish elsewhere; he remained with his parents until during the late war. He enlisted with the 8th I. V. C., Co. F, Capt. E. Cummins, as Orderly, June 16, 1863; was all through the campaign in Georgia, fighting nearly every day until the 30th of July, 1864, when his regiment of 600 men were captured forty miles southwest of Atlanta; they were taken to Andersonville, held until the 2d of September following, and removed from place to place until paroled at Charleston, S. C., and sent to Annapolis, Md.; mustered out as Second Lieutenant in August, 1865, at Clinton, Iowa. After returning home, engaged in farming; he owns his place of business, residence and farm on Sec. 23, containing 200 acres, valued at $6,000. Is Notary Public. Married Miss Maria Morris in 1868; she was born in Ohio in 1840; they have three children—Charles G., born in 1869; Henry E., 1871; John R., 1877. Republican; members of the M. E. Church; he is a member of A., F. & A. M., Lodge No. 119, Unionville.

MORRISON, M., MRS., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Unionville; born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1811; her maiden name being Mary Byers. She married Andrew Morrison in 1832; he was born in Ireland in 1803; died March 30, 1873; emigrated to America with his mother when he was 9 years of age; landed at Quebec, and first settled near Brookfield, Ohio, and remained in that vicinity until 1846, when he, with his wife, came to this county by water to Keokuk, then with team. The people here, supposing them to be Mormons, refused them a drink of water or a place to sleep; had barely enough to get here, but now has 124 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre; a part of their land having been used for railroad purposes, and for building up the village of Unionville.

Mounts, Frances M., Sec. 28; P. O. Unionville.

NOLAND, JOHN, Sec. 12; P. O. Unionville.

OSTEEN, J. N., Sec. 31; P. O. Unionville.

PAINE, RUFUS, Unionville.
Parks, L. T., Unionville.
Parsons, J. M., S. 17; P. O. Unionville.
Patrick, W., S. 30; P. O. Unionville.

PAYNE, RUFUS, farmer, residence Unionville; born in Litchfield Co., Conn., in 1792; removed to Marietta, Ohio, in 1811; there cleared up a farm on which he lived for thirty years; thence to Portage Co., Ohio, in 1844, and to this county in 1857; owns eighty acres of land in the vicinity of Unionville, and residence. Married Miss Mary Perkins in 1814; she was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., in 1795; died in Salem, Washington Co., Ohio, in 1840, leaving ten children, two of whom have since died—Elizabeth, Selden M., Lewis C., Mary, Louisa, Charles H. (died in 1865), Olive, Rhoda A., Julia (died in 1857), and Maria. His son, Charles A., took the census of the county the same year he died.

Peterson, S., Unionville.

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Phillips, B., Unionville.
Phillips, H. T., Unionville.

PHILLIPS, J. H., of Phillips & Sons, dealers in dry goods and general merchandise, Union st., Unionville; residence, same; born in Montgomery Co., Ky., Aug. 19, 1820; when 1 year of age, his father removed to Jefferson Co., Ind.; engaged in farming until 1831, when he removed to Jennings Co., Ind., where he engaged in merchandising; in 1854, he came to this county and again entered into business in this village, until his death, which occurred in 1875; at the age of 21, Mr. Phillips, with his next younger brother, went into business at Lexington, Scott Co.; during the year 1854, his brother died; he then wound up his business there, and taking his next younger brother, in 1856, they went to Hardin Co., Ky., where they built four miles of the L. & N. R. R., at the same time they established a business, merchandising at what is now known as Molintha; their business having been the first established there, but has since made a good-sized place; in 1860, they came to Eddyville, Iowa, and established themselves in business; in 1862, Mr. Phillips purchased his brother's interest in the business, and came to Unionville, where he and his son has since been in business; he owns his business building, a heavy line of goods, and his residence. He married Miss Elizabeth Robertson in 1843; she was born in 1823 in Jefferson Co., Ind.; was the youngest daughter of one of the oldest pioneers of Indiana, they having often to resort to the block-house to protect themselves from the Indians; he raised a large family there; they have four children—Henry T., born in 1844; Mary E., born in 1847; Emma J., born in 1850; Eddy M., born in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the M. E. Church. Has had the post office since first coming to Unionville, with the exception of two years removed to Mr. Riggs' store. His father was a member of the Legislature, both in Indiana and Iowa; his mother died in 1876, having made her home with him.

PRICE, A. McC., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Unionville; born in Kings Co., N. Y., in 1847; his father, Joseph Price, was born in England; by trade, an upholsterer; died when he was only 6 months of age; his mother afterward married William Tell Zollicoffer, who afterward removed to Shelbyville, Bedford Co., Tenn., where he engaged in the dentistry business until June, 1863, when he was driven away by the Confederates; he then went to Florence, Boone Co., Ky., where he engaged in the same business until his death, which occurred in 1866; his mother then removed to Cumberland Co., Ky., where she lived two years, then removed to Nashville, Tenn., where she died in 1869. At the age of 22, the subject of this sketch married Miss Susan Zook, who was born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1852; her father, Abraham Zook, formerly a merchant of Moulton, this county, is now engaged in the same business at Shenandoah, Page Co., Iowa; they have three children—Mary S. C., born March 15, 1872; Sarah E., born Oct. 29, 1873; Martha E., born May 18, 1875. Republican; members of the German Baptist Church.

RANDLE, J. B., Unionville.

Rappleye, William, Unionville.
Replogle, A., far., S. 9; P. O. Unionv'lle.
Replogle, A. M., S. 27; P. O Farragut, Iowa.

REPLOGLE, MARTIN, far., S. 10; P. O. Unionville; born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1830; removed to this county in 1852; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. Married Miss Annie Hearter in 1850; she was born in Henry Co., Ind., in 1828, her parents being early settlers there from Virginia; her mother still lives there; her father, Joseph H., died in 1872; her mother's name was Catherine. Soon after being married and starting in life for himself, they came to Appanoose Co., upon reaching which he had just enough to enter his land upon which he now has fine improvements, good buildings, fences and plenty of fruits of all kinds. They have had nine children—Elizabeth, born in 1852, died in 1862; Abraham, born in 1853, died in 1854; Amanda, born in 1855; Catherine, born in 1857; Annie, born in 1858; Joseph, born in 1859; Aaron, born in 1861;

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Mary, born in 1863, and Martha, born in 1864, died in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Replogle are members of the German Baptist Church.

RIGGS, J. N., proprietor of Udell Mills, residence Unionville; born in East Tennessee Aug. 1, 1829; when but 15 years of age, with his mother and two sisters, he came to this county; at the age of 28, he purchased the mill here; in 1867, he entered the mercantile business, which he continued until 1876; he now owns four mills, three saw and one grist mill, 250 acres of land, eight lots in Unionville, with buildings, one business house on the main street, his residence, etc., all valued at $12,000. Married Miss Malinda Boyles in 1859; she was born in Virginia in 1839; daughter of Rev. T. T. Boyles, Pastor of M. E. Church, once on this circuit. Republican; she is a member of the M. E. Church. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., No. 119, Unionville. His mother, who accompanied him to this State, died in 1860.

SAWYER, E. H., Unionville.

SAWYER, S. H., physician and surgeon, office and residence Main street, Unionville; born in Tennessee Jan. 18, 1832; at the age of 15, or in 1847, his father came to this county and settled a few miles west of what is now Unionville, and there engaged in farming. Dr. Sawyer commenced the study of medicine in 1850, graduated at Keokuk Feb. 28, 1854, since which he has practiced here, except three years which he passed with the army during our late war; went out as Captain of Co. C, 36th Iowa V. I., having raised the company of 135 men in three days, but before they had fairly entered service was appointed Surgeon of his regiment; afterward Division Surgeon, which position he held the greater part of the time he remained out. In consequence of ill health, he resigned in January, 1865. He married Miss Mary F. Miller in October, 1855; she was born in Tennessee in 1834; her father, John Miller, who was one of the early settlers of this county, built the first business house in Unionville and was among the first in mercantile business there; he died in 1865, during a severe epidemic of erysipelas which prevailed here that year. They have eight children—John L., a graduate in medicine at Louisville in 1875, at the head of his class, bearing away the gold medal; also a graduate of Chicago in 1877, now resident physician of Cook Co. Hospital; Mary L., S. H., Jr., Emma, Clyde, Mott, Ada, Zelma. First a Whig, now a Republican; members of Presbyterian Church; Master of Lodge, 119, A., F. & A. M., at Unionville and member of Chapter and Commandery at Centerville.

Seals, G. G., Unionville.

Simmons, Peter, S. 25; P. O. Unionville.

Smith, J. M., S. 36; P. O. Unionville.

Smith, M. E., S. 35; P. O. Unionville.

Smith, Sampson, S. 25; P. O. Unionville.

STALEY, JOEL, retired farmer; born in Virginia in 1801; from there his father removed to Jefferson Co., Va., in 1802; thence to Somerset Co., Penn., in 1818. There Joel married Miss Matilda Skinner in 1822; she was born in the same county in 1804; they had eight children—James L., Mary E., Fleming M., John H., Alva, Charles, Martha A. and Daniel W. In 1824, he removed to Perry Co., Ohio, there engaged in salt works and farming. In 1839, he came to Lee Co., Iowa, remained until the Mormons became too numerous, and, in 1841, came to Davis Co; there his wife died in 1849. He then married Mrs. Melvina Bermily, widow of Robert W. Bermily, who was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1801, died in Washington Co., Ind., in 1842. Mrs. S. came to Iowa with five children in 1847. They had six sons in the late war. Republican. When he came to this county, there were only three of his party in politics in it. Mr. Staley formerly followed milling; he erected a fine mill near Albia, Monroe Co., and afterward owned a half interest in a mill here. P. O. Unionville.

Stanley, B. A., S. 35; P. O. Unionville.

STRUNK, A. J., of Strunk & Fletcher, proprietors of Udell Mills; born in Mifflin Co., Penn., in 1835; with his parents, he came to Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1851, where his father, Daniel S., engaged in farming, but afterward came to this county, Union

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Tp., where he now resides; at the age of 21, Mr. Strunk came to this county, where he now owns one-half interest in the mills mentioned above and ninety-three acres of land on Sec. 1, this township, all valued at $3,000. He married Miss Margaret Hopkins in 1858; she was born in Hancock Co., Tenn., in 1837; died in May, 1875, leaving nine children, eight of whom are now living —Jennie, Clara Hellen, Josephine, Mary C., John H., Alice, Lola, Jessie F.; then married Mrs. Orlena Martin, widow of Robert M. and sister of his first wife, in 1877; she was born in the same county in 1834. Democrat. Held the office of Assessor of Union Tp. for six years, and other offices in this township. P. O. Unionville.

Streepy, Ed., Sec. 8; P. O. Unionville.

Streepy, G. W., S. 4; P. O. Cincinnati.

Swain, B. H., Sec. 12; P. O. Unionville.

Stuckey, J. B., Sec. 16; P. O. Unionville.

Sutton, Jonas, farmer, Moulton.

Swain, E. J., Sec. 12; P. O. Unionville.

SWANK, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Unionville; born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1819; at the age of 12, he removed, with his parents, to Warren Co., Ind., where his father engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1869, his mother having died three years previous; in 1844, he married Miss Elizabeth Etmire, born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, but a resident of Warren Co. since 10 years of age. Two years after their marriage, they came to Appanoose Co. and settled on the farm where they now reside, with not a house on the prairie between them and the State line; started from Indiana with less than $250 and two yoke of oxen; he now has the premium farm of the county, containing 645 acres, valued at $30 per acre. They have nine children—David, John, Cyrus, Flavius M., Sarah A., H. Clay, Mary C., Martha A. William Sherman. An old line Whig; now a Republican.

TAYLOR, E., S. 1; P. O. Unionville.

TAYLOR, DAVID, farmer and stock dealer, S. 12; P. O. Unionville; born in Holmes Co., Ohio, in 1825; removed to this county and this township in 1847; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Miss Frances McLaughlin, daughter of Ed McL., who came to Appanoose in 1850 and died in 1876, aged 75; his widow is still living at the advanced age of 81 years; they were married in 1851; she was born in Virginia in 1833; they have four children—John J., Eli W., Maria E. and George Ralph. Democratic in politics; members of the M. E. Church; he is a member of A., F. & A. M., No. 119, Unionville. Was formerly engaged, for a short time, in the mercantile business with Robert Frost, at Hilltown, this county.

TAYLOR, M. L., MRS.; born in Giles Co., Tenn., Nov. 26, 1818; her maiden name was Margaret Stinson, daughter of Alex. Stinson. She married Mr. Phineas Taylor, in 1843; he was born in Crittenden Co., Ky., Sept. 20, 1819; in 1850, they removed to this county, Centerville, where he engaged in the mercantile business until March, 1854, when they removed to Unionville, where he continued in his business, and assisted in platting, laying-out and building-up the town; he continued in business until his death, March 24, 1865, leaving three children—Ward C., born in 1853; Campbell C., born in October, 1855, died April 20, 1878, and Mary P., born Oct. 16, 1859; lost three sons in the army—Malcolm A. S., born July 18, 1844, enlisted in the 36th Iowa Inf., in September, 1862, died April 24, 1863; James W., born Sept. 7, 1846; enlisted in May, 1864, in the 47th Iowa Inf.; died Aug. 20, 1864; Udell H., born Jan. 2, 1850, enlisted May 2, 1864, in the 47th Iowa Inf., died Sept. 3, 1864, having enlisted when but 14 years of age; all died from disease contracted in the service; Campbell C. was a commercial traveler; has traveled extensively over all the States but seven; last traveled for Byron, Robb & Co., of Cincinnati; started on the road when but 16 years of age. Mr. Taylor was buried by the A., F. & A. M., attended by a large concourse of people, Rev. John Fisher, Pastor of Presbyterian Church at Centerville, officiating, Mr. Taylor having been Elder in that church while living.

Taylor, S., Sec. 13; P. O. Unionville.

Tipton, S., Unionville.

Tuller, J. C., Sec. 35; P. O. Unionville.

TUCKER, WILEY, retired farmer; P. O. Dennis; born in Stokes Co., N. C., in 1809; removed to this county in 1860. Married Miss Hulda Swim in 1848; she was born in Stokes Co., N. C., in 1819; they have four children—Eli, Cyntha J., Elizabeth and Pheba. Independent in politics; he is a member of the Baptist Church.

ULLRICH, JOHN, Sec. 6; P. O. Unionville.

VAUGHT, J. F., Sec. 11; P. O. Unionville.

Vaught, L., Sec. 16; P. O. Unionville.

Vermilya, B. C., S. 25; P. O. Unionville.

Vermilya, R. B., S. 16; P. O. Unionville.

Vermilya, W. F., Unionville.

WALLACE, J. S., Sec. 31; P. O. Unionville.

WALL, J. J., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Unionville; born in Rutherford Co., N. C., in 1831; his father removed to East Tennessee in 1833; at the age of 18, he went to St. Clair Co., Ill., where he taught school two years, and for three years attended the McKendry College at Lebanon, after which he went to Carrollton, Mo., where he was appointed County Surveyor, which office he held for five years, when, in 1862, he enlisted in the 65th Mo. State Militia as Major; served one year, and was mustered out in 1863. In 1864, he came to this county, where he now owns 210 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Married Miss Emmaretta Gibson in 1867; she was born in Floyd Co., Ind., in 1848. Formerly a Republican. Has held the office of County Surveyor for six years; Township Trustee. Members of the Christian Church.

Walmer, J., Sec. 18; P. O. Unionville.

Wedmore, John, S. 14; P. O. Unionville.

Walsh, John, Sec. 34; P. O. Unionville.

Wicker, O. A., Sec. 31; P. O. Unionville.

White John, Sec. 1; P. O. Unionville.

Whisler, H., Sec. 16; P. O. Unionville.

Whisler, John, Sec. 9; P. O. Unionville.

WHISLER, MIRANDA (nee Leavell), farm., Sec. 10; P. O. Unionville; born in Henry Co., Ind., in 1827, and there married Samuel Whisler, in 1846; he was born in Rockford Co., Va., in 1822; after they were married they remained in Henry Co. about three years, after which they came to this State, Jefferson Co., where they remained for a year and a half, and, in 1856, came to this county, where he entered a quarter-section of land, but has since added to it until it now contains 206 acres, valued at $30 per acre; Mr. Whisler died in 1870, leaving nine children—William H., Martha E., Mary J., Columbus E., Louis C., Annie C., Sarah A. and Miranda E. Samuel W. Was Republican in politics; members of the German Baptist Church.

Williams, Alex., Unionville.

ZOOK, A., Sec. 9; P. O. Shenandoah, Iowa.

ZOOK, DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Unionville; born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1824; when 4 years of age, his parents removed to Wayne Co., Ind.; at the age of 7, his father died. Nov. 17, 1844, he married Miss Margaret Hardman, who was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1823. In 1855, with his own family, his mother and two brothers, he came to this county, and had, on reaching here, all told, $200, but on taking of last census, his property was appraised at a few dollars less than $10,000; he now has 107 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre, all made at grain and stock growing. Mr. and Mrs. Zook are members of, and he the Pastor of the German Baptist Church in their township; has been in the ministry for twenty-three years, and has been Pastor of the church here for eight years.

Zook, Joseph, Sec. 7; P. O. Unionville.

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FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

ARRISON, WILLIAM, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Seymour.

Atherton, A., far., S. 1; P. O. Cincinnati.

Atherton, H., far., S. 1; P. O. Cincinnati.

BABBITT, H. F., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Seymour.

Baggs, J., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Seymour.

Baggs, Joseph, Jr., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Seymour.

Baker, H. H., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Cincinnati.

Baldwin, William A., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Hibbsville.

Bales, J., far., S. 2; P. O. Livingston.

Bales, T., far., S. 2; P. O. Livingston.

Bales, Peter, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Livingston.

Bales, Wm., S. 2; P. O. Livingston.

Barnhouse, T., far., S. 1; P. O. Hibbsville.

Beason, M. H., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Seymour.

Bell, F., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Ottumwa.

Bell, S. N., far., S. 10; P. O. Livingston.

Brinkley, J. W., far., S. 32; P. O. Livingston.

Brinkley, W. W., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Livingston.

Brennaman, John, far., S. 29; P. O. Seymour.

Beer, G. S., far., S. 10; P. O. Livingston.

Beer, George W., far., S. 15; P. O. Livingston.

Beer, J., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Livingston.

Burkhiser, A., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Genoa.

CALLEN, A. J., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Moulton.

Callen, J. P., far., S. 14; P. O. Moulton.

CARSON, A. E., farmer and stock grower, Sec. 20; P. O. Livingston; born in Cumberland Co., Va., Feb. 4, 1810; at the age of 15, left that county with $2.50 in his pocket, for Rockingham Co., Va., where he taught school for three months, and left there with $1.50 cash, a good suit of clothes, and a bell-crowned stove-pipe hat; thence to Old Fort Necessity, Fayette Co., Penn., where he was clerking and teaching until 1833; thence to Mt. Pleasant, where he entered the academy of A. O. Peterson, a celebrated divine; remained there eighteen months; thence to Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penn.; there entered the Junior Class; thence to Greene Co., Penn., where he graduated in 1839; engaged as assistant teacher until 1842, when he married Miss Ruth B. Greggs. During 1843, commenced merchandising in Jefferson, Greene Co.; during 1845, his family, consisting of wife and three children, died; in 1853, married Miss Eliza Biddle, daughter of J. T. Biddle, a relative of J. T. Biddle, a noted banker; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1823. Continued his business at Jefferson until 1854; in 1857 came to Appanoose Co., where he engaged in farming, and where he now owns 470 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre, and 227 head of stock. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the great-great-grandfather of Mr. Carson, whose name was Black, formed a colony in Scotland (that being his native country) for the purpose of settling in Ireland; the Irish being opposed to the invasion of their country by those people, met them at the coast, and forming into line of battle, proposed to fight, but compromised by agreeing to select one of their men to fight against one selected by the colonists, the agreement being that the Irishman proving victorious, the Scotchmen would return to their country, but if the Scotch gained the victory, they were to be allowed to remain and have all the land they required. Black was chosen by the colonists as champion; his opponent being an immense Irishman, clothed in the armor of that day, breast-plate, helmet and sword. Black proved victorious, and killed his antagonist, and the Scots were allowed to remain. From this family of Blacks, have descended the Trumbles, Keys, Longs of Baltimore, and the Long, for whom Long's Peak, Colorado, was named; from the same branch, Kit Carson and family of that name have sprung. Mr. and Mrs. Carson have six children—Melvina J., Bert W., Isaac B., Ruth G., Lizzie L. and Jennie Y. Republican; members of the Presbyterian Church for upward of forty years. Has held school offices, Township Trustee and County Supervisor.

Callen, P. H., far., S. 14; P. O. Moulton.

Coleman, D., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Hibbsville.

Corder, J. H., far., S. 23; P. O. Livingston.

CONDRA, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Livingston; born in Crawford Co., Ind., March 20, 1816. At the age of 22, or in 1838, he married Miss Louisa Adams; she was born in Kentucky in 1820; her father, Aaron Adams, was a pioneer to Indiana from Massachusetts; her mother, whose maiden name was Anna Collens, married Charles Moore, who died; she then married Aaron Adams (now deceased), a carpenter by trade, and lived in Crawford Co., Ind.; her mother died in Washington Co. The year following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Condra came to Knox Co., Ill., where they engaged at farming on rented land, until 1844, when he bought a farm, on which he remained until 1850, when they came to Appanoose in the spring of that year, where he owned 360 acres of land, but has divided with his children until he has 175 acres, valued at $20 per acre. They have eight children—Wm. W., born in October, 1841; Isaac N., October, 1843; Rebecca, September, 1846; Leander F., February, 1849; Angeline, September, 1851; Lydia, December, 1854; John L., April, 1857; Louisa, April, 1862; all of whom can read, write and cypher; all married but one, and all settled in Iowa. She is a member of the Christian Church and he is a Universalist.

Condra, L. F.; far., S. 27; P. O. Livingston.

CONDRA, WILLIAM M., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Livingston; born in Knox Co., Ill., Oct. 28, 1841; with his father, Jacob C., came to this county in 1850; remained at home until he enlisted in Co. I, 36th Iowa V. I., Capt. Gedney, in 1862; participated at Helena, Little Missouri, Saline River, Little Rock, Mark's Mill; then the regiment was captured and held at Tyler, Texas, for ten months; but he, having been detailed to guard prisoners, was not taken; mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865. Married Miss Mary I. Green June 17, 1866; she was born in Washington Co., Ohio, in 1842; died Feb. 13, 1873, leaving two children—Emma A., born in 1868, and Ollive O., born Sept. 20, 1871; her father, David Green, was a substantial farmer of Pleasant Tp.; born in New England; first settled in Ohio, and came to Appanoose Co. in 1852. Then married Miss Susanna C. Davis March 25, 1874; she was born in Adair Co., Ky., in 1853; they have two children—Jennie, born Dec. 21, 1874, and Minnie Bell, July 29, 1877. Republican; he is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and of A., F. & A. M., No. 133, Bellair, Iowa. Owns 105 acres of well-improved lands, all fenced except fifteen acres of timber, valued at $25 per acre. Mrs. Condra's father, John M. Davis, came to Davis Co., Iowa; there engaged in farming; his trade being that of a stonemason, he engaged in that whenever he found an opportunity; came to this county in 1863, and remained until August, 1877, when he removed to Kansas; was a man of excellent religious principles, at times preaching the Gospel. Her mother was of a similar character, and an ornament to the society in which she moved.

Cowgill, M., far., S. 14; P. O. Livingston.

DAVIS, JAMES A., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Hibbsville.

Davis, J. M., far., S. 23; P. O. Livingston.

Daugherty, J., far., S. 30; P. O. Seymour.

Dean, J. E., far., S. 34; P. O. Livingston.

Denoon, C. S., far., S. 28.

ELLIOTT, M. A., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Seymour.

Ervin, F., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Livingston.

FIFE, WILLIAM, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Genoa.

Findlay, John, far., S. 1; P. O. Livingston.

Foster, A., far., S. 30; P. O. Seymour.

GLASSER, JOSEPH, far., S. 3 and 4; P. O. Livingston.

Grant, E., far., S. 10; P. O. Livingston.

Gooding, F., far., S. 33; P. O. Seymour.

HALLIDAY, H. L, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Livingston.

Harl, J. T., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Livingston.

Harris, Wesley, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Genoa.

HARVEY, WALLACE M., farmer, stock dealer and grower, Sec. 2; P. O. Hibbsville; born in Monroe Co., Ind., in 1840; at the age of 6 months, his father, Robert W., died, and when but 3 years of age, his mother, whose

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maiden name was Ruth Elliott, died; they were natives of Tennessee; after his mother's death, he was put to live with an uncle (by marriage), William Dixon, of Lawrence Co., Ind.; with him he remained until, during 1855, with his brother, Elijah E., he came to this county; his brother, now a resident of Eldorado, Butler Co., Kan., was Pastor of the Christian Church, and has charge of the Church where he now resides; Mr. Harvey has a sister also residing there; after arriving in this county, although but 15 years of age, he went to work at odd jobs by the month and day, for Henry Adamson and others, until 1859; then rented R. S. Lowry's farm for one year; in 1860, rented Capt. J. B. Gedney's farm for the year. Feb. 23, 1861, he married Miss Nancy J. Conger; she was born in Monroe Co., Ohio, in 1838; her father, John Conger, from Ohio, settled near Caldwell, this county, in 1849; he then rented a farm of Wm. Fox, of Lincoln Tp., and in August of that year (1861), he enlisted in Captain Edwards' State militia, traveling through Missouri to St. Joe, and disbanding Oct. 1, 1862; worked his father-in-law's farm; in August of the same year, he enlisted in the 36th Iowa Inf., Co. I, Capt. Gedney, as private; participated at the battle of Helena, Little Rock, Prairie, de Ann, Camden; at the battle of Arkansas Mill he was wounded, and remained on the battle-field for one month; laid up seven months; mustered out at Davenport in 1865; returned home and purchased forty acres of land adjoining Centerville; in 1866, he again took his father-in-law's farm for three years, and cleared $3,300, with which he purchased another farm near Centerville; in 1869, he engaged in farming and dealing in stock until 1872, when he entered the mercantile business at Numa, with his brother, before mentioned, and G. W. Athey; owned a one-third interest in the town site; retained that business until 1873, and then returned to his farm; during the year 1875, he purchased the farm he now occupies, and, in 1877, he removed to it; it contains 418 acres; he still retains his original farm near Centerville, containing 112 acres, all under cultivation, except five acres of timber, all valued at $25 per acre; as the records will show, Mr Harvey has owned, within the past ten years, over 2,000 acres. They have five children—William E., Ruth J., Charles C., John C. and Lydia L. Republican; she is a member of the Christian Church; he holds the office of Township Trustee.

Haxby, George, far., S. 35; P. O. Hibbsville.

Hays, John H., far., S. 5; P. O. Livingston.

HIBBS, JAMES, dealer in dry goods and general merchandise, Hibbsville, residence same; born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1826; in 1847, removed to Jefferson Co., Iowa, and there engaged in the farming line and breaking prairie for one year, and went to Wapello Co., engaged in farming until during 1849, when he came to Appanoose Co. and entered land in what was then Shoal Creek Township; helped to make the returns of the first election from that township; the year following, returned to his farm and occupied it until 1851, when he built a store, stocked it with goods, and entered into his present business, being the first in that township. He platted and laid out a town, calling it Hibbsville, which in 1857, consisted of three general stores, a drug store, a hotel, a blacksmith shop, a shoe shop, a grist and saw mill, carding machine and post office, all doing a good business. Now, Mr. Hibbs is the only one there, not even a blacksmith shop remaining. A schoolhouse was built in his village as early as 1854, in which the first term of school was taught by Miss C. Stanton, now a resident of Centerville. In 1853, he sold out his business interest and commenced the erection of the first mill in the township; completed the sawmill that fall, and in 1855 put in the flouring department; he also attached a carding apparatus. This business he retained until 1858, then disposed of his milling interest and for four years kept the hotel in Hibbsville; during the year 1862, he again entered merchandising, hauling his goods from Ottumwa with a blind mule, where he has since continued, having been in the

business for sixteen years without intermission. In 1853, he succeeded is establishing a post office at Hibbsville, which he has himself held for twenty years, through all administrations and through the rebellion. In 1873, Mr. Hibbs instigated a movement and succeeded in organizing the first Grange of the county. In 1855, he married Miss Martha Cooly; she was born in Indiana in 1840; her father, Edward C., came to Iowa in 1848, first settled in Washington County and engaged in farming; he afterward removed to Keokuk, and there engaged in milling; then to this county, where he erected the first carding machine of the county west of Centerville. He died in 1853; her mother died in 1862; her father had been a member of the M. E. Church since 16 years of age, and his mother since she was 19 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbs have six children—Mahlon E., James W., Martha E., George B., Nancy J., Samuel D. Greenbacker. Owns his business, consisting of a store heavily stocked with goods, and 380 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre.

Hibbs, Jesse, Sec. 19.

Hibbs, Mahlon, far., S. 12; P. O. Hibbsville.

Hibbs, Pleasant, far., S. 33; P. O. Livingston.

Highbarger, Daniel, far., S. 23; P. O. Livingston.

Highbarger, Henry, far., S. 14; P. O. Livingston.

Holliday, George, far., S. 4; P. O. Livingston.

Horn, George W., far., S. 13; P. O. Livingston.

Horn, S. S., far., S. 15; P. O. Livingston.

Howard, John, far., S. 19; P. O. Genoa.

Howard, S., S. 17; P. O. Livingston.

Houdesheldt, William, far., S. 12; P. O. Livingston.

Hondrick, Christ, far., S. 17.

Huffaker, T. W., far., S. 3; P. O. Livingston.

Huffman, M. E., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Livingston.

Huxtable, R. A., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Livingston.

HUFFAKER, T. W., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Livingston; born in June, 1835, in Knox Co., East Tenn.; in 1850, came to Appanoose Co.; rents 240 acres land, on which he has lived five years. Enlisted in 1863, in Co. I, 18th Mo. V. I., served to the end of the war; was in Sherman's march to the sea, and others; was wounded at Resaca, Ga., May, 1864; has been Township Trustee and School Director. Married Nancy McClure April 30, 1856; she was born March, 1834, in Ohio; have five children—John, James, George, Emily and Margaret. Republican.

JARVIS, WM., L. far., Sec. 3; P. O. Livingston.

Jump, John F., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Livingston.

KELLER, ADAM, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Numa.

Keller, H. F., far., S. 33; P. O. Seymour.

KELLEY, JAMES M., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Seymour, Wayne Co.; born in Hawkins Co., E. Tenn., in 1820. At the age of 23, he married Miss Margaret Retchy; she was born in Jefferson Co., E. Tenn., in 1825; during the year 1847, they removed to Adams Co., Ill.; there engaged in farming until 1853; then went to Hancock Co.; remained two years, and came to this county, where he owns 100 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Their children are Sarah C., Nancy I., William A., Mary E., Joanna, Lucinda M., Louisa, Amanda L. and John A. Democratic; members of the M. E. Church. Like many of the pioneers of Iowa, Mr. Kelley came here poor, and, during the first few years of his pioneer life, had to skirmish for a living, depending almost solely upon the game of the prairies for a living for himself and family, alternately hunting and working (improving his farm); deer, turkey and prairie chicken were the game, the flesh serving as food and the fur being turned to account in providing means to obtain clothing for the family; he made the first entry of land on the south side of the road on which he lives.

Kimley, Thos., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Numa.

Kerschun, E. A., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Genoa.

LACY & SHEPHERD, farmers, Sec. 12; P. O. Livingston.

Lambert, B., far., S. 25; P. O. Hibbsville.

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Lankford, W., far., S. 25; P. O. Hibbsville.

LLEWELLYN, W. S., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Genoa, Wayne Co.; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1820; his father, William, was a native of Wales; emigrated to America soon after the French war; his mother, Ann, whose maiden name was Meredith, was born in the city of Bristol. Married there in 1816; died in 1854; they settled in Guernsey Co., Ohio, where they engaged in farming; his death occurred in 1867. After his father's death, W. S. continued to work upon the farm, assisting in clearing and improving it until the spring of 1847, when he came to Lee Co., Iowa, where he engaged in carpenter and joiner work until the spring of 1850, where he took the overland route to California; arrived at Ringold August 12, of same year, having spent a week at Salt Lake City; arrived in California, he engaged in mining until Nov. 3, 1851, when he took passage on board a sail-vessel for Nicaragua, C. A., where he arrived December 17, of the same year; crossed the Isthmus and arrived at Greytown Christmas Eve.; the next day took steamer Ohio for the Island of Cuba; remained there two or three days and proceeded to New Orleans, where he arrived Jan. 5, 1853; remained one month and left for Ohio by steamer to Cincinnati, reaching his destination, Guernsey Co., Feb. 14, 1852; remained one month, and again left for Lee Co., which he reached on the same day two years from date of leaving; again engaged at his trade until 1862, when he enlisted in the 37th I. V. I., Co. C, Capt. J. A Hall, Col. G. N. Kinkade, as private; was on garrison duty until mustered out as Sergeant, in May, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa. Returned to Lee Co., and again engaged at his usual occupation. In June, 1866, he married Miss Mary Fox; she was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., July 11, 1835, her father, William F., a pioneer of Lee Co., having removed there during the year 1846; he was a farmer; resided there until his death, which occurred in April, 1872; her mother died in December, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. L. remained in Lee Co. until 1870, when he, leaving his family, came to this county, erected a house and improved, to some extent, a farm, and, during the year 1871, moved his family here, where he owns 1,490 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. They have three children—Jessie, born Oct. 4, 1867; Nellie, born Dec. 15, 1870; Frankie E., March 1, 1876. Republican; Mrs. L. is a member of the M. E. Church. He has held the office of Township Assessor, Trustee, President and Treasurer of School Board, and has been County Supervisor two terms.

Lynch, Jas., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Livingston.

McCABE, W. H., far., S. 5; P. O. Seymour.

McCannon, D. S., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Hibbsville.

Melson, J., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Livingston.

MELSON, J., farmer and dealer in stock, Sec. 11; P. O. Livingston; born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1822; came to Washington Co., Iowa, in 1854; to this county in 1855, where he now owns 600 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Married Miss Mary O. Benner in 1844; she was born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1825; they have eight children—F. C., Maria, Mary C., B. F., John C., Ann, Bell and Emma. Republican; members of the Church of God. Has held the offices of Township Trustee, Supervisor, School offices, etc. His son F. C., now a resident of Adams Co., enlisted in 8th Iowa V. C., Co. H, Capt .M. Walmen; second recruit in 1863; was in all the battles of his command, and mustered out at close of war.

MERRITT, S. H., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Seymour; born in Jefferson Co.; Ohio, in 1817; removed to what was at that time Morgan Co., Ill., in 1836; there engaged at tailoring at Winchester, since county seat of Scott Co., until July, of the same year, and went to Springfield, Ill.; there was engaged in the same business until 1841; came to the Territory of Iowa, Van Buren Co. Then married Miss Emily Errington in 1845, a resident of Jefferson Co.; her father, Joel E., was the first minister of the M. E. Church, who removed his family to this Territory; they came from Fulton Co., Ill., in 1839; he died at Bloomfield, Davis Co., in 1851; her

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mother died in Van Buren Co., in 1877, being over 90 years of age. After coming to Van Buren Co., Mr. Merritt continued his trade for seven years; then engaged in farming by renting until 1854; then purchased a farm in Jefferson Co., which he occupied until 1869, when he came to this county, where he now owns 320 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. They have four children —Mary M., John J., George N. and William S. Republican; members of the M. E. Church. Has held the office of Township Trustee and school offices.

Mullinax, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Genoa.

Mullinax, C., far., S. 18; P. O. Genoa.

Myers, G., far., S. 5; P. O. Livingston.

NOE, G. E., far., S. 34; P. O. Livingston.

Newton, M., far., S. 24; P. O. Cincinnati.

PARKS, GEO. W., far., S. 35; P. O. Hibbsville.

PARKER, L. G., farmer and stock-grower; proprietor of Livingston Coal Works; Sec. 3; P. O. Livingston; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1816; at the age of 17, entered Union Academy at Belleville, that county, and at the age of 21, entered Union College at Schenectady; graduated in full course class of 1838, and the same fall came to Ohio, and engaged in civil engineering on the Miami Canal, at that time a new country full of ague. June, 1841, he married Miss Nancy J. Barney, daughter of Benjamin Barney, a soldier of the war of 1812. A part of the land now owned and occupied by Mr. Parker was obtained through his services in that war, and which is prized by Mr. P. more highly on that account. A brother of his, E. G. Barney, is now in South America as civil engineer. It was with him Mr. Parker was engaged on the canal in Ohio. The elder brother of Mrs. Parker, E. E. Barney, is a car-builder at Dayton, Ohio; he was a graduate at Union College, and for many years President of the female academy at Dayton, Ohio; successful teacher, and successful at any of his undertakings. Another brother, B. H. B., an Elder of the Baptist Church. Her sister, Mrs. J. E. Stephens, a graduate of Union College, formerly a teacher, now has an interest in the car works at Dayton, Ohio; she was educated at Union Academy, and was a successful teacher for many years at Painesville, Ohio, and also at Dayton; she is now lecturing in the interest of the Woman's Missionary Society, lecturing for missions. Her elder sister was the wife of E. O. Smith, Esq., of this township, died in 1877, among the earliest pupils of Academy; the family moved to Northern Ohio, Geauga Co., in 1831; she taught school there for a term; they then came to Dayton, where she was associated with her brother, teaching in the Union Academy at Dayton for four or five years; in 1842, she was married to E. O. Smith, of Galway, N. Y.; in 1856, with her husband, came to this county, and with the same tireless energy that characterized her life, took upon herself the burdens of a farmer's life, and the painstaking share of molding into shape the crude elements of pioneer society. After the completion of his duties on the canal before mentioned, Mr. Parker took charge of the academy at Urbana, Ohio, and after the close of the school year for 1853, he, with his father-in-law, came to Appanoose Co., where they entered a section of land, then returned and continued his school, and the following year moved with his family to his land in this county, which he commenced to improve. During the year 1858–59, he published the *Appanoose Republican*, the first Republican paper published in the county, the Democracy of the county being at that time as three to one; surrounded by the slavery element, it, at that time, cost something to be a Republican. After that, returned to his farming until August, 1861, when he enlisted, as private, Co. B, 6th Kansas Cavalry; participated mostly along the Kansas border at guerrilla warfare, battles of Mazzard Prairie, Mine Creek, High Grove and others; promoted first to Sergeant, then to Lieutenant, then to Captain, for meritorious services rendered on the field; served four and one-half years, and mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, November, 1865, as Captain of Co. B, 15th Kansas Cavalry. The father of Mr. Parker was a soldier of 1812, his grandfather a soldier of the Revolution. On coming to Appanoose,

Mr. and Mrs. P. found a log cabin on their land, occupied by a squatter whom it cost $125 to get rid of, which they occupied four or five years; not a fence rail, or a furrow plowed, on the farm, which now consists of 340 acres of well-improved land, valued at $30 per acre. He with his son B. B. owns the only coal-mines in the Southwest part of the county, supplying Seymour, Genoa, St. John and the surrounding country with coal equal in quality to the best in the county; they mine 20,000 bushels per year, with business increasing every year, farmers even with plenty of timber, as fast as their wood stoves burn out buy coal stoves. They have four children living—Edwin L., born in 1842; John G., born in 1845, killed at the battle of Mazzard Prairie, Ark., July 27, 1864; Benjamin B., born in 1849; Charles F., born in 1856, and Albert L., born in 1859. Republican; Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the Baptist Church, wherein he is an authorized minister. Has frequently held the office of Township Trustee; was at one time candidate for State Senate; a member of A., F. & A. M., No. 8, Harmony lodge, Pickaway, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. P. try to bear their full share of the burdens and responsibilities of the county and community in which they live. Mr. P. with his two sons contributed to the army what was equal to nine years of one man's time; Mrs. Parker being with him two years of the time as Hospital Nurse to his eldest son E. L., who was in the army, now a resident of Kansas.

Peters, J. Q., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Seymour.

Pettit, A., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Livingston.

Pettit, A. G., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Livingston.

Petit, Noah, far., S. 6; P. O. Livingston.

Pettigrew, A. W., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Genoa.

REED, F., heirs, far., S. 20; P. O. Livingston.

Rick, Jno., far., S. 26; P. O. Hibbsville.

Ross, G., far., S. 33; P. O. Livingston.

SAGER, J. P., far., S. 29; P. O. Seymour.

Shoultz, A., far., S. 31; P. O. Seymour.

Shoultz, J. A., far., S. 31; P. O. Seymour.

Shoultz, Marion, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Seymour.

Shoultz, W., far., S. 30; P. O. Seymour

SNEAD, G. M. D., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Livingston; born in Richmond, Va., in 1845; in 1858, came to this county; his father, John S., was a cabinet maker by trade; afterward on the police force at Richmond; died there during the cholera of 1851; his mother then married James Inman, and with them he came to this county; his mother died here in 1864; his stepfather afterward removed to Ohio. During the year 1863, he enlisted in the 8th I. V. C., Co. H, Capt. Waldren; was at Chattanooga and all the battles from that to Atlanta; wounded at Newnan and taken prisoner; held at Andersonville most of the time for nine months, then taken to Florida and turned loose without even a shirt, and bare-footed; succeeded in reaching our lines in April, 1865, and was discharged under act of Congress regarding prisoners, June 6, 1865. Returned home in November, 1866, and married Miss Sarah Fife; she was born in Lee Co., Iowa, in 1849; her father was a pioneer of that county from Floyd Co., Ind., but now a resident of Putnam Co., Mo.; they have six children —Louisa B., David R., John, Clarence and infant twins not named. Republican; she is a member of the Baptist Church. He has held the school offices and Township Trustee; was elected to that office again at the last election.

Smith, E. O., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Livingston.

Smith, J. M., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Hibbsville.

Stamps, E. B., far., S. 31; P. O. Seymour.

STAMPS, JOHN, far., S. 31; P. O. Seymour; born in White Co., Tenn., in 1813; his father, Sandford S., a farmer of that county, died in 1824, or when John was 11 years of age; his mother married a second time at the age of 19. Married Miss Sarah Bohannan; she was born in White Co., Tenn., in 1814; her father, Lewis A., a resident of that county, a farmer and stock-dealer and a man well known and highly respected throughout the county, and of considerable wealth, died in 1853. In 1835, they came to Macoupin Co., Ill., engaged in farming there for three years, and then went to Morgan Co., thence to

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Texas, where he was entitled to 640 acres of land under the old Spanish Right, and there he remained for eighteen months; helped to lay out Franklin, county seat of Robinson Co.; during the year 1840, he returned to McDonough Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming, wheelwrighting, etc.; bought a farm, which he retained until 1850, when they came to this county, where he now owns 183 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre; has owned 170 acres beside what he has given to his children. They have five children—Nancy C., Margaret J., Zilpha E., Mary A. and Elijah B. Democratic. Has held the office of Tp. Trustee and School Treasurer. Mr. Stamps had to bear his share of the burdens of pioneer life in Iowa, and one among the many was going seventy-five miles to mill; at the time of his coming to Appanoose, nothing was to be had any nearer; the trip required thirty-one days; the first season after coming, he made two of them; built a house and raised corn enough, within fourteen bushels, to supply his requirements; after reaching here on the 22d of May, was offered $2.50 per bushel for meal at Hurly's mill; has made all he has since coming to Appanoose.

STANTON, A., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Livingston; born in Washington Co., Ohio, in 1819; during the year 1850, he came to Lee Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farming until the spring of 1852, when he came to this county, where he purchased a farm in Pleasant Tp.; and occupied it until 1865, and sold it and bought the farm he now occupies, consisting of 155 acres, valued at $25 per acre. Married Miss Lydia Cookright in 1840; she was born in Washington Co., Ohio, in 1821; died in this county in 1862, leaving eight children—Cornelius A., David A., Nancy E., Andrew P., Mary, Olive S., Julian S. and Della. Mrs. Stanton was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Mr. S. has held the offices of Township Assessor, Township Trustee, school offices, etc. His son David enlisted in the 36th Iowa V. I. in 1862; participated at Mark's Mill; captured and held prisoner at Tyler, Texas, for thirteen months; promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant; in several other battles, and mustered out in in 1865. Now a resident of Putnam Co., Mo.

Stollebarger, M., heirs, Sec. 35; P. O. Livingston.

Stevens, D., far.; S. 30; P. O. Seymour.

STEVENSON, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Hibbsville; born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1802; his father, William S., a weaver by trade, was born in Ireland. During the year 1808, he started for his native country, having heard of a fortune left him there from his father's (Henry's grandfather) estate, consisting of $16,000. He never was heard from afterward, not reaching his destination. His mother, Mary, whose maiden name was Camron, died in Butler Co., Ohio, in 1841; she was born in Washington Co., Penn. At his father's death, she was left with nine children; Henry being the youngest; himself and one sister are now the only ones of the family living. From the the time he could earn $3.00 per month, he supported his mother. At the age of 21, he married Miss Sarah Blair; she was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1807, her father, Robert B., being a much-respected citizen of that county; her mother's maiden name was Lettice Parkhill; both were from Ireland, and married there, and emigrated to the United States immediately thereafter. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have five children living—Mary, Parkhill, Sarah, Blair and Henry W.; three have died—Leteis, Robert and Rebecc. Mr. S. came to this county in 1852, where he owns 120 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre. Was Justice of the Peace here for eight years; has held some of the school offices. Learned the shoemaker's trade in Pennsylvania, which he followed for twenty years. On coming to Iowa, he first settled in Wapello Co., where he made money, through renting land, to buy his present farm.

Strickland, Nathan, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Livingston.

Streepy, John, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Livingston.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Livingston.

Trusket, John S., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Livingston.

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WARNER, WILLIAM, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Livingston.

WARE, WILLIAM F., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Livingston.

Watson, S. W., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Livingston.

Wilkinson, R. B., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Livingston.

WILKINSON, THOMAS, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 24; P. O. Cincinnati; born in North Hamptonshire, Eng., in 1813; at the age of 10 he went to live with his grandparents at Leicestershire, where he was raised a farmer, in the mean time receiving a common-school education. At the age of 18 he entered a drug store; remained until 1836, when he went into business for himself near London; during the year 1839 he came to America; clerked in Cincinnati one year, engaged in business at Covington, Ky., in partnership with Mr. Thomas Bird for three or four years; moved to Dayton, Ohio, and entered the same business alone; continued until coming to this county in June, 1852. Married Miss Anne Murphy; she was born in Belfast, Ireland, Jan. 13, 1819; her father, Michael Murphy, was a contractor and builder of that city; died in September, 1838, at the age of 24. The other mem-members of the family came to America, remained a week in Philadelphia, visiting friends, and then went to Chambersburg, Penn., thence to Wheeling, W. Va., by stage, and by water to Cincinnati, where her brother, then residing in Butler Co., Ohio, met them. During the year 1846, she went to Lafayette, Ind., where another brother resided; remained with him two years; in 1848, returned to Butler Co., Ohio, thence to Dayton, Ohio, where she joined her mother and family, they having, in the mean time, come to this country; during 1850, as her health seemed failing, returned to the old country for ten months; was eight weeks on the return voyage. Mr. Wilkinson continued his business at Dayton until 1856, when they came to Iowa, where he engaged in farming in this county, where he now owns 360 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Have two children—Hugh Exton, born in June, 1853, and William, born in June, 1854. Republican; she is a member of the Baptist Church; he a Presbyterian. Has held the office of Township Assessor, Trustee and school offices.

Wilkinson, W. W., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Livingston.

Williams, C., far., S. 22; P. O. Livingston.

Wilson, Geo. W., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Livingston.

Wilson, Isaac, far., S. 34; P. O. Livingston.

Wilson, J. A., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Livingston.

WILSON, I. W., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Livingston; born in Clark Co., Ohio, in 1816; removed to Henry Co., Iowa, in 1860; thence to this county in 1865, where he owns ninety acres of land, valued at $35 per acre. Married Miss Charlotte Riggle in 1837; she was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1819; they have ten children—B. F. Sarah L., Mary J., Jas. A., G. W., Nancy A., Wm. M., Chas. H., Evin L., Amelia A. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Wilson has held the offices of Township Trustee and Township Supervisor, and school offices; his son, B. F., enlisted in 1862 in the 1st Regt. of Iowa Engineers; participated in all its different battles, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Is now a resident of Nebraska.

BELLAIR TOWNSHIP.

ATHY, G. W., blacksmith, Numa.

ARBOGAST, MICHAEL, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 17; P. O. Numa; born in Pendleton Co., Va., in 1826; when but 5 years of age, his father, Michael, Sr., a farmer of that county, died. After receiving an education such as was to be acquired at the common schools of that day, at the age of 19 married Miss Mary A. Pierce; she was born in Pendleton Co., Va., in 1826; in 1850, came to this county, having $150, where he entered forty acres of land, and went to work at splitting rails, for the first two years, and in 1853, with an ox-team, took the overland route to California; there farmed at $65 per month, working fourteen months for one man, mining three months; after two or three years, he returned via New York; on arriving home, he commenced farming, and has added to his farm until he now has 400 acres, valued at $25 per acre. They have twelve children, four being twins—Francis J., Emily K., George M., John and James, S. A. Douglas, Martha E., Elsworth, Columbus, Charley and Eddy, Mary. Members of the Christian Church; he was formerly a member of the M. E. Church; was baptized by that organization in 1866, by immersion; their three oldest children are also members of the Christian Church. Has held the office of School Director for four years; is now Constable.

BAKER, HUGH, far., S. 21; P. O. Centerville.

Baker, H. C., far., S. 33; P. O. Centerville.

BAKER, H. C., Superintendent County Poor Farm; P. O. Centerville; born Dec. 16, 1846, in Menard Co., Ill.; in 1849, came with his parents to Appanoose Co.; his father entered 320 acres of land, which is still owned by his mother; he owns 140 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Jan. 10, 1878, he was appointed to his present position; the Poor Farm consists of 180 acres. Married Catherine A. Wakefield in 1869; she was born in 1849, in Bartholomew Co., Ind.; they have one child—Flora E., aged 8 years. Republican.

BAKER, ROBERT C., deceased; born March 2, 1816, in Kentucky; died Feb. 17, 1868. Married Margaret Parks March 5, 1838; she was born Aug. 1, 1815, in South Carolina; in 1849, they came to Appanoose Co.; they own 320 acres of land, which he entered; had ten children; eight living—Hugh H., James W., Harrison, Henry C., Benjamin F., William, Margaret J. and Annie E. James W. and Harrison, served in the 36th Iowa Inf. during the late war. Christian Church.

Baker, M., far., S. 33; P. O. Centerville.

Baker, W., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Centerville.

BANKS, W. J., far., S. 8; P. O. Centerville; of English descent; born in Grant Co., Ky., July 28, 1825; related to Gen. Banks, of Massachusetts; his grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution; enlisted when 16 years of age, and served seven years; was among the first settlers of Kentucky; moved to Putnam Co., Ind., where he was also an early settler; was a farmer; his half-brother, Linn Banks, served twelve months in the war of 1812, under Richard Johnson, of Kentucky; had his horse shot from under him; was beside Tecumseh, when he fell. When W. J. was 14 years of age, his father died, after which, himself and elder brother, Daniel P., kept house alone until June, 1846, when he and his half-brother, James R., enlisted for the Mexican war, in the 1st Indiana Inf., under Col. James P. Drake; he was Corporal of Co. A; his brother died the first year; he re-enlisted as Wagon-master, and served until the close of the war; then went with a company of troops to California, as teamster; were six months on the road from the mouth of the Rio Grande, some of the time living on one and one-half crackers a day; after losing the greater part of an extensive and valuable train in crossing the desert, they arrived at Los Angeles; was discharged at Monterey March 31, 1849; he kept livery stable and mined

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for one and one-half years; returned to Indiana, Dec. 23, 1852. Married Nancy Wells Talbott, who was born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1831; daughter of Thomas Talbott, the youngest son of Edward Talbott, who served in the Revolutionary war; afterward, a pastor of the M. E. Church; at a meeting of the relatives of her father, held at his residence in Indiana, in 1851, there were 189 members of the family; her mother's maiden name was Rankin; died in September, 1853. In 1864, Mr. Banks settled in this county, where he now resides; owns 270 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; they have five children—William E., a druggist in Russell, Russell Co., Kan.; born in Indiana in 1855; James W., born in 1858; Thomas W., born in 1860; Daniel V., born in 1862; Frank T., born in 1866; all at home, except the eldest. Mr. B. was a Whig; now a Democrat; held the office of Township Trustee; Mrs. B. is a member of the M. E. Church.

Banta, Michael, far., S. 3; P. O. Centerville.

Blackburn, H., far., S. 17; P. O. Numa.

Blackburn, Jas., far., S. 18; P. O. Numa.

Bradley, B. F., far., S. 7; P. O. Numa.

BRADLEY, W. H., farmer, stock dealer and fruit-grower, Sec. 6; P. O. Centerville; born in Clarke Co., Ind., in 1826; at the age of 8 years, removed with his father to Morgan Co., Ind.; remained at home until 22 years of age. In 1848, married Martha Elliott, who was born in Pulaski Co., Ky., in 1826; her parents, Fountain B. and Martha Elliott, returned to Clarke Co., where they died, only a week intervening between their deaths. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley removed to Owen Co., Ind., in 1856; came to this county, purchased 180 acres of land two miles north of Centerville and engaged in farming; in 1859, removed to their present residence and own 705 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; they have seven children—Sarah E., J. R., Melvina J., Alvira, Patrick H., Chas. E. and Wm. Albert. Mr. and Mrs. B. and the four elder children are members of the M. E. Church; the parents have belonged to that Church for thirty years. Mr. B. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., No. 313, of Numa.

CONDON, S., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Centerville.

Conn, Wm., far., S. 5; P. O. Centerville.

DUKES, J. S., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Centerville.

Duree, Jas., far., S. 32; P. O. Centerville.

EDDY, A. S., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Centerville.

Eddy, E. J., far., S. 10; P. O. Centerville.

FOX, ELIAS, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Numa.

Fox, William, far., S. 17; P. O. Numa.

Fuller, Isaac, far., S. 15; P. O. Centerville.

Fuller, J. W., far., S. 3; P. O. Centerville.

GORDON, J., far., S. 29; P. O. Centerville.

GARTON, ISRAEL, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Centerville; born April 6, 1829, in Madison Co., Ohio; in 1853, came to Appanoose Co.; owns 185 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; has been School Director. Married Martha Harris April 17, 1856; she was born Feb. 15, 1837, in Madison Co., Ohio; have eight children—Ada, Ida, Albert, Harlan, Amanda, Perry, Charles and May. Republican. Members of the Christian Church.

HALL, R. J., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O Centerville.

HARMON, J. A., far., S. 28; P. O. Centerville; born June 30, 1852, in Wapello Co.; in 1869, went to Idaho Territory; in 1873, returned to Wapello Co.; the following year, came to his present farm; owns 178 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Miss M. E. J. Ruckman May 14, 1873; she was born Feb. 15, 1856, in Wapello Co.; have one child—Harry M. Has been School Director. Greenbacker.

Hoover, A., far., S. 16; P. O. Centerville.

Hoover, T. G., far., S. 8; P. O. Centerville.

Houghland, W. H., far., S. 30; P. O. Centerville.

Houghland, T. J., far., S. 20; P. O. Centerville.

JONES, ALEX., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Numa.

John, James, far., S. 18; P. O. Numa.

KINGSBURY, R. J., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Centerville.

KINION, B., far., S. 22; P. O. Centerville; born March 22, 1832, in Lincoln Co., Mo.; in 1853, he came to Lee Co., Iowa; in 1866, removed to Texas; in 1867, to Appanoose Co.; he rents 555 acres of land; is Township Treasurer. Enlisted in 1863, in Co. E, 19th Iowa Inf.; served to the end of the war; was at the taking of Spanish Fort, Mobile, and other engagements. Married Mrs. Susan Crocker, daughter of Joseph Adamson, in 1854; she was born Oct. 5, 1830, in Ohio; they had seven children; five living—Mary E., now a school teacher; Sarah J., John B., Laura B. and Sherman A.; she has one son by a former marriage—John F. Crocker, a school-teacher. Member of Odd Fellow's Lodge, No. 76, of Centerville; a member of the Encampment; a Master Mason and a Chapter member. Republican.

LANTZ, J., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Centerville.

Lantz, N., far., S. 16; P. O. Centerville.

Leseng, William, blacksmith, Numa.

Livengood, J. M., far., S. 16; P. O. Centerville.

Livengood, Peter, far., S. 9; P. O. Centerville.

Lotridge, Dyer, far., S. 27; P. O. Centerville.

McBRIDE, A. B., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Centerville.

McClard, J. K., far., S. 3; P. O. Centerville.

McNelly, H., laborer, Bellair.

Mills, B. P., far., S. 29; P. O. Centerville.

Moss, G. R., far., S. 9; P. O. Centerville.

NEFF, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Centerville.

O'DAY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Centerville.

PARTIN, A., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Centerville.

REYNOLDS, J. P., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Centerville.

Reahard, W., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Centerville.

SHAW, A., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Centerville.

SHONTZ, JACOB, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Centerville; born July 8, 1825, in Crawford Co., Penn.; in 1858, came to Appanoose Co. Owns 600 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Married Nancy Larimer May 4, 1854; she was born in October, 1832, in Mercer Co., Penn.; have eight children—Flora E., Eugene L., John M., Margaret J., William H., Ella B., Charles H. and Frank M. Has held about all the township offices. Presbyterian; Greenbacker.

SILKNITTER, SOLOMON, deceased; born Oct. 17, 1816, in Pennsylvania; died March 4, 1865. Married Catherine Carter in 1836; she was born in 1818, in Maryland; in 1849, they came to Appanoose Co.; they own 600 acres of land; they had twelve children, ten living—Henry P., Mary I., Benjamin F., Rebecca S., Hiram W., Sylvenia S., Jno. P., Solomon S., Jacob A. and Eli E. Benjamin F., is now Sheriff of this county, serving his second term. Presbyterian.

Smith, B., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Centerville.

Smith, W. W., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Centerville.

Snedeker, Elmina; P. O. Bellair. ville.

Spaulding, J., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Centerville.

SPAULDING, DUDLEY, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Centerville; born Feb. 1, 1838, in Jennings Co., Ind.; in 1865, came to Appanoose Co.; owns 190 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Sarah H. McGuire Sept. 19, 1859; she was born Oct. 2, 1843, in Johnson Co., Ind.; have four children—Mary A., Fannie E., Jno. J. and George A.; lost two children in infancy. Republican.

Spooner, L. W., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Centerville.

Stewart, A., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Centerville. terville.

STICKLER, WILLIAM E., far., S. 27; P. O. Centerville; born Feb. 28, 1820, in Miami Co., Ohio; in 1852, came to Appanoose Co.; owns 265 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Mary J. Delong Nov. 29, 1838; she was born Dec. 15, 1821, in Ross Co., Ohio; died Feb. 27, 1854; had six children; five living—Phebe, Levi, Caroline, George and Elizabeth.

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John enlisted in 1862 in Co. A, 36th Iowa Inf.; died at Helena June 19, 1863. Second marriage to Nancy Thomas March 23, 1855; she was born Dec. 13, 1832, in Virginia; now deceased; had fourteen children; nine living—Daniel, Andrew, William, Ann, Rebecca, Amanda, Jacob, Samuel and Ida. Third marriage to Eva Idleman Oct. 11, 1874; she was born in 1822 in Virginia. Republican; German Baptist; he has been engaged in preaching the past twenty-one years.

Streepy, I. F., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Centerville.

VEACH, ADAM, blacksmith, Numa.

WHITSEL, LAWRENCE, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Centerville.

Wertz, B., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Centerville.

Wright, J. R., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Centerville.

Wyatt, J., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Centerville.

SHARON TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN, ASA, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Centerville.

Angst, J., far., S. 33; P. O. Centerville.

BRANNON, I. A., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Centerville.

BENGE, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Kirkwood; born Oct. 20, 1826, in Madison Co., Ky.; when a boy, came with his parents to Indiana; in 1841, came to Des Moines Co.; in 1844, came to Davis Co.; in 1846, to Appanoose Co.; owns 173 acres land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Ellinor Caylor Feb. 28, 1851; she was born in 1822, in Ohio; had three children, two living—Martha J. and Sarah E.; lost Rachael M., aged 1½ years. Republican; Baptist.

Black, R., far., S. 34; P. O. Centerville.

Brown, S. L., far., S. 35; P. O. Kirkwood.

CALDWELL, G. H., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Moulton.

Clark, J. V., far., S. 26; P. O. Kirkwood.

Climie, A., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Kirkwood.

Cloud, G., far., S. 21; P. O. Centerville.

COCHRAN, HARVEY, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Centerville; born Nov. 4, 1843, in Van Buren Co.; when an infant, came with his parents to Appanoose Co; he owns 120 acres land. Married Rebecca McCoy Jan. 28, 1866; she was born in Monroe Co., Ohio; had eight children, six living—Ellen, (Ann and Houston are twins), Isabel, George and Lillie. Enlisted in 1862, in Co. F, 17th Iowa V. I.; served to the end of the war; was a prisoner in Andersonville six months. Has been Township Trustee. M. E. Church; Republican.

DEAHL, SILAS, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Centerville.

EVANS, CALEB, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Kirkwood.

FAWCETT, C. A., farmer, S. 28; P. Centerville.

GORDON, W. S., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Kirkwood.

Grimes, J. C., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Kirkwood.

HAMILTON, DAVID, Sec. 26; P. O. Kirkwood.

Hamilton, N. R., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Kirkwood.

Hamilton, William, Sr., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Kirkwood.

Harter, F., far., S. 33; P. O. Centerville.

Hayes, Samuel P., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Centerville.

Hixenbaugh, Ezra, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Centerville.

JOHNSON, A. F., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Centerville.

LEWIS, LEVI, far., S. 36; P. O. Kirkwood.

Longley, L., far., S. 25; P. O. Kirkwood.

McCONNELL, D. M., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Kirkwood.

McCOY, PETER, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Centerville; born April 17, 1837, in Monroe Co., Ohio; in 1849, came to Appanoose Co.; owns 324 acres of land. Has been President of the School Board and Township Trustee. Married Nancy J. Fitzgerald in March, 1860; she was

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born in 1840, in Missouri; have five children—Charles, Sarah Ann, Amos, Evaline and Edith.

McCOY, GILBERT, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Centerville; born March 8, 1806, in Elizabethtown, Va.; when a child, came with his parents to Monroe Co., Ohio; April 10, 1849, he removed to Appanoose Co. He owns 197 acres of land which he entered direct from the Government. Married Miss Sarah Melott April 29, 1832, in Monroe Co., Ohio; she was born Dec. 31, 1806, in Pennsylvania; had seven children, six living—William, Ann, now Mrs. Booth, Peter, Mitchel, Rachel and Rebecca; lost Margaret in 1874, aged 27 years. Democrat.

McCOY, WILLIAM M., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Centerville; born Aug. 25, 1833, in Monroe Co., Ohio; in 1849, came to Appanoose Co.; owns 130 acres of land. Has been Justice of the Peace about five years; also Township Clerk, Assessor and Trustee. Married Elizabeth Laughton March 10, 1859; she was born in 1837 in Monroe Co., Ohio; died April 2, 1862; have two children—Francis and Clark. Second marriage to Alvia Walter Oct. 16, 1862; she was born in 1840 in Jackson Co., Ohio; have one child—Ethel.

McCUNE, JAMES B., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Centerville.

McCune, R., far., Sec. 23; P O. Centerville.

McGee, C., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Kirkwood.

McGinnis, John, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Kirkwood.

McGrew, J. F., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Kirkwood.

Mansfield, W., far., S. 15; P. O. Centerville.

Meredith, I., far., S. 33; P. O. Centerville.

Mishler, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Kirkwood.

PARCEL, HENRY D., far., S. 11; P. O. Centerville.

Parcel, I. J., far., S. 11; P. O. Centerville;

Parcel, J. M., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Centerville.

Penninger, Henry, far., S. 22; P. O. Centerville.

Peterson, P., far., S. 4; P. O. Centerville.

Pixley, C. L., far., S. 4; P. O. Centerville.

Pixley, J. A., far., S. 4; P. O. Centerville.

Pixley, William H., far., Sec. 4; P. O Centerville.

Porter, C., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Kirkwood.

Powell, J., far. and P. M., Sec. 35; P. O. Kirkwood.

Powers, A. D., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Centerville.

REYNOLDS, J. C., far., S. 9; P. O. Centerville.

Riggs, J., far., S. 24; P. O. Kirkwood.

Riggs, J. R., far., S. 25; P. O. Kirkwood.

Riggle, Wm., far., S. 1; P. O. Kirkwood.

SALLADAY, A., minister, Sec. 36; P. O. Kirkwood.

Seals, Wm., far., S. 11; P. O. Centerville.

SHILTS, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Centerville; born July 2, 1818, in Harrison Co., Ohio; at an early age, he was apprenticed to the cabinet and carpenter trade; has followed this business about forty-three years; Mr. Shilts is one of the most honored and highly respected citizens of this county, and, through strict attention to business, has acquired a competency; he came to this county in 1854; owns about 600 acres of land. Married Miss Hannah Fisher in 1838; she was born in 1822 in Harrison Co., Ohio; her parents afterward removed to Vinton Co.; they had ten children, seven living—Catharine, Sarah Jane, George, Margaret, Mandana, Lovina and Levi. Are members of the U. B. Church.

SMITH, MILTON, farmer, S. 11; P. O. Centerville; born July 15, 1826, in Ohio; in 1866, came to Appanoose Co.; owns 140 acres of land. In March, 1865, he married Mrs. Martha Allen, daughter of Reuben Hawk; she was born Feb. 6, 1837, in Ohio; her first marriage was to Asa Allen Aug. 16, 1855; he was born Dec. 2, 1831. Enlisted in November, 1861, in Co. F, 53d Ohio V. I.; died at Memphis Aug. 2, 1862. She has one child by first marriage —Eli Allen; lost Joel N. in infancy.

Sparks, D., Sr., Sec. 9; P. O. Centerville.

Staley, Jas., saw-mill, Sec. 1; P. O. Kirkwood.

THOMAS, LEVI, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Kirkwood; born Oct. 5, 1848, in Indiana; in 1858, came to Appanoose Co. with his parents; has been a resident of this county since, with the exception of seven years spent in Kansas;

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he owns 175 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Lucy J. Thomas Jan. 25, 1869; she was born Nov. 15, 1852, in Appanoose Co; have four children—Ida B., E. W., D. E. and L. M. M. E. Church.

THOMAS, R. J., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Centerville; born June 13, 1822, in Wales; in 1831, came to Pittsburgh, Penn.; remained there till 1872, when he removed to Appanoose Co.; they own 240 acres of land. Married Evaline, daughter of Cornelius Delavan, of New Jersey, Feb. 20, 1845; she was born in December, 1825, in Ohio; have seven children—Maria, Minerva, Harrison P., Evaline C., George D., Reuben M. and Lillie B. Republican; Presbyterian.

VAN DIKE, MARTIN, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Centerville; born July 24, 1841, in Boone Co., Mo.; in 1848, came to Appanoose Co.; owns eighty acres of land. Enlisted in 1862, in Co. K, 1st M. S. M.; served six months. Married Rachel McCoy in 1869; she was born in 1843, in Ohio; have two children—Matilda and Julia. Democrat.

WHITE, R., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Centerville.

Walters, G., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Centerville.

Wright, T., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Kirkwood.

WRIGHT, JOHN C., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Centerville; born May 16, 1811, in Greene Co., Penn.; when an infant, came to Monroe Co. with his parents; in 1847, came to Appanoose Co., he being one of the oldest settlers of this county; owns 124 acres land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Margaret McElroy in 1833; she was born in 1816, in Ohio; died in 1845; they had five children, three living—Melissa, William and Reuben. Second marriage to Lucinda McElroy in 1845; she was born July 9, 1827, died July 24, 1862, in Iowa; have four children—Isaiah, Milton, Sarah and Elizabeth. Third marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Cochran March 8, 1863; she was born Sept. 9, 1816, in Hamilton Co., Ohio; she came to this county with her husband in 1845; he died Sept. 30, 1855, in this township. Democrat.

ZELLERS, JOHN, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Centerville.

CHARITON TOWNSHIP.

ALBERT, S. W., watchmaker; P. O. Iconium.

Argo, Alex, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Iconium.

ARGO, W. H., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Iconium; born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, in 1826. He is a descendant of John Argo, who came from France in an early day and fought in the Revolutionary war; lived to be 105 years old. Mr. Argo came to this county in 1855; owns 405 acres of land, valued at $8,000. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and school offices. Married Sarah Hoover in Ohio in 1852; she was born in Ohio in 1832; had nine children, eight are living—A. J., G. F., Susan J., James H., Mary, Minnie, W. L. (deceased), Sarah Emma, and baby not named. Members of the M. E. Church; Greenbacker.

BARTLETT, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Walnut City.

Beach, Irif, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Moravia.

Beer, J., far., S. 29; P. O. Walnut City.

Best, A. J., far., S. 21; P. O. Walnut City.

Best, J. W., far., S. 29; P. O. Walnut City.

Bohm, John, far., S. 19; P. O. Iconium.

Boyer, E., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Moravia.

Boyer, S. G., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Moravia.

Breese, Oliver, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Iconium.

Bressler, S., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Iconium.

Breese, T., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Iconium.

BROSHAR, L., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Moravia; born in Ripley Co., Ind., Aug. 10, 1841; his ancestors were residents of that State since the year 1800, in which his grandfather, Edward, settled in Switzerland Co., from Washington Co., Penn.; there his father, Zacharias, was born Oct. 12, 1804, and was one of the first white children born in that county. At the age of 25, went to Ripley Co., Ind., and married Miss Mary

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Lineback; she was born in Ohio in 1810; in 1855, they came to this county, where she died in 1862, leaving five children; all settled in this county. L. Broshar was 14 years of age when they settled in this township; he engaged in farming by renting, until 1862, then he purchased his first real estate—twenty acres of land; has added until he owns ninety acres of well-improved and productive land, valued at $30 per acre. In 1862, he enlisted in the 36th I. V. I., Co. F; was at Helena, Little Rock, Elkins' Ford, Jenkins' Ferry; at the latter place was wounded; furloughed for three months, and was promoted to Fifth Sergeant, afterward to First Sergeant, and as such was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff Aug. 24, 1865. Feb. 28, 1866, married Miss Mary E. Claar; born in Jackson Co., Ohio, in 1844; daughter of Joseph and Margaret C.; farmer; her father is still a resident of that county; her mother died in 1851; they have four children—Albert E., born Jan. 30, 1868; Cora M., Aug. 16, 1869; Harvey G., Nov. 1, 1871; Pearl C., June 7, 1876. Master and Secretary of Grange and Secretary of Council. Republican. Has held the offices of Township Trustee and Clerk, Assessor and school offices.

Brown, E., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Iconium.

Brown, I. M., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Iconium.

BREES, OLIVER, farmer, Sec 4; P. O. Iconium; born in Franklin Co., Ind., 1830; his grandfather Brees was a Revolutionary soldier; born in Pennsylvania; afterward a very early settler of Iowa, where he purchased land of the Black Hawk Purchase; died in Lee Co. when 95 years of age. The father of Mr. Brees was born in Pennsylvania; came to Lee Co., near West Point, in 1851, from Preble Co., Ohio; in 1858, came to this township, where he died in 1872 at the age of 64. His mother was a native of New York; her father served in the war of 1812; was an early settler in Franklin Co., Ind.; in 1857, went to Kansas which he helped to make a free State; engaged in milling, and participated in the struggles of the Border States; in 1860, went to Iowa. In 1861, enlisted in 3d Iowa Cavalry, Co. I; employed mostly in skirmishing; veteranized in 1863, and went out with Gen. Sturgis' Regiment, near Ripley, Miss.; lost everything; were taken prisoners and marched double-quick for twenty-five miles, the more severe as being cavalry were accustomed to ride, with no provisions; ninety of them were thrown into a hog-car and kept for seven days on the road to Andersonville; there they were fed on one and a half pint of meal, or one pint of mush per day, with occasionally a little fly-blown meat, all brought to the prison on the same carts on which the dead were taken away; they were constantly trying to escape; they dug 150 tunnels for that purpose, but few succeeded in escaping; many became so disheartened that they would go into the "dead lines," knowing that they would be shot immediately. Mr. Brees was held with 35,000 other Union men with thirteen pieces of artillery bearing on them all the time until Oct. 1; the terrible experience turned his hair and beard gray in that time; then, they were taken to Savannah prison; thence to Millen, Ga, Nov. 22; returning to Savannah, there they were fed like hogs by the negroes throwing provisions over the fence; were paroled, and while passing through the streets of Savannah the negroes would drop corn-dodgers and sweet-potatoes, which the poor fellows eagerly picked up; taken by steamer to Annapolis, Md., they received two months' pay and came home for twenty days; then returned to St. Louis; thence to Nashville; rejoined his regiment at Atlanta, Ga.; two months after was mustered out; arrived at his home August, 1865. The following winter, married Miss Edna Nicholson, daughter of James N., of Monroe Co., Iowa; she was born in Washington Co., Ind., 1839. He engaged in farming, having purchased forty acres during the war, to which he has since added fifty acres, all valued at $20 per acre; they have two children—Blanche, born in 1874; Edgar born in 1876. Republican; members of M. E. Church.

Burns, Riley, blacksmith, Iconium.

CAIN, LAWRENCE B., far., S. 13; P. O. Moravia; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1817; son

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Walter Cain, Jr., born in Brooke Co., Va., Nov. 4, 1790; when Walter C., Jr., was married, his father gave him a a farm in Jefferson Co., Ohio, where they settled; June 10, 1813, he married Miss Annie Naylor, born in Maryland in 1796, daughter of Samuel N., who was born Sept. 22, 1771; her mother, Rebecca Peregoy, was born April 22, 1772; they were married Jan. 15, 1795; were early settlers of Jefferson Co., Ohio, where he died March 7, 1847, at the age of 76; she died Jan. 28, 1852, being 80 years of age. At the age of 18, Lawrence went to Smithfield, Ohio, and learned the cabinet-maker's trade; at the death of his father, in February, 1831, he returned home, and remained until 34 years of age. Feb. 13, 1851, he married Miss Sarah M. Smith, born in Morgan Co., Ohio, Aug. 15, 1833, daughter of Job G. and Elizabeth Smith (nee Sullivan), of that county, from Harrison Co., Ohio. Removed to Linn Co., Iowa, in 1855; in 1856, to this county, where she now resides, in Walnut Township; he died in May, 1873; Lawrence and his wife remained in Morgan Co., farming his mother's farm, until March, 1855, when they came to Linn Co., Iowa, where he had entered land; one year and a half after, removed to this county, and settled upon the farm he now owns, of 100 acres, valued at $30 per acre. Had six children; three are living—Job P., born March 26, 1852; Wilimina J., born Sept. 3, 1854; Walter P., Jr., born April 21, 1857; died Sept. 30, 1858; Samuel K., born April 24, 1860, died Feb. 28, 1861; Rosienna L., born Oct. 21, 1863; Elizabeth S., born Oct. 25, 1866, died Sept. 23, 1868. Members of the M. E. Church—he, since Oct. 21, 1852; she, since Aug. 10, 1844; Mr. Cain has been Class-leader of that Church for four years, and Licensed Exhorter for three years; at the time of his coming to Appanoose Co., there was no church of that denomination in this vicinity; in 1858, he secured a minister, Jacob Delay, and organized a church in his township, which has since continued with regular service, and now numbers thirty or more members. Republican. He has held school offices, etc.

COULSON, J. J., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Moravia; born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., in 1839; son of William Coulson, born in Blount Co., Tenn., in 1810; married Margaret Slater, a resident of Knox Co., Tenn.; when J. J. was 12 years of age, they removed to this county, and settled in Taylor Tp., where his mother died, in 1853; his father married again, and still resides there; J. J. remained at home until of age; received a good common school education; has been engaged in farming and teaching for eighteen years, alternately teaching in winter and farming in summer. In 1865, married Miss Chloe J. Hobert, daughter of Lemuel and Agnes Hobert, residents of this county, from Pennsylvania, since deceased—he, in 1858; she, in 1876; they have six children—Florence A., Martha A., Willie F., Enos E., Eva and Charles M. Greenbacker; members of the Christian Church. Has held the offices of Township Trustee and Assessor.

DESSINGER, REV., Iconium.

DIXON, RILEY, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Walnut City; born in Ross Co., Ohio, Dec. 3, 1816; he married Nancy Jane Thompson in Ross Co., Ohio, Nov. 14, 1847; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1826; they have six children—Thomas Levi, George Washington, Mary Ellen, John Riley, William and Elizabeth Jane; has 90 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. He came to this State in 1856, settled first in Monroe Co.; he has a good farm which he made by his energy; Mrs. Dixon's father, Thos. Thompson, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was wounded with a spear; his father died with the cholera in Ohio. Republican.

Dodge, E., far., S. 11; P. O. Moravia.

Doggett, A. H., far., S. 14; P. O. Moravia.

DYKES, NATHANIEL, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Walnut City; born Dec. 26, 1843, in Greene Co., Tenn.; in 1845, his father, James, native of same county, removed to this county, settled in this township, where he died in 1854; his mother, Mary, (nee Brannon), of Irish descent, born in that county, died in 1863. At the age of 17, Nathaniel enlisted in Co. M, 3d Iowa V. C.; was

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at Pea Ridge, and engaged in skirmishing and scouting for one year; mustered out at St. Louis, in June, 1862. March 18, 1863, married Miss Mary Bartlett, born in Davis Co., Iowa., in 1842, died Feb. 16, 1866; he then married Miss Cynthia A. Stark, born in this county Jan. 11, 1858, daughter of Wm. N. and Nancy J. D., (nee Baker), early settlers of this county, from Indiana. They have two children—Mary E., born in May, 1876; Martha A., Dec. 19, 1877; fall of 1868, he purchased 40 acres of land, to which he has added 206, a total of 246 acres, valued at $20 per acre. Democrat.

ELSWICK, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Iconium.

Evans, James, physician, Iconium.

FLENER, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Moravia.

Foster, Elihu, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Walnut City.

FREE, JOHN, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 8; P. O. Iconium; born in Randolph Co., N. C., in 1830; his parents, Wm. and Sarah, both natives of that county, and married there, were farmers; in 1835, emigrated to Hendricks Co., Ind.; his father died two years after; his mother lived with her children until 1852, when she died; soon after, John came to this county with but a horse, saddle and bridle, now owns 884 acres, valued at $20 per acre. In 1854, married Miss Harriet E. Sheeks, daughter of Samuel S., a resident of this county since 1850, from Lawrence Co., Ind., where she was born in 1835. They have eight children—Henrietta C., Cora M., Ida M., William H., Sarah P., Ira H., Matilda E. and John I. Mrs. Free is a member of the Christian Church. He has held the office of Township Trustee and several other offices. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. F, 36th Iowa V. I.; was at Helena, Little Missouri, Prairie de Ann, Mark's Mill, there captured and taken to Tyler, Tex., for nine months; thence, after being exchanged, to the mouth of Red River; thence to New Orleans, and home for thirty days, and returned to his regiment at St. Charles in 1865; mustered out in September, 1865, at Duvall's Bluff.

Funkheauser, Daniel, retired farmer.

Funkhouser, G. H., far., S. 16; P. O. Iconium.

Funkhouser, John, far., S. 3; P. O. Iconium.

GILLIS, ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Moravia.

GLADFELTER, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 24; P. O. Moravia; born in York Co., Penn., in 1809; at the age of 18, with his father, Casper G., native of the same county, removed to Guernsey Co., Ohio; his mother, Mary, (nee Amig), was also born in York Co.; she died three years after their arrival in Guernsey Co.; his father remained there until his death. At the age of 22, he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for twenty years. In 1834, Married Miss Mary Cline, from Shenandoah Co., Va., in 1813, daughter of John Cline who was born in Virginia in 1761; a blacksmith by trade; removed to Guernsey Co., Ohio, with his family in 1818, where he died in 1841; her mother, Catharine G., nee Black, was born in Virginia in 1771; they were married in 1794; she died in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1847. In 1853, came to this county and settled on the farm he now owns, consisting of 277 acres, valued at $25 per acre. They have five children—Lydia A., George, John C., Susan and Thomas. Republican; members of the M. E. Church. Held the office of Township Trustee in Ohio. member of the Sons of Temperance.

GRAHAM, J. S., farmer and blacksmith, Sec. 11; P. O. Iconium; born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1834; son of Benjamin Graham, a farmer, born in Canada, fifteen miles from Niagara Falls, in 1808; settled in Ohio in 1824; removed to Lee Co., Iowa, where he now resides; his mother, Mary (nee Large), was born in Pennsylvania in 1811; they were married in that State, near the Ohio line, in 1830; came to Lee Co., where she died in 1841; his father again married, and is still a resident of Lee Co. In 1856, J. S. married Miss Maria Denover; born in Guernsey Co., O., in June, 1836; daughter of J. W. and Elizabeth D., of Lee Co., Iowa; she died in May, 1862, leaving two children—James H., born in May, 1858, died in 1873; James A., born May 2,

1862; he married Miss Hannah M. McKerr, daughter of John and C. C. McK.; she was born in Henry Co., Iowa, in 1846; have two children—John W., born in 1865; Gillie G., born in 1874. Soon after first marriage, they came to this county, where he now owns 132 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre; in 1864, was drafted and, with others, participated at Nashville, Kingston and in following Hood through Georgia and Alabama, thence by water to Goldsboro, N. C., where they joined the 13th Iowa Infantry, and were mustered out at Louisville July 22, 1865. Greenback; members of the Christian Church. He holds the office of Tp. Trustee.

HALE, WM., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Iconium.

Hall, A. P., harness-maker, Iconium.

HAVER, GEORGE R., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Iconium; born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1833; son of John and Jane H. (nee Rex), also natives and still residents of that county. At the age of 22, he married Miss Anna S. Neal, daughter of Barnet Neal, now a resident of Johns Tp.; soon after, came to Logan Co., Ill.; in 1857, came to this county, where he now owns 174 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. They have six children—Wm. N., born in 1857; Jane R., born in 1859; Martha, born in 1861; George B., born in 1863; John C., born in 1869; Eldred, born in 1872. Republican. Has held the offices of Tp. Trustee, Constable and school offices. Enlisted in the 36th I. V. I., Co. F, in August, 1862; participated at Helena. Mark's Mill, Prairie de Ann and others; in 1865, was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff.

HAVER, HIRAM, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Iconium; born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1844; his father, John H., born in same county in 1810, and his mother, Jane H. (nee Rex), born there in 1820. At the age of 18, Hiram enlisted in the 85th Penn. V. I., Co. D, Capt. Horn, in October, 1861; participated at Fair Oaks, Williamsburg, Southwest Creek, Ft. Wagner, Morris Island and others, twenty-seven in all; mustered out at Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1864. Engaged in farming. In March, 1866, he married Miss Hannah Rush; she was born in same county in 1846; they have five children—Charlotte J., born in June, 1867; Emma L., April 5, 1869; Annie B., May 7, 1871; Mary E., Oct. 11, 1873; Georgie F., in May, 1875. Republican.

Hazelwood, G. C., far., S. 8; P. O. Iconium.

Hazelwood, J. G., far., S. 8; P. O. Iconium.

Hickenbottom, E., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Walnut City.

Hinebaugh, Z., far., S. 11; P. O. Iconium.

Hiner, D. F., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Iconium.

Hiner, F., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Iconium.

Hixon, S., far., S. 27; P. O. Walnut City.

Hollingsworth, A. G., Sec. 27; P. O. Walnut City.

Hollingsworth, J., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Walnut City.

Hollingsworth, J. B., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Walnut City.

Hollingsworth, W. O., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Walnut City.

JOHNSON, R. K., farmer, S. 1; P. O. Moravia.

KASTER, R., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Iconium.

Kinneman, D., far., S. 25; P. O. Walnut City.

Knapp, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Walnut City.

LONG, S. Y., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Walnut City.

Long, T., far., S. 27; P. O. Walnut City.

McCLOUD, ALEX., retired farmer.

McCloud, N., far., S. 13; P. O. Moravia.

McDANEL, NATHANIEL, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Moravia; born in Beaver Co., Penn., in 1829; received a common-school education; in 1849, went to Ripley Co., Ind., where he was employed by the month farming; in 1853, returned to Ohio, Ashland Co., and married Miss Louisa Keller, daughter of Henry and Mary Keller (nee Kring); in 1855 returned to Indiana; in the fall of 1856, came to this county and settled on the section where he now owns 120 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Have seven children—Abram H., Dean R., Charles G., Mahlon E., Johnnie, Lilian C. and Harriet. Democrat; members of the Christian Church. Has held office of Township Trustee and school offices; Constable.

McDANEL, RYMAN, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Moravia; son of William

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McD., who was born in Pennsylvania in 1827, and, at the age of 15, with his parents, he came to Indiana. Married Miss Julia A. Sweezy, whose parents were early settlers of Indiana. Ryman McD., was born in 1851; in 1855, they moved to this county and settled where they now reside. At the age of 19, he married Miss Nancy Stephens, who was born in Indiana in 1847; daughter of Clark Stephens, a resident of this township, and later of Adams Co.; after his marriage, remained on his father's farm for four years; in 1874, purchased the farm where he now resides, and owns 120 acres, valued at $20 per acre. Have three children—Willie, born in 1871; Artie, born in 1873; Claud, born in 1875. Greenbacker. Has held the office of Township Assessor; lately elected Constable.

McDaniel, Wm., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Moravia.

McKERN, CAROLINE C., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Iconium; daughter of Jabez and Mary Van Dorn, early settlers of Henry Co., Iowa, from Decatur Co., Ind. In 1841, she married Mr. J. McKern, Sr., who was born in Ripley Co., Ind., 1819; with his parents came to Henry Co., in 1839, and settled near Mt. Pleasant, then consisting of one log store and cabin; in 1856, came to Appanoose and settled on the section where she, with her son, J. McK., Jr., now resides, and owns 142 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. In 1863, Mr. McKern enlisted in the 8th I. V. C., as private; was soon appointed Veterinary Surgeon; Aug. 30, 1864, he, with the regiment, was taken prisoner and held at Andersonville for a time, then taken to Goldsboro, where he died Feb. 21, 1864, in his 45th year. Their son, J. McK., Jr., was born in Henry Co., Iowa, in 1845; came to Appanoose with his parents and has always remained on the home farm; never passed three weeks away from home. In September, 1872, he married Miss Jane Ford, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Ford, formerly of this county, now of Nebraska; they came to this county from Vermilion Co., Ind., in 1853; she was born in that county in 1842.

McKern, E., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Iconium.

McKern, J., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Iconium.

Maiken, A. D., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Iconium.

Maiken, D., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Iconium.

Main, F. M., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Moravia.

MAIN, J. W., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Iconium; of German descent; his grandfather, Daniel Main, born in Germany, was a very early settler of Virginia; when he went there, it was necessary for the colonists to dwell in forts for mutual protection against the Indians, near Wheeling, W. Va.; J. W.'s father, Dennis Main, was born in the year 1800; when 2½ years of age, his father removed to Monroe Co., Ohio, Jackson Tp., where they were again early settlers. In 1820, he married Miss Elizabeth Funkhauser, born in Beaver Co., Penn., 1802, daughter of Jacob and Nancy F., afterward residents of Ripley Co., Ind., where they died in 1845; their first child—J. W., was born in 1821; in 1826, they removed to Highland Co., Ohio; remained two and a half years; thence to Ripley Co., Ind., and cleared a heavily timbered farm. In 1844, J. W. married Miss Sarah Thackery, daughter of John and Tabitha T.; she was born in Union Co., Ind., 1828, where her parents settled from New York; soon after which he engaged in farming, still retaining a residence in Ripley Co., until 1855, when they removed to Appanoose, where they still reside. He owns 240 acres of well-improved and well-cultivated land, valued at $25 per acre; they have twelve children—Frances M., Rosa R., Melissa, Annabel and Arrable, Mary E., Milo F., Lyman C., Lewis C., Charles M., Fanny A., Noble J. Republican. Held the office of Township Trustee, school offices, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Main, their eldest son and all their daughters are members of U. B. Church. He enlisted in Co. G, 46th Iowa Infantry, May, 1864, 100-days service, was detailed for guard duty in which capacity he served until mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, September, 1864.

MAIN, LEWIS, JR., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Moravia; born in Monroe Co., Ohio, August, 1830. When four years of age, his father, Lewis, Sr., removed to Ripley Co., Ind., cleared a farm and wore it out; came to Appanoose in 1855, and settled where he

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now resides, in Taylor Tp.; his mother, Elizabeth (nee Funkhouser), was born in Pennsylvania in 1802, and died in this county in 1867. In 1851, in Ripley Co., Ind., Lewis Main married Miss Mary E. Brosher; born in Indiana in 1833; in the fall of 1855, came to this county, where he first purchased 110 acres, now owns 323 acres, valued at $20 per acre; have eight children—Alice J., John E., Zacharias L., Levi M., Mary E., Reuben F., Flora E. and Ludocia E. Republican. Holds the office of School Director. Enlisted in the 36th Iowa V. I., Co. F., Aug. 9, 1862; was at Shell Mound, Helena, Mark's Mill, Prairie de Ann, Little Rock, Elkins' Ford, Jenkins' Ford, Spring Mound and others; mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, August, 1865.

Main, L., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Walnut City.

Murphy, W., far., S. 16; P. O. Iconium.

MUSGRAVE, SIMON, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Moravia; born in Lancashire, Eng., in 1819; in 1820, his parents, James and Winifred M., emigrated to America, landed in Philadelphia August 20, settled in Beaver Co., Penn., on a farm but little improved, and remained for twenty-eight years; in 1848, removed to Scioto Co., Ohio, thence to Pike Co., where his father died in 1874 at the advanced age of 84 years; his mother, whose maiden name was Clayworth, was born in Lancashire in 1791; still lives in Pike Co. Simon remained at home, had very little schooling, and in July, 1849, married Miss Margaret McKee, born near London, Eng., in 1829; daughter of Thomas and Mary McKee, who emigrated to this country the year of her birth. He was a silk-weaver; followed his trade at Fallstown, Penn.; moved to Pike Co., where he died in 1856; moved to Scioto Co., Ohio, where they lived for fourteen years; in 1867, came to this county where he owns 110 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Have six children—Mary E., Jemima J., James M., Caroline M., Sarah A. and Reuben. Republican; members of the M. E. Church. Mr. McKee served two years in the State Militia; enlisted June 27, 1863.

Moyers, A., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Iconium.

NASH, NOAH, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Walnut City.

NEWBY, J. HENRY, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Iconium; born in Henry Co., Ind., in 1849; his father, Abner N., born in North Carolina, 1819, a farmer; came to Henry Co., Ind., where he married Miss Elizabeth Hosier, a native of that county; removed to Lee Co., Iowa, where he became an extensive farmer. J. H. acquired a good common school education. At the age of 23 married Miss Judith Binford, daughter of Binford and Ann B., residents of Lee Co., Iowa, from Indiana; she was born in Lee Co., Iowa, 1851; in 1872, came to this county, where he owns 160 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; have three children—Stella, born in 1872; Clyde, born in 1876; Clem, born in 1877. Republican; Mrs. Newby is a member of the Friends' Society.

NEWBY, T. C., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Iconium; born in Henry Co., Ind., in 1847; son of Abner Newby, who was born in North Carolina, 1817, and with his father, Thomas N., came to Henry Co., Ind., when 8 years of age; at 25 years of age, married Miss Elizabeth Hosier, a native of Henry Co., Ind., in 1825; in 1852, moved to Lee Co., Iowa, and settled near West Point, where they now reside. T. C. remained at home until Nov. 30, 1869, when he married Miss Maggie Hutchinson, daughter of Amos H., a resident of Henry Co., Iowa; he was from Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1839; born in New Jersey in 1816. Married Miss Julia A. Shannon, 1838; born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1818; soon after marriage, T. C. came to this county, and settled on the section which he now occupies and owns 185 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; they have four children—Osa and Ola, born Sept. 10, 1872; Bertie B., born Nov. 22, 1874; George Ira, born April 23, 1877. Enlisted in 45th Iowa Infantry, Co. K, Captain Anderson, March, 1861; served 100 days doing guard duty, and mustered out October, 1864. Greenbacker.

Nowles, J., far., S. 10; P. O. Iconium.

OWINGS, W. H., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Walnut City; born in West Virginia in 1838; his father, Asa Owings, native of that State, came to

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Appanoose Co. in 1868; in October, 1878, he returned to Virginia. In 1858, W. H. married Miss Sally A. Cassady; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1841; in 1857, the family moved to Hancock Co., W. Va., where her father died in June of the present year; worked on his father's farm until March, 1868; came with his father to this county, where he now owns 248 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; has three children—Lila M., born in May, 1864; Minnie R., born in October, 1865; Olive, born in March, 1876. Democrat; members of the Christian Church.

PALMER, J. A., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Iconium.

Potts, A. W., far., S. 2; P. O. Iconium.

POWELL, J. T., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Iconium; born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1845; his father was then engaged in the dry goods business at Frederickton; his father (J. T.'s grandfather), having died when he was a small boy, he went to live with his uncle, then dealing in dry goods; was first engaged in clerking; when 18 years of age, purchased the goods and engaged in business for several years. During the year 1833, he married Miss Catharine Fleming; she was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1817; daughter of Robert Fleming, of that county, a farmer. He continued business there until 1855, when he went to California with $500 worth of tea, a portion of which he sold at $5 per pound; engaged in mining for two years, after which he returned and resumed business; continued until 1859, then went to Iowa, where he purchased large tracts of land in Jefferson and Wapello Cos., and property in Moravia; during 1860, he removed to Moravia; in 1864, with his family, went to California—to Nashville, Eldorado Co.—where he engaged in shipping goods to Salt Lake City; remained three years; returned to Moravia; in 1872, moved to Lucas Co.; in 1875, again returned to California, and engaged in farming; in July, 1878, returned to Lucas Co., Iowa, when he settled in Russell, and engaged in the drug business. J. T. remained with his father until 23 years of age. Soon after his return from California, he married Miss Maggie Reynolds, daughter of Alick Reynolds, of this county; she was born in Mercer Co., Ill., Dec. 3, 1846; her parents settled there from Wayne Co., in 1842; her father was born in New Jersey, in 1818; from Illinois they removed to this county in 1849; now residents of Taylor Tp.; after marriage, J. T. and wife engaged in farming in Monroe Co., until 1869; then came to Iconium, where he engaged in the drug and grocery business with Dr. Reynolds, now of Centerville; in 1871, after a trip to Nevada, they purchased a farm, east of Iconium; in 1876, sold out, and took another tour to California, only to remain a short time, after which he purchased the farm on which he now lives, containing eighty-four acres, valued at $35 per acre. They have one child—Anna Viola, born in 1868. Republican.

PUTNAM, J. A., farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 1; P. O. Moravia; of the old Connecticut stock of Putnams, descendant of Israel Putnam; his grandfather a commissioned officer during the Revolutionary war, afterward settled on the Connecticut River at Charleston; between there and Springfield, he ran the ferry-boat until the Cheshire bridge was built; he afterward removed to Springfield, where J. A.'s father was born in 1811; removed to Montpelier, remained until his death, April 9, 1849, aged 84 years; his wife was born in Unity, N. H., in 1782; after the death of her husband, she married again and removed to East Montpelier, where she died Feb. 2, 1852. J. G. Putnam, the father of J. A., was born in Springfield, Vt., Feb. 3, 1811; when 7 years of age, his parents removed to Montpelier, where he lived on one farm for fifty years; learned the trade of carpenter and millwrighting, which he followed in that vicinity. June 7, 1833, married Miss Thankful B. Putnam, born in the same county Jan. 8, 1808; daughter of Abraham Putnam, of Springfield, Vt.; her father was born at Charleston, N. H. (or what was known as No. 4 at the time of the French and Indian war), in 1783, died June 8, 1858; her mother, Sarah (nee Gill) born at Springfield, Vt.,

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in 1784, married there in 1806, and died in the same city March 8, 1869. J. G. learned the millwright trade, worked at the millwright trade for twenty years, until they came to Appanoose, where they now reside with their son, the subject of this sketch. J. A., having learned his father's trade of millwright, followed the occupation in the Middle and Western States and Lower Canada extensively for twelve years, after which he engaged in farming. In 1867, married Miss Anna Briggs, a native of Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y., daughter of Galen Briggs, of that county, from Massachusetts, whose grandfather was formerly Governor of that State; Galen Briggs died in Tioga Co., at the age of 43; Mrs. Briggs, whose maiden name was Sarah Waite, is now a resident of Colorado. In 1861, Mr. J. A. Putnam was engaged with a partner in milling on the Shenandoah River, Warren Co.; Va., where he was drafted into the rebel army, but furnished a substitute; afterward was conscripted, and with his partner obliged to flee the country and come North; remained in the East until 1868, when they came to Appanoose, where he has since been industriously engaged at farming and stock-growing; was called East to superintend the erection of three mills; owns 360 acres in Appanoose, valued at $25 per acre. Have two children living, lost one—Luke S., born in 1869; Francis T., born in 1870; John J., born in 1872. Republican.

RHINEHART, S., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Iconium.

REYNOLDS, J. R., farmer and nurseryman, S. 3; P. O. Iconium; born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1845; his father, A. C. R., was born near Newark, N. J., and came to this county, to Taylor Tp., two miles south of Moravia, where he has lived for twenty-seven years; his mother, E. A. (nee Merrit), was born in Wayne Co., Ind.; her father is a resident of Centerville; is 87 years of age, a retired farmer; came to this county in 1874; mother died in Indiana in 1864; J. R. had the privileges of a liberal common school education. In 1868, married Miss Susan M., Gladfelder, daughter of William and Mary G., born in Williamsburg, Ohio, 1847. Engaged in the nursery business at his father's farm in 1877; moved to his present farm, where he owns fifty-six acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Have four children—Charles F., born in 1869; Arthur K., born in 1870; Bessie M., born in 1876; Mary E., born in 1878. Greenbacker; she is a member of the M. E. Church. Has held office of Tp. Trustee, school offices, and is a member of Grange in Taylor Tp.

Ross, R. D., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Iconium.

SHAFFER, A. M., far., S. 20; P. O. Walnut City.

SHAEFFER, L., farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 29; P. O. Walnut City; born in Bellair Tp., Appanoose Co., in 1847; his parents, David and Libby (maiden name Hustaad), settled here from Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1846, after stopping one year in Lee Co.; were among the earliest settlers of this county; his grandfather, Abraham Shaiffer, was born in Pennsylvania, and among the first settlers of Fairfield Co., Ohio; his eldest son, Joel, was the first white child born in that county; his father lost his wife in this county Aug. 3, 1866; remained here until 1868, when he returned to Fairfield Co., Ohio, where he now resides; had six children; the eldest son is settled in Oregon; the eldest daughter is settled in Placer Co., Cal.; the youngest daughter, in Wayne Co., Iowa; another, in Mercer Co., Mo.; Mr. L. Shaiffer and a brother remain on the old homestead; at the age of 17, soon after his mother's death, his father gave him forty acres of land, and he engaged in farming for himself. In 1875, he married Miss Theresa A. Robinson, daughter of James M. and Charlotte R., of Franklin Tp., Monroe Co., Iowa. Mr. S. owns seventy-five acres of land, valued at $24 per acre. Members of the U. B. Church, as were his parents; his father's brother was one of the first Bishops of that Church, and their father was a Pastor of the same Church. National and Greenbacker.

Show, M., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Iconium.

Sinks, E., broom-maker, Iconium.

Sinks, W. G., cabinet-maker, Iconium.

STEVENS, W. B., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 29; P. O. Walnut

City; was born in Knox Co., Ill., in 1844; his parents, W. J. and Jane S. (nee Schooler), were early settlers of that county, from Logan Co., Ohio, where his mother was born; his father was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio; moved to Wapello Co., Iowa, in 1861; thence to this county in 1869; in April, 1864, he crossed the plains, arriving at Idaho August 4, of the same year; remained two years; thence to Grand Round Valley, Oregon; thence to Walla Walla, and returning to Round Valley with ox-teams, laden with provisions; was caught in one of the heavy snowstorms, so frequent in the mountains of that country; was obliged to leave his oxen and procure horses; landed his loads safely at Dubois Valley and returned; in 1868, started to return on horseback; traveled 1,000 miles, then he sold his horse and came by stage to Ft. Benton, and by steamer to Omaha, being ten days on the route by stage and rail; reached Wapello Co. June 5, 1868; soon after came to this county; followed threshing that fall. In February, 1869, he married Miss Elizabeth J. Stark; she was born in Davis Co., Iowa, in 1848; daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah A. S. (nee Throckmorton), early settlers of Davis Co. and this county; died in this county. They have two children—Charles F. and Harry E. Greenback; members of the Christian Church.

STEWART, DAVID A., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Iconium; born in Onondaga, N. Y., in 1833; his parents, Alfred and Harmony S. (nee Bigsby), removed to Coldwater, Mich., where his father engaged at his trade of mason, remaining there ten years, during which time his mother died; thence removed to Steuben Co., Ind., thence to Elkhart; returned to Steuben Co., and remained until his death in 1853. David left home and worked at farming by the month. In 1853, married Miss Elizabeth Sams, born in Ohio; removed to Steuben Co., Ind., where they were married. In 1860, they came to Appanoose, where he now owns 93 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. In 1862, he enlisted with Co. F, 36th Iowa V. I.; was at Helena, Little Rock, Elkins' Ford, Camden, Ark., and Mark's Mills; at latter place was wounded and taken prisoner, held at same place for twenty-seven days, paroled, joined his regiment and mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, in September, 1865. Since he has cultivated and improved his farm. Have six children—George, Frank, Elizabeth, A. Jackson, John and William. National Greenbacker; Mrs. S. is a member of the Christian Church.

TARR, JOHN, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Iconium.

TISUE, H., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Moravia; born in Hamden, Vinton Co., Ohio, 1839; son of William Tisue, born in Pennsylvania, 1809; moved to Vinton Co., was elected Sheriff of county, and removed to McArthur, the county seat; at the expiration of his office, returned to Hamden, engaged extensively in stock dealing; in 1863, with his son H., came to this county, and is now a resident of Moravia. Having married Miss Sarah Cline, daughter of Joseph C., of Jackson Co., Ohio, a farmer; she was born in that county in 1842; have five children—Della J., Malcomb B., Molly B., Maggie M. and William; in 1863, they removed to this county, where he purchased real estate; owns 180 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Republican; Mr. and Mrs. Tisue with their eldest daughter are members of U. B. Church.

Tisue, Levi, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Iconium.

WALKER, S., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Walnut City.

WALKER, JAMES M., farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 30; P. O. Walnut City; born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 10, 1839; his father, Semar W., a farmer, in 1837, removed to Morgan Co., Mo.; engaged in farming; in 1856, came to this county, where he still resides; his mother Margaret (nee Bryant), a sister of Walker B., of Centerville, was born in Mercer Co., Penn., where she was married. At the age of 22, he enlisted in 36th Iowa Infantry, Co. F; was soon promoted to Corporal; one year after, promoted to Sergeant; participated at Helena, Mark's Mill, Little Missouri Prairie, d' Ann; was detailed to guard prisoners for a time; participated at Saline River; served on guard duty until regiment, which had been taken

prisoners, were paroled at Duvall's Bluff; mustered out Aug. 24, 1865. April 12, 1866, married Miss Martha M. Smith, who was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, 1848, daughter of Job G. S., a farmer, from Morgan Co., Ohio, 1857; he died here in 1874, being 65 years of age; his mother is a resident of this county; she died Aug. 24, 1878; three children living—Ann Elizabeth, born Dec. 5, 1869; Sylvester M., Jan. 10, 1872; Alice C., June 6, 1875. Republican; has held the office of Township Trustee.

Wailes, John P., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Iconium.

WAILES, JAMES WM., farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 17; P. O. Iconium; born in Bartholomew Co., Ind., in 1833; the family was from Wales; dropped their original name and adopted name of their country; father and grandfather both served in the Revolutionary war for eight years; his great-grandfather, on his mother's side, James Wilson, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; parents married in Bartholomew Co.; in 1851, came to this county and settled on the farm which James W. now owns, consisting of 251 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. He married Miss Zerilda E. Needham, daughter of Wesley B. and Nancy N., who settled in Johns Tp., from Bartholomew Co., Ind., in 1855; she was born in Bartholomew Co., Ind., in 1844; they have five children—John W., born in December, 1866; Harriet E., November, 1869; Martha L., January, 1872; Nancy S., in 1875; Lucinda, in 1878. National Greenbacker; Mrs. W. is a member of the M. E. Church. Has held the offices of Assessor, Tp. Trustee, school offices, Tp. Clerk of Independence Tp., and Director and member of the Board of County Supervisors. Enlisted in the 1st Regt. Iowa State Guards as First Lieutenant of Co. A; in the fall of 1863, he enlisted in the 8th I. V. C., Co. H; participated at Rome, Ga., and Cassville, with Sherman, and was under fire for twenty-seven days; their horses not being from under their saddles for that time; Aug. 30, 1864, was captured on Stoneman's raid, after a continuous fight of five days, having had no sleep or anything to eat, except what was in their haversacks; men fell of their horses asleep; when it became known that they must surrender, they shot their mules and burned their wagons; after their capture they were taken to Andersonville and held one month; thence to Charleston, S. C., one month; thence to Florence two months; then exchanged and sent to Annapolis, Md.; thence home for thirty days; after which he returned and joined his regiment at Macon, Ga.; was mustered out as Sergeant in October, 1865, at Macon, Ga.

WELTON, ALMA, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 22; P. O. Walnut City; born in Medina Co., Ohio, in 1835; his father, Michael B., of Welsh descent, born near Hartford, Conn., a millwright, moved to Medina Co., Ohio, where he married Miss Rebecca Smith; she was born in Pennsylvania, her parents, early settlers in Ohio, in 1839, moved to Pike Co., Ill., where they again underwent the trials and privations of pioneer life, which proved more than Mrs. W. could endure, as she lived but one year after reaching that county. A year after his wife's death, Mr. Welton married again and removed to Knox Co., Ill., where he died in 1862. Alma W., having taken advantage of all the facilities of education furnished in those days, at the age of 19, began life upon his own responsibility, renting land and cultivating it; in 1857, went to Harrison Co., Mo., where, in 1858, he married Miss Eliza Parcel, daughter of Henry and Melighta P.; she was born in Ohio in 1837, and died Feb. 9, 1862, leaving one child—Melighta, born Sept. 25, 1859; in 1864, he came to this county, and, Sept. 8, of that year, married Miss Melissa Packard; she was born in Appanoose Co., July 6, 1847; daughter of B. L. and Hannah Packard, among the earliest settlers of this county, from Ohio; he was born in Marion Co., Ohio, in 1817; she was born in the State of New York in 1819, and married in Williams Co., Ohio. In 1868, Mr. Welton purchased the farm he now occupies, containing 182 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre; have three children—Weltha A., born May 13, 1866;

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Mary R., born Sept. 8, 1869; Sarah F., born Feb. 17, 1872. Greenbacker; Mr. and Mrs. W., with their eldest daughter, are members of the Christian Church.

Whicker, Ben, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Moravia.

Whittlesey, D. K., miller, Iconium.

WILLS, D. H., druggist, Iconium; born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1844; he came to Iowa in 1850. He enlisted in Co. C, 8th Iowa Cav., in 1863; was in the Army of Tennessee; taken prisoner on Stoneman's raid, July 30, 1864; taken to Andersonville and kept nine months, and was turned loose at the close of the war at Baldwin Station, near Jacksonville, Fla., almost naked, and was sick; had to walk to the Union lines. Married Minerva Cogan in Iowa Jan. 1, 1868; she was born in Indiana; they had two children, one, living—Gracy. He followed railroading about five years after returning from the war, and has been, the principal part of his time, engaged in the drug business; he has now a good store, and a well-assorted stock of drugs. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge. Republican; his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Woodnancy, R., blacksmith, Iconium.

YOUNGKER, J. L., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Iconium.

YOUNGKER, B. F., wagon-maker, Iconium; born in Carroll Co., Ohio, in January, 1838; his father, John, born in Pennsylvania, was a resident of Carroll Co., Ohio, until his death in 1838; his mother, Hannah Y. (nee Berry), was also born in Pennsylvania; died near Union City, Mich., in 1878; after his mother's second marriage, he lived with a neighboring farmer two years, after which he went to Allen Co., Ind., and made his home with his brother, a farmer of that county; June 6, 1856, with two of his brothers and their families, and others to the number of twenty persons, with four wagons, two or three teams to each wagon, they started for Nebraska; had a merry time, with hunting, music and dancing, until they reached the Mississippi River, two months after starting, where they were all taken dangerously sick with fever, and within two weeks both of his brothers, and the entire family of one, died, also the wife of another of the party, named Gray—six out of the party of twenty; the others resumed their journey; on reaching Iconium, B. F. Youngker stopped there and engaged to clerk for Thomas Beam; afterward at merchandising in that town; afterward went to school during the winters, and in the summer worked by the month. July 3, 1861, married Susan Funkhouser, daughter of David and Susan F. (Caster), early settlers of this county, from Ripley Co., Ind., where she was born in 1845; after marriage, he engaged with Ben. Hazelwood to learn the wagon-maker's trade, remaining eight months, when he bought him out, and has since conducted the business here, except from 1865 to 1867, when he was farming in Carroll Co., Ohio; has, since his return, added to his business interest in the blacksmithing adjoining his shop; owns his shop and residence, also eighty acres of land in Monroe Co., all valued at $4,000; in May, 1875, his wife died, leaving six children—Joseph L., Hannah O., David H., John H., G. William, Amanda L. Oct. 14, of the same year he married Miss Nancy Nicholson, a daughter of Mrs. Annie N., of Monroe Co.; she was born in Indiana in 1847; they have two children—Ivy and Eddy. Democrat; members of the Christian Church; his first wife was also. Has held the school offices, and was Township Clerk and Trustee for several terms; was Master of the Grange, when running.

WELLS TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, B. F., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Moulton.

Awmiller, H. J., far., S. 33; P. O. Moulton.

Awmiller, P., far., S. 3; P. O. Dean.

Awmiller, Wm., far., S. 3; P. O. Dean.

BARR, WM., far., S. 25; P. O. Moulton.

Baspet, R. H., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Coatsville.

Bowman, Wm., Sr., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Moulton.

Black, Paul, far., S. 20; P. O. Moulton.

Bond, J., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Moulton.

BROUGH, J. G., of Cooksey & Brough, dealers in dry goods, boots and shoes, Dean; born in Madison Co., Ohio, in 1844; removed to this county, in 1852, with his parents, his father settling four miles west of Centerville, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1853; his mother, has since lived in Centerville; he owns a residence in Centerville, and his business at Dean. Married Miss Xenia Stansbury in November, 1866; she was born in Newhope, Brown Co., Ohio, March 31, 1849; they have four children—Beatrice, born in 1868; Selah, in 1870; Blanch, in 1874; Nellie, in 1876. Democrat. A member of I. O. O. F., No. 76, Centerville. Mr. B. is a tinner by trade, having learned his trade at Centerville with J. W. Williams; worked with him five years; then engaged in hardware, stoves and tinware, at Centerville, until 1874; thence removed his business to Unionville, Mo., for one year, and, in 1875, bought out Mr. Stansbury, of Cooksey & Co., at Dean, and commenced his present business.

Bridgman, A., far., S. 8; P. O. Moulton.

Bunton, J. M., far., S. 25; P. O. Moulton.

CAMPBELL, J. J., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Dean.

Caughron, G., far., S. 35; P. O. Moulton.

Chamberlain, Robert.

Childs, A., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Coatsville.

Childs, J., far., S. 12; P. O. Coatsville.

Coffman, I., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Moulton.

Cookey, J., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Dean.

COOKSEY, WILLIAM H., of Cooksey & Brough, dealers in dry goods, boots and shoes, Dean, Iowa; born in Scott Co., Ill., in 1847; removed to this county in February, 1875; owns residence and business and 7½ acres of coal lands. Married Miss Augusta Stansbury Feb. 27, 1874; she was born in Appanoose Co. Aug. 20, 1855; they have two children—Lulu B., born Nov. 25, 1875; Maud L., Nov. 30, 1877. Democratic. Is a member of I. O. O. F., Pioneer Lodge, No. 70, Winchester, Iowa. Has held the office of Township Clerk for three years, School Director, Notary Public, Clerk of School Board. Is Station Agent for M., I. & M. R. R. at Dean. Has taught school thirty-one months in Illinois.

Coy, D. M., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Moulton.

CRAIG, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Moulton; born in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1853, and with his parents came to this county in 1856; has 200 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Greenbacker. His father entered the land he now owns and occupies; made all the improvements. Joined the Missouri State Militia in 1861; detailed wagoner, which position he held until mustered out in 1864. Died from chronic disease contracted while in service in 1864, six weeks after coming home. His mother, Lucy Craig (nee Coburn), was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1816. Married Mr. Craig Dec. 24, 1833; she has six children, none of whom are living, except the one here mentioned in this county.

Croft, J., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Moulton.

DANIELS, JOSEPH, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Moulton.

Daugherty, J., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Moulton.

Davis, D., Sr., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Moulton.

Davis, D., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Moulton.

Davis, H., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Moulton.

Davis, J., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Moulton.

Davis, Jos., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Moulton.

Dye, E. M., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Moulton.

EDWARD, WILLIAM, JR., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Dean.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 1; P. O. Moulton; born in Kentucky Jan. 29, 1811; removed to this county November, 1849;

owns 540 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Miss Marilla Elliott, 1831; she was born in Kentucky Jan. 29, 1816; they have seven children—Elizabeth, James W., Mary A., Louis, Daniel, William, Madison. Greenbacker; members for thirty years of the M. E. Church. Mr. Edwards was among the earliest settlers; entered the same farm he now occupies; found it settled by squatters, and it cost more to buy the squatters out than to enter the land; has followed stock dealing and growing extensively until within about ten years, since which he has fed considerable, but not shipped much.

ELAM, S. P., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Dean; born in Powhatan Co., Va., 1823; removed with his parents to Laurel Co., Ky., 1835; thence to this county, 1850; owns 300 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Married Miss Elizabeth Edwards, 1850; she was born in Laurel Co., Ky., March 22, 1833; they have six children—Sarah E., Marilla J., Dan H., Lewis S., Madison M., Marcellus. A Republican of long standing; Mr. and Mrs. Elam, and their children—Dan, Sarah, Marilla, and two youngest boys, are members of the Christian Church. Has held offices of Constable and Township Trustee; was a member of Border Brigade during 1862–63; when he came to this county all he had was the clothes he wore and a horse, the horse he traded for his first quarter-section of land; made the furniture with which they first commenced house-keeping, namely, bedstead, tables, chairs; his wife knit socks to buy dishes, and he caught a coon and sold the pelt to buy the first bucket he had.

FOSTER, THOS., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Moulton.

FINDLEY, C. F., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Dean; born in Somerset Co., Penn., in 1828; came to Van Buren Co. in 1854, and to this county in 1855; has 80 acres of land, valued at $15 per acre. Married Miss Rebecca Pierpont in 1857; she was born in Monongalia Co., Va., in 1824; they have four children—Sarah T., Samuel H., John C. P., and Mary M. Greenbacker. Has held the office of Township Assessor.

Forsythe, Thomas, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Dean.

Fishel, John, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Dean.

GALE, W., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Moulton.

Gregory, D. A., Sec. 24; P. O. Moulton.

Goodwin, J. P., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Moulton.

Gregory, Wilson, far., S. 24; P.O. Moulton.

Guinn, Hardin, far., S. 16; P. O. Dean.

HORN, AARON, far., S. 2; P. O. Coatsville.

Horn, Isaiah, far., S. 10; P. O. Dean.

HORN, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Dean; born in Estell Co., Ky., in 1826, removed to Randolph Co., Mo., in 1840, thence to Davis Co., Iowa, in 1841, where his father settled, being, to the best of Mr. Horn's knowledge, the second family in the county, except those who came the same spring. But when the subject of this sketch came to do for himself, which was in 1848, very soon after becoming of age, he removed to this county, where he now owns 595 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Married Miss Margaretta Cooksy in 1848; she was born in Overton Co., Tenn., in 1829; they have ten children—Cyntha, Clayborn N., Martha E., Samantha A., George W., William D., Elizabeth, Salina, James M. and Edna J. Democratic; members of Christian Church. Has held the offices of Township Clerk, Trustee, etc.

Howell, J. D., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Moulton.

JAMES, JOHN, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Coatsville.

James, Wm., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Coatsville.

JENNINGS, TIMOTHY, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 2; P. O. Moulton; born in Ripley Co., Ind., in 1827; in 1852, he went round Cape Horn to California, but finding his health failing, returned in 1854, and settled in Jackson Co., Iowa; thence he removed to Montezuma, Poweshiek Co., in 1855; thence to Eddyville, Iowa, in 1857, and came to this county in 1866; he owns 200 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Married Adeline Johnson in 1864; she was born in Greene Co., Ohio, 1832; they haves even children—John, Mary D., William E., Ellen M., Fanny, Addie

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and James. Republican. Has held offices of Tp. Trustee and Road Supervisor. Member of A., F. & A. M., at Andersonville, Franklin Co., Ind.

Johnson, H., far., S. 12; P. O. Coatsville.

Johnson, M., far., S. 25; P. O. Moulton.

Jordan, S., far., S. 27; P. O. Moulton.

KING, D., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Dean.

King, Eli, far., S. 34; P. O. Dean.

Kinsler, Robt., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Coatsville.

LANE, WM., far., S. 11; P. O. Dean.

Lindsey, C., far., S. 15; P. O. Dean.

Lytton, John, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Dean.

Losey, J., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Coatsville.

Long, Wm., far., S. 22; P. O. Moulton.

MARING, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Moulton.

MARTIN, OLIVER P., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Dean; born in Brown Co., Ohio, in 1842; removed to this county in 1867; owns eighty-five acres of land, valued at $15 per acre. Married Miss Amanda J. Hays in 1866; she was born in Brown Co., Ohio, in 1845; they have three children—Willie, born in 1868; Leonard, in 1870; Claude O., in 1875. Members of M. E. Church. Held office of Justice of the Peace six years and School Director three years. Is a member of I. O. O. F., No. 76, Centerville. Enlisted in the 70th Ohio V. I., Co. A, Capt. Brown, in 1861; participated at Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge; veteran in 1864; from Chattanooga to Atlanta with Sherman, and through Georgia to the coast at Ft. McAlister; enlisted as private and mustered out as 2d Sergeant in 1865.

Mathews, Paul, far., S. 24; P. O. Moulton.

May, J., far., S. 19; P. O. Moulton.

Miller, J. W., far., S. 22; P. O. Moulton.

Mitchell, H. B. I., far., S. 30; P. O. Moulton.

Mitchell, J., far., S. 29; P. O. Moulton.

Mitchell, P. H., far., S. 30; P. O. Moulton.

Moore, A. L., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Moulton.

Morrow, H., far., S. 21; P. O. Dean.

Morrow, J. H., far., S. 35; P. O. Dean.

Morrow, R., far., S. 5; P. O. Dean.

MOWRER, JOHN D., farmer, S. 33; P. O. Moulton; born in Columbia Co., Penn., Nov. 12, 1838; removed to Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., May, 1844; then returned to his native county in 1860, where he remained until February, 1864, when he returned to Dixon, and in March, 1869, came to this county; has 160 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Married Miss Mary A. Palmer, at Dixon, Ill., March, 22, 1869; she was the daughter of Elder H. W. Palmer, former Pastor of the M. E. Church of that city, and was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., June 25, 1838. They have four children—Palmer D., born Feb. 26, 1871; F. Derby, Sept. 30, 1872; Philip H., Sept. 19, 1873; Mary Josinda, Aug. 3, 1876. Republican; he is a member of the Lutheran and she of the M. E. Church. Philip Mowrer, the father of John D., was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., Feb. 13, 1810; was a gunsmith by trade; during the year 1844, he removed to Lee Co., Ill., there turned his attention to farming; has kept in office a great portion of the time, having been chosen County Commissioner, and held other prominent offices until 1860, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1869, came to this county with his son, where he was appointed Justice of the Peace; during his life in this county, he devoted much of his time to the culture of grapes, planting out at one time 700 vines of Concord, which he discovered to be best adapted to this climate; kept a great many bees; died Aug. 5, 1878. His mother died Dec. 26, 1859. His brother Henry died Jan. 6, 1853; John D., now being the only one of his mother's family living.

Murphy, J., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Moulton.

NISWONGER, GEORGE R., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Moulton.

PECK, A. J., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Dean.

Probasco, N., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Moulton.

Purdum, B. T., far., S. 8; P. O. Dean.

RASH, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Dean.

Robinson, G. W., far., S. 5; P. O. Dean.

Richie, J. D., far., S. 14; P. O. Coatsville.

Russell, J. H., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Coatsville.

SHORT, J. H., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Moulton.

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SCURLOCK, JAMES MILTON, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Dean; born in Jackson Co., Ohio, in 1820; came to this county in 1844, being among the very earliest settlers; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. He married Miss Matilda Cooksey in 1845, daughter of William Cooksey; she was born in Kentucky in 1826; they have four children—Cleopatra, born in 1846, married Elisha Kirby in 1866; Bartholomew C., born in 1852; Grant, born in 1858; Joseph B., born in 1868. Republican. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years, also school and district offices. When he came to this county, he had nothing but what he had in his pocket, which was less than $10, and it was five years before he saw another $10.

Short, S. B., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Moulton.

Shosts, H. D., far., S. 6; P. O. Centerville.

Sidwell, C. A., far., S. 31; P. O. Moulton.

Sidwell, J., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Moulton.

Sites, Andrew, far., S. 6; P. O. Centerville.

Stansbury, A. J., far., S. 27; P. O. Moulton.

STANSBERRY, G. S., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Dean; born in Brown Co., Ohio, in 1826; removed to Pike Co., Ill., in 1851; thence to this county in 1852; owns 340 acres of land in this township, valued at $30 per acre; 210 acres in Caldwell Tp., Secs. 21 and 22, valued at $25 per acre; 227 acres in Liberty Tp., valued at $25 per acre, with two lots in Dean, with residence and 28 vacant lots, valued at $2,000. Married Miss Amanda Knight, in 1849; she was born in Brown Co., Ohio, in 1830; died in this county in 1853, leaving one child—Xenia, born in March, 1850, now Mrs. J. G. Braugh, merchant at Dean. He married Miss Rebecca Cooksey, in September, 1854; she was a daughter of William Cooksey, of this township; born in Scott Co., Ill., in 1838; they have seven children —Augusta, Daniel C., Ella May, Charles W., Stella, John M. and an infant. Republican. Has held the office of County Treasurer from 1864 to 1868; Township Clerk, school offices etc.; was Lieutenant of Co. B, Border Brigade, under State law, organized in 1861; made many arrests and returned to the authorities in Missouri. On coming to Appanoose Co., had but 50 cents cash, a consumptive wife, $10 worth of medicines, and a pony worth $25; commenced the practice of medicine at Wells' Mills, this township, which he followed until 1874.

Stansberry, J. M., far., S. 23; P. O. Moulton.

Stansberry, G. S., far., S. 10; P. O. Dean.

Stansbury, M., far., S. 5; P. O. Moulton.

Stephen, J., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Coatsville.

Stiles, J. H. P., Sr., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Dean.

Stiles, S., Sr., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Dean.

Stiles, S., Jr., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Dean.

Stober, J., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Moulton.

Strode, T., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Moulton.

Sturgeon, B., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Centerville.

Sturgeon, D. O., far. S. 14; P. O. Centerville.

SUTTON, JONAS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Moulton; born in Pendleton Co., Va., in 1832, and, while yet a child, his parents removed to Harrison Co., Va., where he remained until 1865, when he came to this county; he owns 170 acres of land adjoining Moulton, 30 acres on Sec. 16, 172 acres near Centerville and 52 lots in his addition to Moulton, 20 acres of coal lands, as well as 170 acres of tax-title lands in Missouri. He married Miss Sarah J. Robinson in 1860; she was born in Harrison Co., Va., in 1835; they have three children — Florence, born Aug. 14, 1861; George W., born June 8, 1865; Violetta, March 2, 1869. Democratic; members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Sutton, supposing his lands, like a considerable portion of Appanoose Co., were underlaid with coal, employed W. P. Fox, Geologist for Iowa, to make a special geological examination, and while he says that there is no coal formation in the State so regular and uniform as that of Appanoose Co.; that taking into consideration the solid condition of the land, and the heavy body of coal underlying it on Mr. Sutton's lands, he considers it more desirable than any in that vicinity. Mr. Sutton has his reports locating points most desirable for sinking shafts, substance to be passed through, etc.

Swarts, C. W., far., S. 27; P. O. Moulton.

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Swarts, F., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Moulton.
Swarts, H., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Moulton.
TODD, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Moulton.
Tull, J. A., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Moulton.
ULRICK, J., far., S. 10; P. O. Dean.
WAHL, G. W., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Moulton.
Wood, D., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Dean.
Wood, G. W., far., S. 30; P. O. Moulton.
WOLF, GEORGE, farmer; dealer and grower of stock, Sec. 19; P. O. Moulton; born in Perry Co., Ohio, in 1832; removed with his parents to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1851; thence to this county in 1864; owns 397½ acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Married Miss Rebecca Martin in 1851; she was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1828; have three children—John W., born in 1852; Mary J., born in 1855, and Laura R., born in 1867. Greenbacker in politics; he is a member of the Lutheran Church, she of the Presbyterian. He has held the office of County Supervisor four years, Township Clerk, school offices, etc.
YATES, W., far., S. 21; P. O. Dean.

WALNUT TOWNSHIP.

ASHBY, DAVID C., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Centerville; born in Parke Co., Ind., in 1848; his father, Daniel C., born in Kentucky, his mother born in Fayette Co., Penn.; married in Ohio, her parents being early settlers of Clinton, in that State; afterward went to Parke Co., Ind., thence to Knox Co., Ill.; his father's family from Ashby's Gap, Penn., which was named for them from his grandfather Ashby having backed a team of six horses and a heavy load of freight off the precipice at that place; when 8 years of age his parents came to this county; fall of 1863, his father enlisted in the 38th Iowa V. I.; died August, 1864, from disease contracted in the army. David C. remained with his mother and married brother until the spring of 1865; went to Knox Co., Ill., and farmed; fall of 1866, returned to this county; spring of 1867, purchased the farm he now owns, of sixty-five acres, valued at $30 per acre, and has cultivated and much improved it since.
BARTLETT, J. B., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Walnut City.
BACUS, JNO. S., P. O. Centerville.
Bartlett, J. J., far., S. 31; P. O. Walnut City.
BLAND, W. B., farmer; P. O. Centerville; born in Appanoose Co., Iowa, 1857; has 180 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre, in Sec. 13, Walnut Tp., which he rents; he is attending school at Centerville, where he has spent the most of his time. Republican; member of the Christian Church.
Bogart, A., far., S. 12; P. O. Dennis.
Brown, Caleb, far., S. 1; P. O. Walnut City.
BROWN, CORNELIUS, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Walnut City; born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1839, where his grandfather Brown was one of the earliest settlers, when the only way of traveling was on horseback, as there were no roads and the country heavily timbered; he remained in that county until his death; his father, Daniel, was born in that country in 1795; was a farmer; remained there until his death in 1835. His mother, Mary (maiden name Fry, daughter of George and Mary Fry), was born in that county in 1800; her parents were also early settlers there; she now resides in Crawford Co., Penn; has eight children—two residents of Iowa, one of Missouri, three of Ohio, and one still remaining in Pennsylvania. Her son, Ezariah, went to California in 1852, at the age of 17; has not been heard from since 1854. When 11 years of age, Cornelius started out to take care of himself; remained in that county four years, and, at the age of 16, went to Trumbull Co., Ohio; one year after came to Clinton Co., Iowa, where he worked by the month farming for three years; then went to Mercer Co.,

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Ill., remained eighteen months, and in August, 1862, enlisted in the 102d I. V. I., Co. E, Capt. Thomas Likely; was at Resaca, Ga., New Hope, Peachtree Creek, and eleven others; with Sherman to the sea-coast and return to Washington, and was mustered out as Corporal at Chicago, in 1865. In September following he returned to Mercer Co., Penn., and on Nov. 8, 1866, married Miss Caroline L. Fry, born in that county in 1849; her father, M. J. Fry, still resides there; soon after their marriage, they removed to Trumbull Co., Ohio; remained two years; thence to Crawford Co., Penn., and remained two or three years; thence in April, 1870, came to this county, where he now owns 105 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre; has three children—Charles W., born in 1867, Linn L., born in 1868, and Reuben, born in 1872. Recently elected Assessor.

CARTER, J. H., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Centerville.

Castor, John, far., S. 22; P. O. Walnut City.

CHESTNUT, MATHEW, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Walnut City; born in Antrim County, Ireland, in 1816, moved to Pennsylvania in 1846, came to Iowa in 1867. He married Mary Jane Thompson in Ireland in 1837; she was born in Ireland in 1816; they have six children—Thomas, Mathew, Mary Jane, Annie, Margaret and Eliza Ann. John enlisted in the 80th Ind. V. I. in 1862; was wounded in the battle of Resaca, Ga., and died from the effect; his son Thomas was in the same regiment, and was wounded and discharged and re-enlisted in the 17th Ind. V. Cav. They are members of the Reform Presbyterian Church; Republican. He has a good farm which they made by their hard labor and energy.

Comerford, W., far., S. 13; P. O. Dennis.

Coulson, William, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Dennis.

DALLAS, J. C., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Walnut City.

Darrah, W. P., far., S. 4; P. O. Walnut City.

DOUGHERTY, J. W., blacksmith, Walnut City; born in Allegheny Co., Penn., in 1832; his father, James, also a blacksmith, emigrated to America, settled in Pennsylvania; two or three years after, sent for the family, all of whom came and settled in Allegheny Co., where J. W.'s grandfather died at the advanced age of 80 years; his mother was born in Ireland in 1804; when an infant, her parents emigrated to America, settled in Allegheny Co., Penn., and engaged in farming; moved to Mercer Co., where her father died. They married in Allegheny Co. in 1828, followed his trade until 1856, came to Louisa Co., Iowa, and engaged in farming until 1864, when he, at the age of 60, enlisted in the 11th Iowa V. I.; was with Sherman in his Southern campaign, also his march to the sea; mustered out at Washington in 1865, and returned to his home. He, with his son, moved to Monroe Co.; remained one year; came to this county, where he married Mrs. Patten; in 1874, he died at the advanced age of 73 years. J. W. remained at home with the exception of one year spent in Ireland; in 1856, married Miss Mary McConnell; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1836; her father, John McC., was born in Pennsylvania; her mother born in Ireland, died in Pennsylvania; her father died in this county, in March, 1868. J. W. engaged in farming for ten years, except in 1862, in North Carolina; was drafted into the service for nine months; spring of 1865, came to Monroe Co., remained one year at his trade; in 1866, came to this county, farmed until 1869, when he removed to his present residence, still retaining his farm of eighty acres, valued at $1,800; also owns his residence and shop and lot, valued at $1,500; they have four children—Mary A. (now Mrs. Patten, a resident of Chariton Tp.,) Lydia J., James M. and Sarah A. Neutral in politics; members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in which he holds the office of Ruling Elder.

Delashment, J. B., far., S. 1; P. O. Dennis.

DORRAH, W. P., farmer and stock-raiser; born in Monongalia Co., W. Va., in 1821; moved to this county in 1856; has 359 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre with two sets of buildings and a

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bearing orchard, which he and wife made by their hard labor. He married Mary Varner, in Virginia; they had six children — Lonamy, Margret, Matilda, Phœbe J., Arthela and David E.; Mrs. Dorrah died in Iowa, in 1862, and he married for his second wife Anna Childress, in Iowa, 1864; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio; they have four children—Alice, Hugh, Charles and Milow. He has held the offices of Coroner, Justice of the Peace, Constable, and Road Supervisor, and all the principal township offices. Members of the Baptist Church; Democrat. P. O. Walnut City.

Dunn, W. G., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Centerville.

ELGEN, A. M., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Walnut City.

ELGIN, GEORGE, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Walnut City; born in Abbeville, South Carolina, 1808; moved with his father, James E., to Franklin Co., Ind., near Brookville, two years after the battle of Tippecanoe; he endured the hardships of pioneer life until his death in 1830; George, being the eldest child, remained at home and took charge of work, receiving but two months, schooling, which he obtained in exchange for his 24-cent knife. In 1831, married Miss Mary Hastings, who was born in Monongahela City, Penn., 1813; her parents Job and Keziah H., moved to Morgan Co., Ind.; thence to Franklin Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Elgin married in Franklin Co.; soon after moving to Morgan Co., engaged in farming; in 1847, she died leaving four children—John M., Sarah J., Job H., Jr., and B. F., who enlisted in 17th I. V. I. Co. F; on account of ill-health was discharged and died at Keosauqua, on his way home. In 1854, purchased the farm he now owns, consisting of 160 acres, valued at $40 per acre; he has raised corn enough upon it in a single year to pay for it at that price. In 1860, married Mrs. Phebe Armstrong; she was born in Harrison Co., Ind., March 22, 1826, daughter of Joseph and Jane A., who emigrated to this county in 1856; soon after his mother died; his father was Pastor of the Baptist Church at Moravia, and died while engaged in that work in 1864; they have one child—Mary J., born in 1861. Mr. E. is a member of the Christian Church; Mrs. E. of the Baptist Church. He has held the office of Township Trustee for five years, and school offices.

Elgen, J. S, far., S. 32; P. O. Walnut City.

EVERMAN, MICHAEL, farmer and stock grower, Sec. 13; P. O. Centerville; born in Montgomery Co., Ky., in 1825; his father, Andrew E., a farmer, was born in West Virginia in 1780; his mother, Nancy A., born in North Carolina; were married in Kentucky, their parents settled in that State. His grandfather, born in Germany; rest of the family in the South. Michael obtained a good common-school education. Married Miss Abagail Lookabill; she was born in North Carolina, in 1828; her parents, George and Elizabeth L., were early settlers of Putnam Co., Ind.; farmers. His father a hatter; an expert at his trade; formerly engaged in business at Lexington and other cities; in 1846, came to Monroe Co., Iowa; purchased land near Bremen P. O.; in 1850, came to this county, Center Tp.; in 1866, removed to his present farm; owns 156 acres, valued at $30 per acre. had nine children—William F., born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1845; Mary E., born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1847; Martha A., born in Monroe Co., Iowa, in 1849; Nancy E., born in Appanoose Co., in 1851; Amanda J., born in Appanoose Co., in 1852; Neaty M., born in Appanoose Co., Iowa, in 1854; Barton S., born in Appanoose Co., Iowa, in 1856; Laura R., born in Appanoose Co., Iowa, in 1858; Jessie M., born in Appanoose Co., Iowa, in 1864; died in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. E., William F. and Mary E. are members of the Christian Church; mother of Mr. E. joined that Church in Old Barton Stone's time; then called New Lights; his father was a member of the M. E. Church.

FOSTER, ELIHU, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Walnut City.

HAINES, A. F., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Walnut City.

HARMON, W. A., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Centerville; born in Ohio in 1842; the same year, his parents, George and Juda H., removed to Wapello Co., Iowa; were extensive

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farmers; he died there in 1864; she in 1872. W. A., in 1865, married Miss Rachel Ellen Carter; she was born in Indiana in 1847; daughter of John H. and Rachel Ellen Carter, from Indiana; farmers; settled in Walnut Tp. in 1866. Came to this county, where he purchased the farm he now owns, of 136 acres, valued at $20 per acre; in the fall of 1867, he went west to Boise Valley, Idaho, where he engaged in farming for three years; then returned. They have four children—John S., born in 1866; Marietta, born in February, 1872; William H., born in May, 1875; Marion H., born Sept. 20, 1877. Democrat.

Harmon, W. H., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Centerville.

Harris, D., far., S. 6; P. O. Walnut City.

Haines, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Walnut City.

Harris, N., far., S. 5; P. O. Walnut City.

Harris, William, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Walnut City.

Hartwell, W. R., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Walnut City.

Hickson, Samuel, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Walnut City.

Holloway, James A., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Centerville.

Holloway, Thomas, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Walnut City.

Huston, H., far., S. 16; P. O. Centerville.

HUSTON, THOMAS, JR., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Centerville; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, April 10, 1827; his parents, Thomas H., Sr., and Mary H. (nee Glazier), came there from Pennsylvania; in 1837, moved to Jackson Co., Ohio; settled upon the farm where they lived until death; he died in 1867; she in 1868. Thomas, Jr., had no educational privileges. Remained at home until 23 years of age, when he married Miss Elizabeth Ruse; she was born in Perry Co. in 1834; daughter of Frederick and Mary R.; he from Virginia, she a native of that county; farmers; removed to Jackson Co., where Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H., Jr., were married, and remained until the mother's death, in 1844—the father's in 1860. Mr. H. commenced farming by renting, until 1861, when he came to this county and purchased land one-half mile east of his farm, where he now owns 117 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Has five children—Hiram, born in 1853; Frederick, born in 1855; James, born in 1858; Rosella, born in 1865; George, born in 1872. Democrat; members of the M. E. Church.

JACKSON, GEO., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Walnut City.

KINNAMAN, DANIEL, Sec. 36; P. O. Dennis.

LEPPER, JAMES, far., S. 15; P. O. Centerville.

Lincoln, Wm., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Walnut City.

Long, D. H., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Walnut City.

LUCE, BOWEN, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Walnut City; born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1824. His father, Henry, was born in New Jersey in 1793, as was also his grandfather, Samuel L.; moved to Greene Co., Penn., in 1803; all farmers. Married Miss Mary Buckingham, born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1790; remained there until their deaths; raised a family of seven children; she died in 1845, at the age of 55 years; he died August 15, 1873, at the advanced age of 80 years. Bowen L. remained at home until 25 years of age, then engaged in farming for himself, renting a part of his father's farm. In 1854, he married Miss Hannah Homer; she was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1828; her father, Amos, a farmer and wagoner, was killed in February, 1848, by his team; her mother died four years previous and left a family of fifteen children, all of whom are settled in the East. In September, 1864, they moved to this county, purchased 300 acres of land, to which he has since added 139 acres, all valued at $25 per acre, and erected a residence at a cost of $2,000. Have three children—Joseph, born Aug. 22, 1855; John, born Sept. 20, 1860, and James Franklin, born Dec. 22, 1863. Republican; Mrs. Luce is a member of the M. E. Church.

McCONNELL, D., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Walnut City.

McNeal, W., far., S. 10; P. O. Centerville.

McNEFF, D. T., farmer, and stock-grower, Sec. 33; P. O. Walnut City; born in Harrison Co., Ind., in 1825;

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his grandfather, John T. McN., a dealer in fine horses, mysteriously disappeared in 1802, while away with a drove of horses; supposed to have been murdered; his father, Thomas M., born in Kentucky; went to Corydon, Harrison Co., Ind.; learned the cabinet-maker's trade; ten or twelve years after, engaged in farming; in 1853, came to this county and township, where he died in 1856, at the age of 56; his mother died in 1844, in Morgan Co., Ind.; she was of German descent; born in Pennsylvania; her parents came down the Ohio River on a flatboat; settled in Harrison Co., Ind., among the earliest settlers; her father was a blacksmith. Mr. McNeff married Miss Maria J. Glasscock, daughter of George M. and Isabell G.; she was born in Mason Co., Ky.; moving to Morgan Co., Ind., when married; she died May 12, 1870, leaving seven children—Sarah C. (now wife of Newton Harris), (Thomas M., a successful teacher and salesman), John S. (farming), Mary A. (of Ottawa, Kan., also a successful teacher), Franklin P. (who married Miss Phebe J. Hiat in 1871), George M. and Emma A. He and his first wife were members of the M. E. Church; Mrs. McNeff is a Baptist; Republican. Mr. McNeff, while young, was a successful teacher; since coming here has attended much to teaching vocal music, also an auctioneer.

McNeff, Thomas, far., S. 33; P. O. Walnut City.

McVay, V. C., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Walnut City.

Miner, Wm., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Walnut City.

Morris, R. S., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Centerville.

MYERS, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 3; P. O. Walnut City; born in Dearborn Co., Ind., Jan. 29, 1832; moved to Iowa in November, 1852; settled 200 acres of land, has since bought additional, and has now 700 acres, valued at $35 per acre; has three bearing orchards, twenty miles of fence, and three and one-half miles of good Osage hedge. Married Elizabeth Osburn, daughter of William Osburn; she was born in Pike Co., Ill., in 1835; they have three children—Mary Alice, Manna and Rosia W.; they were born in Iowa. Mr. Myers was left an orphan boy; came here poor, and by his industry has accumulated a large property, free of debt; he has several sets of good buildings, good fruit, and all the comforts of life; he is about the oldest settler in the township; he helped to build the first schoolhouse in the township; ground his first wheat in a coffee-mill; labored hard, but never neglected to purchase books and other reading for the benefit of his family. They are members of the Christian Church; he is a Republican. He breeds and deals in thorough-bred short-horn stock.

NEFF, J. W., far., S. 15; P. O. Centerville.

NASH, NOAH H., farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 35; P. O. Walnut City; born in Jackson Co., Mo., in 1837; in 1845, his father, Noah N., Sr., removed to this county and settled in Chariton Tp., among the very earliest settlers, and experienced all the disadvantages of pioneer life; wolves were troublesome, and notwithstanding all precautions, frequently killed their pigs and sheep; a neighbor lost eleven of the latter at one time; one great inconvenience was the want of money, $3 being the entire sum in his possession, a very limited amount for the maintenance of a family of ten, until something could be produced in the way of a crop, and, as he was lame, he was incapable of performing very hard work; hadn't even a team, having hired his family and goods transported from Alexandria; it required all the men within a circuit of six miles to erect a log cabin; they broke a farm, and remained until 1860, when his wife died, leaving a family of eleven children; after which he married a widow lady, by name Hixon, having one child; lived with her until his death, in 1874; on arriving at Appanoose, Noah Jr. was 8 years of age; he remained with his father, doing all in his power for the maintenance and support of the family, the cultivation and improvement of the farm, until 20 years of age, when he engaged in farming for others, working land on shares, etc., until 1862, when he purchased his farm,

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consisting of sixty-five acres. Sept. 25, 1858, he married Miss Rosana Darrah, daugheer of Henry D., of this county; she was born in Monongalia Co., Va., in 1838; have five children—Delilah, born in June, 1860; Cornelius, born Nov. 15, 1861; Charles H., born in May, 1864; died Feb. 14, 1870; James A., born Feb. 14, 1866; Louisa D., born Sept. 18, 1867. Has added to his real estate until he owns 255 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Greenbacker. Has held the office of Constable, and school offices; now elected Supervisor.

NEEDHAM, B. W., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Centerville; born in the barrens of Kentucky, in April, 1813, while his parents, John and Nancy N., were moving from North Carolina to Indiana; attempted to settle in Indiana, but were driven back by the Indians, and returned to Kentucky, but in 1815 made a permanent settlement in Jennings Co., Ind. The settlers built a blockhouse, and often fortified themselves within it for protection. They cleared a farm near where the village of San Jacinto now stands, where he died in 1851, she in the fall of 1855. B. W.'s grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution; two Tories were killed in his own house; himself and B. W.'s father buried a boy who was executed for informing the enemy where the Whigs were encamped. His mother's brother, Harry Bland, also a soldier of the Revolution, while leaving his house was killed by Tories, who first tried to run him through with a sword. Her father, Moses B., was a resident of North Carolina. At 23, B. W. married Miss Zerilda E. Holman; she was born in Kentucky in 1815. Her parents, William and Mary, early settlers of Kentucky, afterward emigrated to Ohio; pioneers of that State. The father served as Judge, for a term; his father and oldest brother were killed as rangers in Ohio. In November, 1837, moved to Bartholomew Co., Ind., engaging in farming; in December, 1838, his wife died, leaving one child—George M., now a resident of Decatur Co. He married Miss Nancy Blair, daughter of Benjamin and Ruth Blair, of Clarke Co., Ind., from North Carolina, afterward of Jackson Co., where he died when she was 6 years of age; her mother died three years previous. She lived with a sister who moved to Jefferson Co., thence to Jennings Co., where they were married, after which they removed to Bartholomew Co.; thence, in 1854, to this county, where he owns 200 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. They have two children—Zerilda, born Dec. 21, 1843, and Silas M., born July 16, 1848; they have lost five. Republican; Members of the M. E. Church. He has been since December, 1831; she joined when 17 years of age.

OSBORN, A., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Centerville.

PENNINGTON, THOMAS, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Dennis.

Phillips, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Centerville.

ROBISON, JAMES E., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Centerville; born in Montgomery Co., Va., in 1830; his father (of German descent) was born in that county; grandfather moved there from Pennsylvania; his mother, Nancy R. (nee Christman), of Irish descent, born in same county, and remained until her death, in 1836 or 1837; his father died in 1858. James E. remained at home, allowed the most limited advantages for education, until 18 years of age, then worked at the carpenter's trade, learned before leaving home; visited Tennessee and worked for a time in Knoxville, Nashville and other cities in Tennessee; in 1849, went to Peoria, Ill., and followed his trade. August, 1852, married Mrs. Lavina Smith, daughter of Amos and Ruth Brown; her first husband was William Smith, of Belmont Co., Ohio, at the time of his death a farmer near Peoria; a man much loved and esteemed by all who knew him, for his strict honesty and integrity, which won him the name of Honest Billy; left three children—Sarah H., Robert B. and Eliza J.; Sarah H., now Mrs. J. B. Sommers, of Centerville, married May 8th, 1863, resides in Derby, Lucas Co.; Robert B., a resident of Cherokee Co., Kan., a farmer, enlisted in Co. G, 36th Iowa V. I.; was at Mark's Mill and other battles; taken prisoner and held at Tyler, Tex., ten

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months; mustered out at close of war; Eliza J., married, April 19, 1869, C. M. Man, of this county, a blacksmith; served through the war in Co. B, 6th Iowa V. I.; afterward died in Reno Co., Kan., June 26, 1876. His father, of English birth, came to this country when a boy, an early settler of Maryland; moved to South Carolina, laid out and owned the town of Snowhill; thence to Kentucky; was an early settler of that State in the time of Boone; some of his sons served in the Revolutionary war; her mother (nee Nelson), born in Kentucky, the youngest of ten children, died at the remarkable age of 110 years; Her brothers were Charles, Nathaniel, Samuel, John and Joseph, all died in Indiana; her sisters are Mrs. Polly Hutchinson, Mrs. Sarah Keith, Mrs. Jane Drake, and Rebecca, unmarried. all died in Indiana between the ages of 70 and 90. September, 1852, Mr. and Mrs. Robison came to Centerville, where he worked at his trade; fall of 1857, moved to his present farm in Walnut Tp., of fifty-five acres, valued at $30 per acre. They have five children—Lucy M., Frances E., Mary, George M. and Henry. Republican; Mr. R. is a member of the M. E. Church; Mrs. R. is a member of the Christian Church.

SCOTT, A. R., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Walnut City.

Scott, C., far., S. 32; P. O. Walnut City.

SCOTT, NANCY, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Walnut City; born in Lincoln Co., Ky., in 1819. Her father, Joseph Ray, was from Virginia; her mother, Grace Ray (nee Lang), was born in Pennsylvania, both near the division line of the two States. Soon after marriage, moved to Kentucky; engaged in farming; in 1826, moved to Ripley Co., thence to Morgan Co.; cleared a farm and remained until their deaths, in 1848. After teaching school for some time, at the age of 22, Miss Ray married David Scott; he was born in Indiana, in 1817; was a farmer of Morgan Co., Ind.; in 1853, came to this county and settled in Walnut Tp.; purchased land of the Government; engaged in farming and stock dealing until 1862; while on business in Kansas, he died, leaving seven children—Noah M., now Clerk of the Court of this county; C. R., who died of the disease contracted in the army; B. M., died at Davenport, Iowa, of disease contracted in the army; Dayton O., Thomas, Clayton and Milton. Owned over 700 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; well stocked and improved. Members of the Christian Church.

Scott, N. M., far., S. 5; P. O. Walnut City.

SCOTT, R. B., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Centerville; born in Wayne Co., Ky., Jan. 13, 1816; he went to Morgan Co., Ill., in 1829, moved to Iowa in 1837, and thence to Missouri, and returned to Lee Co., Iowa; came to this county in 1857; he followed brick-making while in Missouri, followed farming the remainder of his time; also followed the ministry and exhorting twenty years in M. E. persuasion. Has 145 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; formerly owned 600 adjoining his present farm; has held the offices of Constable and Deputy Sheriff in Lee Co. He married Vashti Smith in Lee Co., Iowa, in 1846; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio, in 1824; they have three children—Lavina, Nevada Bell and Charles Harvey; and a daughter died at the age of 18 years; Mrs. Scott died in Iowa in 1874. He married for his second wife Mary Conger, in Iowa, in 1875; she was born in Ohio; he has been a Class-Leader and Superintendent of Sabbath school; they have one child —Alma Luella. Republican.

Scott, Thos. C., far., S. 8; P. O. Walnut City.

Shank, G., far., S. 16; P. O. Centerville.

SHERRARD, S. T., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Walnut City; born in Lawrence Co., Penn., in 1840, attending district school until at 18, when he entered the academy; remained for two years, alternately teaching; in 1860, married Miss Eliza Mathews, daughter of Joseph and Jane M.; she was born in Lawrence Co., in 1838; her father died when she was six weeks old, her mother two weeks later; raised by her uncle, Elijah Mathews; she was educated at Elizabethtown, Washington Co., Penn.; were married by Rev. R. A. Browin, President of Westminster Col-

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lege, Wilmington, Penn. Her only brother, Dr. David Mathew, is a missionary to Syria, 100 miles north of Jerusalem, where he has been for fourteen years. Mr. S. taught school during the winter months and farmed during the summer; in 1872, they came to this county, where he has since engaged in farming; owns 180 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. The father of Mr. S. is an extensive farmer of Henry Co., Ill.; his mother, Elizabeth S. (nee Baldwin), died there in 1865; his father married Mrs. Angeline Cunningham. Have three children—Ella, born Feb. 1, 1864; Albert L., born Nov. 20, 1865; John Elmer R., born in April, 1871. REPUBLICAN; regular attendants of the Baptist and Reformed Presbyterian Church, and Sunday school; Mr. S. is Assistant Superintendent of Sunday school. He has held school offices since coming to this county; was Assessor two terms, also Justice of the Peace; is Representative to the State Legislature.

Smith, C. L., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Centerville.

Stafford, P., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Centerville.

Stark, A., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Centerville.

Stark, D. L., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Walnut City.

Stark, D. T., far., S. 32; P. O. Walnut City.

Stark, Phillips, far., S. 8; P. O. Walnut City.

Stephens, J. H., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Walnut City.

Stephens, W. J., far., S. 11; P. O. Centerville.

Swanson, S. E., far., S. 9; P. O. Walnut City.

SWEETMAN, JACOB, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Centerville; born in Delaware Co., Ind., in 1828, and moved to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1844, with his parents, and then to this county in 1850; he improved the present farm; he followed milling until the last three years; had both a flouring and saw mill; has now 200 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Mary E. Pierce in Iowa in 1861; she was born in Schuyler Co., Ill., in 1844; they have three children—David D. D. C., Elmira M. and Thomas H. Democrat.

THOMPSON, W. R., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Centerville.

VANDIKE, A. R., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Centerville.

VAN DIKE, D. M., carpenter and builder, Sec. 16; P. O. Centerville; born in West Virginia, May 11, 1841; moved to Iowa in 1852; he has principally followed carpentering and building: recently sold his farm. He married Mary F. Bacus in Iowa in 1862; she was born in Ohio in 1841; they have six children — Ora Bell, Charles W., Clara Alice, George F., Cora A. and Orila N. They are members of the Baptist Church; a Greenbacker.

Vohlmer, J. H., far., S. 2; P. O. Walnut City.

WALKER, B. A., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Walnut City.

Williams, W., far., S. 30; P. O. Walnut City.

WILLIAMS, M. M., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Centerville; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 23, 1833; his parents, William and Lucretia W., settled in Oneida Co., in 1832; his father was born at West Point; died in Oneida Co., in 1860; his mother was born in Oneida Co.; died in this county in 1876. At the age of 14, Wm. M. went to work on the canal, first as driver, then steersman; afterward Captain; followed that nine years, then learned the trade of boat-builder on North Oneida Bay; was employed at that for five years, after which he followed the lumber trade at same place for two years. Oct. 22, 1862, married Miss Cordelia D. Sheldon; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1842; her father, Orlando W., a tanner and currier by trade, was born in Massachusetts; died from the effects of gas in a hotel in Springfield, Mass; her mother, Mary W. (nee Linn), was born in that county and died in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1868. Came to this county and purchased a quarter-section of land in Chariton Tp., and engaged in farming; September, 1872, sold his property and removed to his present place of residence; owns seventy-six acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; they have one child—Ida M., born in 1866. Republican. Has

held the offie of Township Trustee; was School Director four years, and holds the office of Justice of the Peace.

Wood, A., far., S. 13; P. O. Centerville.

ZINN, C. Z., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Centerville.

CALDWELL TOWNSHIP.

ALBERTSON, J. K., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Dean.

ADAMS, NATHAN, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Caldwell; born in North Carolina, in 1827; removed to Keokuk Co. 1852, then to this County in the fall of 1853. Have 105 acres of land' valued at $10 per acre. Married Miss Mary S. Sheik in 1853; she was born in North Carolina in 1836. They have eleven children—H. C., Nancy C., Martha J., George E., Jasper N., John W., Margaret E., William H., James F., Bishop and Thomas. Democratic; members of M. E. Church. Held the office of Constable two years.

BAKER, BENJAMIN, M., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Caldwell.

BAUGHMAN, CHRISTIAN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Exline; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in November, 1814; removed to Van Buren Co., this State, 1852, thence to this county in 1862. He has 234 acres of land, valued at $15 per acre. Married Miss Sarah Dehl in 1835; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., April, 1817. They have eight children—Cornelia, Elizabeth, Martha M., Rachel J., Mike, Margaret J., Wm. C. and John H. Mr. B. has always held to Democratic principles, but was forced by the Republicans to vote their ticket while living over the line in Missouri during the war. He is a member of the Lutheran Church; Mrs. B. of the M. E. Church. Has held the office of Township Treasurer for eleven years and six months.

Beard, Elisha J., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Exline.

Beard, Robert, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Exline.

Beard, William, Sec. 6; P. O. Exline.

Benefiel, J. N., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Exline.

Benefiel, J. W., far., S. 33; P. O. Exline.

Bennett, I., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Caldwell.

Bert, C. L., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Exline.

Bever, S. J., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Caldwell.

Booth, H., far., S. 22; P. O. Centerville.

Boston, G. W., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Exline.

Bradley, W., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Centerville.

Brady, C., far., S. 21; P. O. Exline.

Burns, O., far., S. 3; P. O. Caldwell.

Byers, P., far., S. 17; P. O. Exline.

CAMPBELL, J. C., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Centerville.

CALDWELL, JEREMIAH, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Exline; born in this county, this township, Aug. 11, 1847; is now 31 years of age, and has never been out of the county but once, then only to Ottumwa, and never was more than fifteen miles from where he was born but once; his father, Michael C., and his half-brother, Anderson C., were among the earliest settlers of the township, it having been named for them. Mr. Caldwell owns 130 acres of land, valued at $15 per acre. Married Miss Lucinda Cline in 1867; she was born in Ohio in 1848; they have three children—Bertha Alice, born in 1868; William C., born in 1870; Lewis, born in 1872. Democrat; she is a member of the Christian Church. He is School Director in his district.

Castor, N., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Exline.

Catalin, S., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Exline.

Cline, C., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Exline.

Cline, H. M., far.; P. O. Exline.

Cline, W. W. D., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Exline.

Code & Wells, fars., Sec. 1; P. O. Moulton.

Conger, J., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Seymour.

Cormany, A. J., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Dean.

DAVIS, ISAAC, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Cincinnati.

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DAILY, F. M., physician and surgeon; residence and office, Front street, Exline; born in Caldwell Tp., this county, 1854; when about 4 years of age, his father removed to Putnam Co., Mo., where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1868, when he returned to this county and to this township, where he died in 1872, leaving six children, only three of whom are now living in the county. His mother is now living with him; he owns the old homestead-farm containing 160 acres of land, valued at $3,500. When only 17 years of age, 1871, married Miss Cordelia C. Worthington, daughter of J. H. Worthington, M. D., of this township; born in Putnam Co., Mo., 1856; they have three children—Ellen V., born in 1874; Mary M., born in 1876; Frances M., born in 1878. Democratic; he is a member of the Catholic Church. Dr. Daily commenced the study of medicine in 1873 with Dr. Worthington; has taken a regular college course, and graduated at the College for Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in the winter of 1878, and is enjoying as extensive a practice as any physician in the county.

Davis, J., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Dean.

Dale, E., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Exline.

Daniels, J., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Centerville.

Demack, Thos., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Caldwell.

Dotson, W., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Centerville.

Drake, Thomas, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Dean.

EIKLEBERRY, JAMES, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Exline.

Ellis, E., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Centerville.

Ellis, P., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Centerville.

Ellis, W., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Centerville.

ERVIN, N. N., blacksmith, P. O. Exline; born in Vinton Co., Ohio, in 1842; removed to this county in 1854; owns his shop and residence, and ten acres of land. Married Miss Emanda Buck in 1864; she was born in Meigs Co., Ohio, in 1843. Republican. Enlisted in the 6th Iowa Inf., Co. D, Captain Walden, 1862; participated at Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, all through Jackson, Miss., Atlanta, Snake Gap, Mission Ridge, and others; mustered out at Davenport in 1864. Mr. Ervin has the only blacksmith-shop between Cincinnati and Centerville, and has an excellent run of custom.

EXLINE, DAVID, dealer in general merchandise, Main st., Exline; residence same; born in Jackson Co., Ohio, in 1826; removed to this county in 1865; first settled in Orleans, where he engaged in merchandising until August, 1866, when he removed to Robley's Mills, purchased an interest in the mills, and also engaged in merchandising; in 1868, he sold out his business there, and came to Caldwell (so-called at that time); engaged in farming and merchandising; during 1872, he commenced to plat and lay out the village of Exline, still continuing to sell goods, and is now running a branch store at West Grove, Davis Co., in charge of J. Mincks; Mr. E. is also engaged in buying and shipping live-stock and grain, and largely engaged in buying railroad ties; he owns 165 acres of land in this township, forty-four lots, with three residences, store and store-room, a set of Fairbanks' scales, with granaries for 5,000 bushels of grain, cooper-shop and other property. Married Miss Sarah Hartley Aug. 16, 1849; she was born in Pennsylvania July 23, 1830; they were married in Ohio, where her parents settled at a very early date; they have had ten children, seven of whom are still living —Charlotte, born in July, 1850, died Aug. 31, 1850; Milton, in November, 1851; Harriet, born Dec. 17, 1853; William A., born Sept. 4, 1855; Mary A., born Feb. 23, 1858, was murdered on the night of Aug. 26, 1877; John W., born April 8, 1860; George W., born July 29, 1862; Isaac D., born Nov. 6., 1864; died Sept. 30, 1865; Joseph E., born Sept. 2, 1866; Benjamin F., born July 29, 1869. Democrat. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace for eight years; a member of the A., F. & A. M. Trowel Lodge, at Jackson, Ohio.

FARNSWORTH, ELI, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Caldwell.

Fisher A. F., far., S. 14; P. O. Exline.

Fisk, W. R., far., S. 19; P. O. Centerville.

Fowler, Benjamin, far., Sec. 19 P. O. Exline.

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FOWLER, IMMER, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Cincinnati; born in Noble Co., Ohio, in 1843; in 1867, came to this county, where he owns 120 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. In 1869, he married Miss Mary Stewart; she was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1850; they have three children—Charles C., born in 1870; Debra E., born in 1872, and Hattie I., born in 1875. In December, 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, 78th Ohio V. I., Capt. Kepthart; was in battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Vicksburg, all through Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Savannah; enlisted as private and served as Sergeant last one and one-half years; while in camp at Louisville, Ky., an order was issued to furlough three to six companies, and in order to increase the per cent of furloughs, the officers, upon their own responsibility, issued an order for one to each company to be furloughed for the purpose of carrying the money home, the regiment having just been paid off; Mr. Fowler was selected from his company for that purpose, and taking over $2,000, brought it home and distributed it among the families and friends of his companions in arms. Republican; members of M. E. Church. Has held the office of Township Clerk two terms.

Freeborn, John, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Dean.

Fry, R. H., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Centerville.

GLASBURN, A., Exline.

Garven, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Caldwell.

GAUGHENBAUGH, MOSES, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Centerville; born in Fayette Co., Penn., June 2, 1825; located here in 1856, and owns 102 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Member of the M. E. Church, and a Greenbacker. His wife, Malsenia Jones, born in Missouri; they were married March, 1859, and had seven children—Fordice, Isaac, Curtis, John, Clark, James, George and Moses—the latter was a son by a former wife. Mr. Gaughenbaugh has his farm well cultivated.

Gibson, A., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Centerville.

Glasburn, S. C., Exline.

GOUGH, JAMES H., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Caldwell; born in North Carolina in 1818; removed to Poweshiek Co., this State in 1852, thence to this county in 1854. Has 135 acres of land valued at $11 per acre. Married Miss Martha Sheik in December, 1842; she was born North Carolina, 1822. Democratic; Mrs. Gough is a member of the M. E. Church. Has held the office of Constable eight years; Justice of the Peace, two years; Township Trustee, several years. A member of A., F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 42, Centerville.

Guffey, T. H., far., S. 16; P. O. Exline.

HARTLEY, J., far., S. 21; P. O. Caldwell.

HARREL, WILLIAM, dealer in dry goods and groceries, Main st., Exline; residence same; born in Rush Co., Ind., in 1833; removed with his parents when a boy to Van Buren Co., this State, where his father engaged in farming, and where he remained, assisting in the management of the farm until 1874, when he married Miss Phœbe A. Knight, who was born in Indiana in 1842; they then came to this county, and to this place, where he has opened his house for the purpose of keeping a boarding house, and also has an excellent line of the above goods, which he offers at extremely low low prices for cash.

Harris, E., far., S. 27; P. O. Caldwell.

Hartley, D. P., far., S. 35; P. O. Caldwell.

Hartley, G. M., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Caldwell.

Hartley, P., far., S. 33; P. O. Caldwell.

Hartsch, A., far., S. 1; P. O. Moulton.

Heckithon, A., far., S. 17; P. O. Exline.

Hendershot, W., far., S. 31; P. O. Exline.

Hissem, D. H., far., S. 30; P. O. Exline.

Hudson, D. F., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Dean.

Huff, John, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Exline.

Hutchison, A. J., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Caldwell.

Hutchison, James, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Exline.

HUTCHISON, WILLIAM A., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Exline; born in Holmes Co., Ohio, in 1845; removed to this county with his parents in 1857; owns sixty acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Married Miss Nancy Caldwell in 1866; she was born in this

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county in 1845. Daughter of Anderson Caldwell, who was born in Virginia; he was among the very earliest settlers in this township—the township having been named for the family; died here in 1857; her mother died in 1852. They have five children—William S., M. M., J. C., N. M. and E. L. Republican; Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison are members of the M. E. Church. Enlisted in the 18th Missouri Infantry, Co. I, Capt. Maxwell, private, Feb. 1862; participated at Shiloh, first and second battles at Corinth, with Sherman on his march to the sea and return to Washington; mustered out as 2d Sergeant, at St. Louis, July, 1865.

JOHNSON, T., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Exline.

JOHNSON ALFRED, far.; born in Belmont Co., Ohio in 1845; in 1855, his parents came to this county, where they still occupy the farm on which they first settled. He married Miss Maggie Lowry in 1864; she was born in Bridgeport, Ohio, in 1844; they have three children—James E., born Feb. 24, 1865; Trissie L., born March 27, 1867, and Harry E., born Feb. 18, 1870. Democrat. Has held the office of Constable and school offices; now Township Clerk. P. O. Caldwell.

Johnson, William P., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Exline.

Jones, S., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Centerville.

KINKADE, J., far., S. 32; P. O. Exline.

Kirby, D., far., S. 14; P. O. Dean.

Kirby, F. M., far., S. 22; P. O. Exline.

Kirby, W. E., far., S. 7; P. O. Exline.

Kirby, W. R., far., S. 7; P. O. Centerville.

Kirkendall, A., far., S. 28; P. O. Caldwell.

Klum, H., far., S. 20; P. O. Centerville.

Korn, S., far., S. 13; P. O. Dean.

LARUE, G. W., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Exline.

Leonard, J.. far., S. 18; P. O. Cincinnati.

Lesly, J. C., far., S. 20; P. O. Centerville.

Lowry, J. A., far., S. 33; P. O. Caldwell.

McCLASKEY, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Caldwell.

McClaskey, T., far., S. 2; P. O. Caldwell.

McConnell, R., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Caldwell.

McConnell, W., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Caldwell.

McCoy, W. M., far., S. 26; P. O. Caldwell.

McCOY, MITCHEL, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Centerville; born May 24, 1840, in Monroe Co., Ohio; in 1849, came to Appanoose Co.; owns eighty acres of land. Married Serena Eddy Aug. 15, 1867; she was born Sept. 29, 1847, in Monroe Co., Ohio; her parents came to this county in 1866; they have four children — Gilbert A., Ida, Ellda and Melvina. Democrat; she is a member of the Christian Church.

McCoy, T., far., S. 21; P. O. Centerville.

McCoy, W. A., far., S. 34; P. O. Caldwell.

McGUIRE, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Exline; born in Clarke Co., Ind., in 1832; in 1845, his father removed to Jefferson, Ind., where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1855; his mother died in 1876, on the home farm, where his brother still resides; his mother's mother died at the same place May, 1877. Mr. McGuire crossed the plains to California in 1853; settled in the Medego Valley, near Petaluma, where he engaged in dairying and farming during his sojourn there. He became acquainted with Miss Amanda Johnson, whom he married in 1856; she was born in Fulton Co., Ill., in 1837; her parents removed to California in 1852, where they died; her father, in August, 1857; her mother in September, 1854; in 1860, they came to this county, where he now owns a well improved farm of 150 acres, valued at $20 per acre; their children are Oscar, Margaret M., James W., Rolland E., Frank, Mary V., Charley, Cerula and Ellen; died November, 1873—William and Lilly. Democrat. Has held the offices of Township Trustee, Constable and school offices.

Maberly, C. A., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Centerville.

MARING, T. B., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Exline; born May 17, 1833, in Belmont, Ohio; in October, 1855, came to Appanoose Co; he owns 120 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Hannah M. Marshall April 11, 1861; she was born March 15, 1844, in Harrison Co., Ohio; had six children, three living—Jacob B., William F. and Luella; lost three children in

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infancy. Has been a Director in the Agricultural Society several years, also Justice of the Peace, School Director, etc. Republican; Member M. E. Church.

Marlo, Eli, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Caldwell.

Meeher, C. E., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Exline.

Meeher, Henry, far., S. 4; P. O. Exline.

Merring, B., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Centerville.

Maring, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Exline.

Maring, John, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Exline.

Maring, S., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Exline.

Maring, S. F., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Exline.

Maring, William, far., S. 4; P. O. Caldwell.

Metcalf, Uriah, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Dean.

Michaels, Isaac, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Exline.

Michael, L. D., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Exline.

Miller, Peter, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Centerville.

Mitchell, A. E., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Centerville.

Mitchell, J. W., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Exline.

Moore, Mansfield, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Caldwell.

Moore, William R., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Dean.

MORGAN, SAMUEL, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 29; P. O. Exline; born in Greene Co., Ohio in 1815; at the age of 14, he removed with his father to Tippecanoe Co., Ind., where he engaged in his usual occupation—that of farming. His father died in 1843; still occupying the same farm on which he first located. After the death of his father, his mother removed with two of her sons to Pulaski Co., Northern Indiana, where she died in 1846. The subject of this sketch came to Davis Co., this State, in 1845, bought a farm and remained for eight years, or until 1853, when he came to this county, this township, where he owns 412 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. He married Miss Susan Morgan, in Indiana, same county; she was born in Greene Co., Ohio, in 1818. They have eight children, all doing for themselves except two—Martha, Andrew H., Samuel W., Daniel C., Francis M., Louisa, Susanna and Artemisha. Raised a Whig, now a Democrat. Has held the office of Township Trustee, school offices, etc. Mr. Morgan has a fine stock farm, to which he devotes the most of his time and attention. A spring occupies a very prominent position upon his farm, watering seven large fields of fine pasture lands; his farm, being well fenced, with fine groves, orcharding and good buildings, will rank with the best in the county.

Mount, W., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Dean.

OLIVER, W. F., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Dean.

PARK, J., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Exline.

Peckham, W., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Exline.

Pitman, J. C., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Caldwell.

Pitman, S., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Exline.

PRICE, N. LANDIS, physician and surgeon, office on Main street, Exline; residence, same; born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., in 1819. When only 5 years of age, his parents moved to Northumberland Co., Penn.; at the age of 21, in the year 1840, he entered the Philadelphia Medical College, where he graduated in 1842, having previously studied with his father, who was an eminent physician of long standing. At the age of 24, he married Miss Sarah E. Tunwick; she was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., in 1823, and together they came to Paris, Stark Co., Ohio, where he entered upon his profession, and continued for one year, but his health seeming to fail, he returned to Pennsylvania; did not locate, but for ten years, accompanied by his wife, traveled in the dentistry business. In 1856, located at Bloomfield, Iowa, where he was well appreciated by the citizens of that city, and held in high esteem. In August, 1862, leaving a growing practice, he enlisted as private in the 30th Iowa V. I.; after serving as Hospital Steward for eight months, and one year as Assistant Surgeon, and one year as Surgeon, during which time he was sent to Rome, in charge of 300 sick and wounded soldiers, and there was given charge of 600 invalids and five other surgeons, resigned in May, 1865; in 1877, Mr. and Mrs. Price came to Exline; they found the people of this village going three miles for their mail, the Government having denied the

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petition for a post office; and, while many thought it not worth the while for a private individual, a lady, at that, to ask favor at the hand of so high an official as a Member of Congress, Mrs. Price sat about corresponding with —— Sampson, Representative from this District, which resulted in the establishment of a post office at this place, with this lady in charge. Mrs. Price was correspondent of the *I. O. O. F. Banner*, formerly published at Bloomfield.

Pugh, S., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Caldwell.

RACHFORD, J. W., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Dean.

Randolph, A., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Dean.

Richardson, C. H., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Centerville.

Richardson, H. P., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Exline.

Rowan, M. A., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Caldwell.

Rowley, G. W., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Centerville.

SALYERS, WILLIAM, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Exline.

Seafall, Fred, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Exline.

Seals, J. J., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Centerville.

SELLERS, DANIEL, dealer in dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes, corner Front and Main sts., Exline; residence same; born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1833; removed to Southeastern Missouri in 1854, thence to this county in 1864. He owns forty acres of land on Sec. 33, residence and place of business, all valued at $2,000. Married Miss Eliza J. Carhart in 1857; she was born in Jefferson Co., Ind., in 1830. They have four children—Alice J., born in 1858; Anna, born in 1861; Charles F., born in 1868, and George T., born in 1870. Republican; Mr. and Mrs. Sellers and two daughters are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., at Hartford, Mo. Was enrolling officer for Federal army, at New Madrid, Mo., during the late war.

Sherck, John, far., S. 4; P. O. Caldwell.

Shanks, James, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Caldwell.

Simmons, Peter, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Caldwell.

SIMMONS, RICHARD, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Caldwell; born in Ohio in 1818; when a boy but 4 or 5 years of age, his father removed to Delaware Co., Ind., and followed the occupation of farmer; died in 1834; about three years after, his mother died on the farm where they had first settled, leaving him an orphan at the age of 19. He then had to depend upon himself. At the age of 20, he married Miss Nancy McConnell; she was born near Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1817; they remained in Delaware Co., farming, until 1835, when they removed to Polk Co., this State, but only remained there a short time, and came to this county, being among the first, if not the first, settlers of this county, settling upon the farm he now occupies, which contains 130 acres, having recently sold 80 acres to his son-in-law. They have five children—Peter, Elizabeth, William R., Eliza J. and Emma, all settled in this immediate vicinity except Eliza J., who married Silas Marion, of this township; they have gone to Kansas. Greenbacker; Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Christian Church.

Sitz, Andrew, far., S. 2; P. O. Caldwell.

Smith, H., far., S. 20; P. O. Centerville.

Smith, R., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Numa.

Sommers, S., far., S. 35; P. O. Caldwell.

Sleeth, Caleb, far., S. 3; P. O. Caldwell.

Steele, J. T., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Centerville.

Steele, Thos., far., S. 3; P. O. Caldwell.

Stevens, F. A., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Exline.

Sturner, J., far., S. 18; P. O. Cincinnati.

THOMAS, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Caldwell.

Thomas, J., D., far., S. 23; P. O. Centerville.

Thompson, W., far., S. 20; P. O. Centerville.

Thornburg, W., far., S. 3; P. O. Caldwell.

Tootwiler, M., far., S. 24; P. O. Moulton.

Traxler, J., far., S. 4; P. O. Exline.

Tucker, H., far., S. 1; P. O. Caldwell.

Turk, T. J., far., S. 29; P. O. Centerville.

VANDIKE, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Exline.

WALTER, JOHN, SR., Sec. 11; P. O. Caldwell.

Walters, Wm., far., S. 11; P. O. Exline.

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Williams, W., far., S. 18; P. O. Dean.

Witheron, J. R., far., S. 11; P. O. Caldwell.

WOOD, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Exline; born in Clarke Co., Ind., April 27, 1819; removed to Davis Co., Iowa, in November, 1850; engaged in farming until 1855; then went to Wayne Co., this State, where he built a mill, which he controlled until 1860, when he sold a half-interest, and soon after exchanged the balance for a farm near Promise City, Wayne Co., to which, during 1861, he moved, and engaged in farming for two and a half years, when he removed to this county, where he owns 219 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. He married Miss Emily E. Spencer in 1850; she was born near Norwich, Conn., in 1831; died in February, 1877, leaving five children—C. H., born in 1852; Gilbert G., born in 1856, died May, 1878; Charles S., born in 1866; Emma E., born in 1868; George G., born in 1871. Greenbacker. Has held the offices of Township Assessor, Trustee and Clerk in Wayne Co., and school offices here. Was a member of the Border Brigade in 1862; selected the men for that purpose from his township.

WORTHINGTON, J. H., physician and surgeon, Exline; born in Shelby Co., Ky., in December, 1822; when but 2 years of age, his father, Edward W., removed to Marion Co., Mo., after which he went to Galena, Ill., to look for a location to settle and was there taken sick and died in 1828; his mother died at his home in 1874, at the advanced age of 87 years. The Doctor owns a large tract of land in this county and Missouri, having 200 acres on Sec. 8, this township and 200 acres on Sec. 7, with 418 acres in Putnam Co., Mo. He married Miss Martha S. Kirby in 1847; she was born in Howard Co., Mo., in 1823; she was daughter of William and Matilda Kirby, late residents of Putnam Co., Mo.; they have had ten children, eight of whom are still living—Matilda E., born in December, 1849, died in August, 1864; William P., born in August, 1852; Drucilla J., born in February, 1855; Cordelia C., born in December, 1856; Cerula M., December, 1858; Jefferson B., born in May, 1861; Henry L., born in October, 1863; Anna A., born in May, 1866; Lutricia, born in September, 1869, died died March 5, 1872; Millie F., born in July, 1871; she lost her hearing when only two years of age; their two oldest daughters living married practicing physicians; Cornelia married H. C. Michaels, traveling in the interest of Fairbanks Morse & Co., scales. Commenced the practice of medicine in this county in 1846; was the first practicing physician in the county; graduated at Keokuk in 1877, having practiced thirty years and more; thirty-three of his family connections are practicing medicine; he had five brothers, four of whom are practicing. He joined the Baptist Church in Clark Co., Mo., in 1838; was licensed to preach in 1842; ordained in this county in 1873; Mrs. W. has been a member of the same Church since October, 1849. When a boy, in his 11th year, the Doctor was sent around to inform the early settlers, then living near Keokuk, of a meeting to be held in their vicinity supposed to be the first sermon ever preached in Iowa; this was in 1833.

Wood, G. W., far., S. 25; P. O. Moulton.

Worth, D. J., far., S. 8; P. O. Exline.

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JOHNS TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, A. A., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Tranquility; born in Putnam Co., Ind. May 25, 1838, son of Hugh Adams, who was born in Kentucky in 1812; and with his parents came to Putnam Co., Ind., in 1832, where he married Miss Lucinda Jones, daughter of Allen Jones, formerly of Washington Co., Ind.; she died in 1841, leaving three children. He, with his father, came to this county in 1856; is a resident of Adams Co., Iowa; remained in Appanoose, and in September 30, 1858, married Miss Mary A. Moreland, daughter of William Moreland, from Putnam Co., Ind., a resident of this township since 1849, until his death in March 30, 1878; a man highly honored and respected by all who knew him. He left a wife and ten children, all residents of this county, except three in Wayne Co. Mr. Adams owns 120 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Has five children—John H., born Sept. 1, 1856, Lucinda J., born March 2, 1862; Alfred A., born March 15, 1864; Alden T., born Sept. 24, 1867, and Elvin M., born Dec. 6, 1872. Democrat. Has held the office of Supervisor, President of School Board, and Director.

ANDERSON, R. B., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Tranquility; son of Daniel Anderson, Jr., who was born in Greene Co., Penn., Feb. 13, 1792. Sept. 18, 1812, he married Mary Payne, daughter of Ebenezer Payne; born in same county Oct. 3, 1789; in 1825, removed to Tyler (now Wetzell) Co., Va., and engaged in farming. There she died July 16, 1850; he died Feb. 4, 1867, leaving seven children—four still living—two in Virginia, one in Illinois, and R. B. He was born in Wetzell Co., Va., in 1832. May, 1857, married Miss Susanna Haines, daughter of Abram Haines, from Greene Co., Penn., where she was born June 3, 1837. In June, 1863, they came to this county; remained one year in Bellair Tp., then came to his present residence, where he owns 120 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Have seven children—Levi L., born Sept. 16, 1858; Mary E., born Oct. 8, 1861; Elizabeth J., born May 27, 1868; Emerson L., born March 11, 1870; Emma A., born Sept. 16, 1872; William Frank, born Nov. 16, 1875; D. A., born June 27, 1877. Democrat; members of the Baptist Church for twenty-two years. Was Postmaster in Wetzell Co., Va., for seven years. On coming to Iowa, Mr. A. had enough to buy but ten acres of land and $2.50 in money.

Andrews, G. W., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Tranquility.

Arnold, A. J., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Promise City.

Awalt, J., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Tranquility.

BAKER, S. C., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Tranquility.

Baker, S. C., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Centerville.

Baker, W., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Centerville.

Baldwin, J. P., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Walnut City.

BALDWIN, L. L., far., grower and dealer in fine stock, Sec. 1; P. O. Walnut City; born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, 1853; his father was born in that county, 1825; was a farmer and stock dealer; married Catharine Orr, 1844; she was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, 1827. L. L. Baldwin came to this county from Ohio, Aug. 9, 1875, where he owns 240 acres of land, valued at $25, per acre. Dec. 23, 1877, married Miss Delia Stoner; she was born in Jackson Co., Ohio, 1853. Republican.

Ball, S. K., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Centerville.

Batterson, J., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Seymour.

BEARE, ANDREW J., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Tranquility; born in Mount Morris, Greene Co., Penn., Aug. 30, 1829; located here, 1869; owns 240 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and Republican. His wife, Annie Kleiss, was born in Lancaster City, Penn., May 25, 1830, and married May 29, 1871. Mr. Beare enlisted in Co. F, 12th Illinois Infantry; afterward re-enlisted in Co. F, 57th Illinois Infantry, and served four years and three months; was in the battles at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Miss., Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Allatoona, Paducah,

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Kenesaw Mountain, Rome, Ga., Atlanta, siege of Vicksburg, and with Gen. Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and at the review at Washington; was mustered out June 7, 1865.

Bear, J. G. F., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Tranquility.

Bear, G. W., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Tranquility.

Bear, L. A., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Tranquility.

Bell, W., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Tranquility.

Bland, J. L., far., S. 4; P. O. Griffinville.

Brand, G. C. & J. S., fars., S. 22; P. O. Tranquility.

Brand, G. C., far., S. 27; P. O. Tranquility.

Brokaw, I., far., S. 25; P. O. Centerville.

Buck, J., far., S. 34; P. O. Centerville.

BUCK, WILLIAM J., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Tranquility; born in Jackson Co., Ohio, March 9, 1835; his father, Charles Buck, a miller, was born in 1797; his mother, Marion Martin, was born May 15, 1802, and married in 1820 in Jackson Co., Ohio; his father died Sept. 23, 1852, leaving six children, all of whom settled in Iowa—two in Appanoose. William J. passed the winter of 1855–56 in Bridgeport, Monroe Co., Iowa; thence to Walnut Tp., this county, in 1856; thence to Independence Tp. in 1866; settled where he owns 180 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. March 29, 1857, married Miss Nancy Hudson, daughter of John Hudson, who moved from Illinois in 1850; she was born in Bond Co., Ill., May 3, 1838; they have ten children—Thomas J., born Nov. 11, 1857; John L. July 22, 1859; James M., May 15, 1861; William T., March 17, 1863; Charles F., Nov. 29, 1867; Martin L., Jan. 7, 1870; Annie M., March 29, 1872; Jesse M., Oct. 20, 1873; Mary M., Oct. 1, 1875, and Allie J., March 21, 1878. Mr. Buck enlisted in Co. G, 36th Iowa V. I., in 1862; participated at Helena, Mark's Mill, Little Missouri, Prairie de Ann, Duvall's Bluff and others; mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, in 1865.

CARR, G. G., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Jerome.

Carter, J. H., far., S. 12; P. O. Centerville.

Clark, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Centerville.

CLOSE, MARY, widow of John H. Close; born in Scott Co., Ind., in 1824; he was born in the same county Oct. 17, 1824, and died Oct. 10, 1873. They were married in 1846, and located in this county in 1850; own 190 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; they had eight children—Mary Ann, Harriet Maria, Emmeretta, Cornelia, William R., Hannah Catherine, Bethel Joseph and Andrew Jackson.

Cole, C. P., far., S. 1; P. O. Centerville.

Cole, J. G., far., S. 6; P. O. Promise City.

COLE, SIMEON, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Tranquility; born in Walpole, N. H., in 1801; when 16 years of age, came to Arlington Co., Vt., where he lived with his father's brother, a tanner; he learned that trade, and remained with his uncle until 25 years of age; then married Miss Nancy Glenwood; she was born in Windham in 1803, and died in Arlington, Vt., Nov. 14, 1862, leaving six children—Warren, born March 7, 1827 (a carpenter and joiner of Arlington, Vt.); Henry, born May 8, 1831 (now Pastor of the Reformed Methodist Church of Syracuse, N. Y.); James, born Feb. 10, 1833 (a resident of Vermont); George, born Dec. 28, 1837, died in 1867; Oscar M. born May 11, 1840 (a resident of New York); John G., born Nov. 21, 1843; Louisa H., daughter of Hial Holden, adopted in 1845, died Aug. 21, 1848. Dec. 25, 1863, married Mrs. Philena Andrew, widow of John Andrew, a resident of Arlington, Vt., from Shaftsburg, Vt.; born March 1, 1816, died Oct. 19, 1840. A member of the Baptist Church since his youth. He left four children—Noel H., born April 23, 1843; Dayton W., Feb. 19, 1845, died Dec. 1, 1876; Isadore, born Sept. 9, 1847; George H., Jan. 22, 1855. Soon after their marriage, they came to Kane Co., Ill; in 1870, came to this county, where he now owns 140 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Is a Jackson Democrat.

Coles, S. S., far., S. 11; P. O. Centerville.

Cole, W. W., far., S. 10; P. O. Tranquility.

Conn, H., far., S. 25; P. O. Centerville.

Conn, J., far., S. 35; P. O. Centerville.

Conn, John, far., Secs. 25 and 36; P. O. Centerville.

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Corbly, J. M., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Tranquility.

Cozad, D., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Centerville.

Cross, M. H., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Walnut City.

Crouch, J., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Jerome.

CUMBERLEDGE, J., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Centerville; born in Monongalia Co., W. Va., Aug. 30, 1834; located here in 1868. Owns 213 acres of land, valued at $2,500. He is a member of the Baptist Church; Republican. His wife, Melissa Ann Haught, was born in West Virginia, in 1843. Married Jan. 1, 1861, and have six children—Samuel G., Mary Ellen, Isouria, Caklisca, Effie and George F. Mr. Cumberledge enlisted in Co. A, 168th Penn. V. I., Oct. 16, 1862, and served in the 18th Corps under Gen. Foster; was discharged after six month's service, through disability.

CURTIS, AMBROSE, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Tranquility; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1833; located here in 1860; owns 200 acres, valued at $25, and 49¾ acres valued at $10 per acre. He is a member of the United Brethren Church; Republican. His wife, Harriet Jane Stone, born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1837. Married in 1856; have seven children—Mary R., Franklin W., Catherine A., Alfred Byron, Milo, Luella and Altha May.

DARRAH, NIMROD, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Tranquility.

Darrah, W. L., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Tranquility.

Day, J., far., S. 14; P. O. Centerville.

Davis, L., far., S. 6; P. O. Promise City.

Davison, R. E., far., Sec. 4.

Davison, T., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Walnut City.

DAVISON, MARTIN, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Walnut City; son of R. E. Davison, who was born in Shenandoah Valley, Rockingham Co., W. Va., June, 1815; when 8 years of age, his father having died, his mother with her family removed to Wayne Co., Ind., thence, in 1840, to Tipton Co., Iowa; there she died in 1859, leaving six children, R. E. the eldest. In 1843, he married Miss Leah Summers, born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1824. In 1864, they came to this county, where they now reside in Independence Tp. Martin was born in Tipton Co., Ind., in 1845; at the age of 5 months, his parents removed to Hamilton Co.; after receiving a thorough common-school education, at the age of 16, enlisted in Co. G, 39th Ind. V. I.; his father secured his discharge as under age; in August, 1862, he re-enlisted in Co. B of same regiment, joined his regiment at Louisville; thence to Perrysville; on the way was captured by Gen. Smith, paroled and sent to Columbus, Ohio, and soon after went home; was exchanged and sent to the front, where he was foraging and skirmishing until 1864; was veteranized at Camp Douglas; on detailed duty until 1865, when he was mustered out. Came to this county where, Sept. 1, 1866, he married Miss Nancy Bland; born near Pittsburg, Dec. 15, 1841, daughter of Joseph and Elsie B. (nee Church) who removed to Appanoose in 1853; in 1867, they settled on Section 4, where he now owns 260 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Has four children—H. S., born May 12, 1867; J. E., born June 8, 1870; A. O., born Feb. 9, 1872; L. L., born Oct. 14, 1875. Greenbacker; she is a member of the U. B. Church; he is President of the School Board and now Justice of the Peace.

Dooley, Thomas, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Centerville.

DARRAH, ELIZABETH A., widow of Nimrod Darrah; she was born in New Jersey May 29, 1833; he was born in Monongalia Co., W. Va., March 30, 1827; they were married Dec. 23, 1858, and had three children—Phœbe C., born July 11, 1862; John J., Jan. 1, 1867; Lindsey C., Dec. 31, 1869. Mrs. Dorrah owns 170 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. P. O. Centerville.

DUTTON, JEREMIAH L., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Tranquility; born in Sussex Co., Del., Jan. 16, 1827; located here, 1872; owns 240 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. His wife, Nancy Baker, born in Maine, 1829. They were married, 1850; have four children—Fidelia, Dike, Lincoln, John. Mr. Dutton enlisted in Co. I, 4th I. V.

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I., Aug. 18, 1862, and was at the siege of Vicksburg and battle at Arkansas Post, etc.; was discharged Oct. 28, 1864. Mr. Dutton has his farm under a high state of cultivation; he is an industrious and enterprising man.

ELAM, A. S., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Walnut City.

Eldried, H., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Tranquility.

Evans, A., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Promise City.

FELKNER, G. W., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Centerville.

Felkner, J., Sr., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Centerville.

Felkner, J. C., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Centerville.

Felkner, L., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Centerville.

Felkner, W. H., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Centerville.

Ferren, J., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Promise City.

FERREN, MOSES A., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Promise City; born in Fayette Co., Penn., Aug. 7, 1825; located in this county, 1853; owns 600 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. He is a Baptist. His wife, Nancy Ross, born in the same county, 1828. They were married March 21, 1852; have five children—Hannah Ann, Sarah Dorcas, John Marion, William W., Anna M.

Freedly, R. L., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Promise City.

GAINES, J. D., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Tranquility.

Gale, W., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Centerville.

GARRETSON, JOHN C., farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 36; P. O. Seymour; born in York Co., Penn., in 1830; descendant of Hollanders, who immigrated to this country before the Revolution; the farm now owned and occupied in that county by the family was entered from the Government; he was the son of William and Mary G. (nee Hooks), daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth H. They were married May 13, 1795, at London Grove Meeting-house, Chester Co., Penn., by the Friends' ceremony; had five children; next to the youngest was Daniel, father of J. C., born Feb. 6, 1802. After his father's death, he removed to Washington Tp., same county. May 28, 1839, by the Friends' ceremony, he married Miss Annie Cook; she was born in that county Sept. 25, 1806; daughter of John and Hannah Cook; her father was born March 29, 1782; her mother, May 1, 1785. They were married by the Friends' ceremony at Warington Meeting-house Nov. 19, 1805; they had seven children, the second of whom was Annie; remained in that county until his death, June 15, 1878. Daniel Garretson had ten children—the eldest, John; Mary, a resident of Promise City, Wayne Co., Iowa, wife of Joshua Ball, a blacksmith; Hannah, a resident of Madison Co., Ind., wife of Asahel Cook. John C. remained at home, farming in the summers and teaching school in the winters; at 25 years of age, he came to Van Buren Co., Iowa. In 1860, he went to Pittsburgh, Penn., where, Dec. 12, 1860, he married Miss Mary E. Ditner; the ceremony was performed at the U. B. Church by a converted Jew, Dec. 12, 1860; she was born in York Co. Dec. 22, 1841. In March, 1862, they came to Van Buren Co., Iowa, and settled on J. G. Vail's farm as renters; four years after, he purchased forty acres in Lee Co.; this he exchanged in 1869 for one hundred and sixty acres, which he now occupies, to which he has added forty acres, all valued at $30 per acre, of well-improved and well-cultivated lands; built a house costing over $800; has from four to five hundred rods of hedge and other fencing, and fruits, such as can be grown in this climate, in abundance. They have eight children—Jacob Vale, born March 16, 1863; Mary A., Nov. 21, 1864; Hannah C., Jan. 19, 1867; Henry H., June 14, 1868; Daniel, Jr., Aug. 17, 1870; Ira, Aug. 2, 1873; Rex, Aug. 3, 1875; Melinda, Jan. 3, 1878. Republican.

Glover, E. S., far., S. 8; P. O. Tranquility.

Grist, E. A., far., S. 23; P. O. Centerville.

HAINES, ALEX, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Promise City.

HAINES, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Walnut City; born in Marion Co., W. Va.; located in this county in 1856; owns 190 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and a Greenbacker. Hi

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wife, Sarah Hudson, was born in Bond Co., Ill., April 23, 1840; they were married June 3, 1858; have four children—Benjamin F., born Aug. 17, 1861; Arthela Ann, May 13, 1864; Minnie F., Aug. 17, 1866; Irene May, Jan. 21, 1871.

Haines, S., far., S. 19; P. O. Promise City.

Harbold, S. L., far., S. 16; P. O. Tranquility.

Harrison, A. C., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Tranquility.

Haught, M., far., S. 3; P. O. Centerville.

Haught, S., far., S. 3; P. O. Centerville.

Haught, W. C., far., S. 3; P. O. Centerville.

HIXENBAUGH, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Griffinsville; born in West Virginia Jan. 8. 1831; came to this State in 1852; own 160 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; also 20 acres of timber land, valued at $10 per acre. He is a member of the United Brethren Church. His wife, Elizabeth Bland, was born in Greene Co., Penn., Sept. 22, 1827; they were married Oct. 5, 1851, and have eight children—Eliza Virginia, Barzillia B., Charles E., David L., Sarah F., John E., Francis M. and George I.

Hoagland, T. J., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Centerville.

HUDSON, JOHN, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Walnut City; born in North Carolina, Oct. 19, 1808, and located in this county in 1849; owns 125 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and a Democrat. His wife, Ann E. Harris, was born in the same State, March 10, 1817; they were married Aug. 14, 1834; their children's names are Nancy, Sally, Martha Ann, Eliza, John, Elizabeth, Joel, Benjamin and William.

INSKIP, J. H., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Centerville.

JENNINGS, EDWARD, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Jerome.

Jones, J. A., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Promise City.

Jones, J. L., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Promise City.

JONES, NEWTON J., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Promise City; born in Putnam Co., Ind., Nov. 26, 1847; located here in 1851; owns 200 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. He is a Greenbacker. His wife, Missouri Emoline Horton, was born in Missouri in October, 1817. Married in 1866, and have seven children—Ida May, Matilda A., George B., William R., John W., Newton J. and Silvia F.

Jones, N. M., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Tranquility.

JONES, N. M., farmer and stock grower, Sec. 9; P. O. Tranquility; of Welsh descent; his great-grandfather, on his father's side, was from Wales; supposed to have settled in South Carolina, where his grandfather was born, who afterward, during Boone's time, settled in Casey Co., Ky.; there his father, William, was born Aug. 13, 1796. On Dec. 18, 1817, he married Abigail, daughter of Robert and Sarah Davis; born in Casey Co., Ky., April 13, 1799. Soon after marriage, they moved to Washington Co., Ind., thence to Putnam Co., Ind., where they improved a farm, and remained until 1851, when they came to this county again. Pioneers; settled on Sec. 7, of this township, where they both died; in October, 1855, he married Miss Eliza Ferren, daughter of William Ferren, from Fayette Co., Penn.; she was born in Alleghany Co., Md., Oct. 5, 1830; having passed one year in Van Buren Co., they came to Appanoose and settled in Johns Tp., on what is now the State road. In 1856, was elected Sheriff of the county; in the fall of 1857, while filling that office, he hanged William Henkle for the murder of his wife—the only man ever hanged in the county by legal authority. After their marriage, he purchased land and settled where they now reside; owns 340 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; had three children—William J., born Sept. 22, 1856; Lafayette, born Oct. 22, 1860 (died Jan. 12, 1861), and John L., born Jan. 1, 1863. Democrat; he is a member of the Baptist Church; Clerk since 1867. Has held the offices of Township Trustee and Assessor.

JONES, SANDY B., farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 9; P. O. Tranquility; son of William Jones, Jr., who was

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born in Casey Co., Ky., in 1796; he was a son of William J., Sr., who was born in South Carolina April 14, 1748; died in Casey Co., Ky., July 19, 1821. William J., Jr., married Miss Abigail Davis Dec. 18, 1817; she was born in Casey Co., Ky., April 13, 1799; daughter of Robert D.; after their marriage, they removed to Washington Co., Ind.; thence to Putnam Co., Ind., where, Sept. 1, 1828, the subject of this sketch was born; in 1851, they removed to this county, where they died; she Aug. 22, 1870, and he Aug. 9, 1872, having been a life-long member of the Predestination Baptist Church; he was Clerk and Deacon during a greater part of his membership. Sandy B., at the age of 25, married Miss Irene J. Wilcoxson, daughter of David and Elizabeth W.; she was born in Harrison Co., Ind., March 19, 1832. He entered the farm on which he now resides, except 160 acres given him by his father soon after coming to Iowa, total of 320 acres, valued at $30 per acre. They have two children—Elizabeth A., born Sept. 8, 1854, and William David, Oct. 27, 1857. Democratic; in 1870, Mr. Jones was received into the membership of the Baptist Church; in 1873, he was chosen Moderator; in 1876, he was licensed to preach; in 1878, was ordained as minister. Has held the offices of Township Trustee, President of School Board, and other offices.

KINNEY, JESSE, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Jerome.

KINGSBERY, ROBERT, Jr., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Centerville; born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1823; son of Robert K., Sr., who was born in the same county in 1802, and died there in 1858. Robert was employed upon his father's farm until 24 years of age; in 1848, he came to this country, landing in New York June 13; went to Cleveland, Ohio, for one month; thence to Xenia, Ohio, where he engaged in railroading, firing on the Little Miami R. R.; afterward ran a stationary engine for a time; then as an engineer running a switch engine for three years, receiving $4.25 per day. Feb. 26, 1850, married Miss Sarah Mills, a native of his birthplace; she was born Jan. 1, 1828; with her mother, came to this country in 1847; her father, William M., died in 1836; they remained in New York, where her mother died three months after landing; she came to Springfield, Ohio. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Co. K, 184th Ohio V. I.; did guard duty at Fort Bridgeport and Chattanooga; mustered out at Camp Chase, Ohio, in September, 1864. In September, 1866, they came to Iowa, having, in 1853, purchased 180 acres of land where he now lives; owns 220 acres, valued at $25 per acre. Have six children—W. D., born June 11, 1852; George, May 26, 1856; Mary, Jan. 7, 1858; Robert, Jr., Oct. 6, 1861; Jennie, Aug. 8, 1865, and Maggie, Aug. 8, 1868; lost two children—Sallie, born in February, 1854, died at Xenia, Ohio, in January, 1856; Martha, born Dec. 23, 1850, died Dec. 12, 1877. Has held the office of Secretary of the School Board; member of A., F. & A. M., No. 133, of Bellair. Republican; members of the M. E. Church.

Kirkland, B., far., S. 18; P. O. Promise City.

LANE, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Tranquility.

Little, J. L., far., S. 31; P. O. Tranquility.

Loofbrough, W. E., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Promise City.

Loughridge, J. M., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Jerome.

LYON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Tranquility; born April 5, 1822, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; in 1834, came to Kane Co., Ill., with his parents; in 1867, came to Appanoose Co.; owns 187 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Miss Phœbe Miller in 1845; she was born in 1830, in Montgomery Co., N. Y.; have nine children—Esther, Edwin, John E., Henry, Jennie, Mary, Douglas, Grant and Sherman. Has been Constable three years, Treasurer of the School Board, and Director. His father, Joseph L., was born in 1790, in Massachusetts; he was of French origin; his father's father served seven years in the Revolutionary war, after which he married Miss Elanor Davis; they settled in Massachusetts, thence removed to the State of New York, where he died at the age of

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84 years; at the age of 20, Joseph L. removed to Madison Co., N. Y., where he was commissioned Colonel in the war of 1812; participated at the battle of Sackett's Harbor and served through the war; he married Miss Betsey, daughter of Ichabod Downing, of Massachusetts; her mother's maiden name was Chase; her parents died when she was but 2 years old; she was taken by her uncle, Solomon Chase, to Madison Co., N. Y.; remained with her uncle till her marriage, thence removed to Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; in 1834, came to Kane Co., Ill., where she died in 1849, leaving six children; soon after his mother's death, his father married Mrs. Fannie Isabel in June, 1850; her family were all residents of California; in 1876, he removed to San Joaquin Co., Cal., where they now reside; he has retired from active life, being 88 years of age.

McDONALD, Wm., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Centerville.

Mann, J. J., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Centerville.

Mann, P. C., far, Sec. 28; P. O. Tranquility.

Manzy, Wm., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Promise City.

Marchbanks, John, Sec. 2; P. O. Walnut City.

Martin, S. A., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Jerome.

Milligan, A. S., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Tranquility.

Milligan, Samuel, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Tranquility.

Mitchel, L. S., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Jerome.

Mitchell, W. W., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Jerome.

Morelan, B., far., S. 18; P. O. Tranquility.

Morelan, W., far., S. 18; P. O. Promise City.

Morris, L., far., S. 34; P. O. Jerome.

Morris, R. S., far., Secs. 13 and 24; P. O. Centerville.

Murphy, T. A., far., S. 34; P. O. Jerome.

Myers, A., far., S. 27; P. O. Centerville.

NEEDHAM, J. W., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Tranquility.

Needham, S., far., S. 12; P. O. Centerville.

Neil, B., far., S. 7; P. O. Jerome.

Neil, W. K., far., S. 7; P. O. Tranquility.

NICODEMUS, WILLIAM H., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Centerville; born in Maryland Aug. 23, 1835, and located in this State in 1854, and in this county in 1866; he owns 100 acres of land in Sec. 28, Independence Tp., and he rents and cultivates 55 acres in Sec. 12, Johns Tp. He is a Greenbacker. His wife, Rubia Cozad, was born in West Virginia Nov. 26, 1841; they were married Jan. 19, 1869, and have four children—Martha E., born Feb. 2, 1870; Nicholas P., Dec. 12, 1871; Thomas W., Sept. 25, 1874, and Franklin C., Dec. 26, 1876. Mr. Nicodemus enlisted in Co. G, 11th Iowa V. I., Dec. 7, 1861, and served until Dec. 6, 1863; re-enlisted again at Vicksburg, and served until July 15, 1865; was in the battles of Shiloh, at the siege of Vicksburg and with Gen. Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and on to the Washington review, and was in forty-one battles and innumerable skirmishes.

PENDERGAST, J. W., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Jerome.

PEUGH, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Centerville; born in Virginia Jan. 12, 1819; settled in Indiana twenty-five years, and then located in this county in May, 1854; owns 160 acres of land under cultivation and twenty-five acres of timber land. His wife, Nancy E. Needham, was born in Indiana May 4, 1824; married in 1842, and have six children—Lucretia Jane, Nancy Ann, David Preston, William H., Sarah Josephine and Charles Albert.

PIERSON, JOHN A., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Promise City; born in Richland Co., Ohio, May 11, 1825, and located here May, 1856, owns 160 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and a Democrat. His wife, Mary Jane Sturgeon, born in Washington Co., Penn., July 28, 1827, and they were married April 10, 1855, and have four children—Ida Belle, Bruce S., Maggie J. L., Robert M. Mr. Pierson has been School Director for six years, Assessor five years, also Supervisor, and was a member of the House of Representatives in 1858 at the new Capitol.

RATLIFF, BENJAMIN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Centerville.

Rider, Wm., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Griffinsville.

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Robison, Johnston, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Promise City.

SALES, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Tranquility.

Seals, James, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Centerville.

Seals, M., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Promise City.

SEDGWICK, S. R., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Walnut City; born at Rice's Landing, Greene Co., Penn., Sept. 1, 1837, and located in this county in 1871; owns 200 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. He is a Democratic Greenbacker. His wife, Mercilla Williams, born at Mount Morris, Greene Co., Penn.; they were married Sept. 1, 1875, and have one child named Frank L. Sedgwick.

Sidles, Peter, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Jerome.

Silvey, Peter, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Jerome.

Simmons, T. J., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Jerome.

Shoemaker, F. H., Sr., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Tranquility.

Shoemaker, F. H., Jr., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Jerome.

SHOEMAKER, MARGARET, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Centerville; daughter of John and Margaret C. Bishop, who were born in Hanover, Germany—he in 1787, and she in 1792. Married in Hanover, Germany, where Mrs. S. was born in 1831. When she was 14 years of age, they came to this country; first settled in Jackson Co., Ind., near Brownstown, and engaged in farming; there he died in 1867, aged 70; her mother died in 1872, aged 75; had four children—Margaret is the only one living. Three years after arriving in this country, she married Mr. Henry Cross, a farmer from Hanover, Germany; he died in 1850, leaving one child—Henry C., born Dec. 18, 1850; three years after, she married Henry Frank Shoemaker; he was born in Germany, in 1811, and there married Miss Mary Ranky, in 1840; they came to this country in 1847. She died April 2, 1852, leaving four children—Catherine M., born Jan. 24, 1841; Frank H., born Dec. 13, 1843; Mary S., born Nov. 16, 1846, and Mary E., born Nov. 7, 1849. In October, 1854, Mr. S. and his second wife came to this county, and settled where she now resides, and owns 513 acres, valued at $30 per acre. June 1, 1878, he died, being at the age of 67 years, a useful, thrifty, and highly esteemed citizen. Soon after coming to Appanoose County, they united with the M. E. Church, of which he was Steward and Trustee; formerly Lutheran; her first husband and her parents were Lutherans. He left six children, had lost two—William F., born Oct. 15, 1853, died in April, 1865, John L., born April 29, 1856; Daniel T., born July 8, 1858; Augustus B., born March 7, 1861; Christopher D., born Jan. 13, 1864; died in July, 1865; Josephus E., born May 14, 1866; Rufus C., born Dec. 1, 1868, and Martin L., born Oct. 14, 1871.

Smith, T. W., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Centerville.

Steel, S. J., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Promise City.

Steel, T. J., far., S. 21; P. O. Tranquility.

Stevens, T. W., far., S. 10.

Stewart, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Centerville.

STONE, ALFRED C., farmer, Secs. 10, 14 and 15; P. O. Centerville; born in Ohio April 23, 1844; located here in 1859; owns 170 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. He is a member of the M. E. Church; Greenbacker. His wife, Annie Thurman, was born in Indiana May 8, 1844; they were married in 1865, and have two children—Eliza, born Aug. 9, 1869, and Walter J., May 25, 1874. Mr. Stone enlisted in Co. I, 36th Iowa V. I., in the spring of 1864, and served to the close of the war; mustered out in September, 1865.

Stone, J. M., far., S. 3; P. O. Centerville.

STONE, JAMES L., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Centerville; born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, June 6, 1835; owns 220 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and a Greenbacker. His wife, Xenia A. Dodge, was born in the same county June 4, 1839; they were married Feb. 4, 1855, and have nine children—Almeron J., Franklin L., James L., Florella A., Aurelius U., Charles A., Alice R., Birddine F. and Susan B. Mr. Stone enlisted in Co. I, 36th Iowa V. I., in August, 1862, and was in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, Prairie de Ann,

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Saline River, Ark.; was taken prisoner and detained ten months, until the close of the war.

Swan, G. W., far., S. 8; P. O. Promise City.

Swan, J. N., far., S. 2; P. O. Centerville.

Swan, W., far., S. 6; P. O. Promise City.

TAYLOR, ALLEN, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Jerome.

Thomas, A., far., S. 2; P. O. Walnut City.

Thomas, I. W., far., S. 1; P. O. Walnut City.

THOMAS, MICHAEL W., farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 31; P. O. Seymour, Wayne Co., Iowa; born in Lawrence Co., Ind., in 1845. In the fall of 1851, his father, Henry L., came to Appanoose and entered 1,000 acres of land, which he settled on the following spring, of which his son Michael owns and occupies 172 acres, valued at $30 per acre; the balance divided among his other children previous to his death Jan. 1, 1861, in Centerville; after the death of his father, he, with his mother, removed to the farm he now occupies. At the age of 18, he married Miss Malinda Pendergast, who was born in Ripley Co., Ind., Aug. 24, 1845; daughter of Samuel P., also an early settler of this county, now a resident of Moulton; they have four children—Oren M., born May 1, 1866; Otto, born March 6, 1869; Mary Ettie, born Feb. 24, 1871; Harley, born July 20, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, his mother and his father, previous to his death, were members of the M. E. Church. Has held the office of Township Clerk. Democratic. Is a member of I. O. O. F. Is a Representative of the Grand Lodge of Iowa of that society, Fifth District.

Thomas, W., far., S. 31; P. O. Promise City.

Thompson, L. R., far., S. 9; P. O. Tranquility.

Thompson, W. H., far., S. 29; P. O. Promise City.

Thompson, W. R., far., S. 12; P. O. Centerville.

WADE, ALEX., farmer., Sec. 15; P. O. Centerville.

Wailes, B., far., S. 16; P. O. Tranquility.

WAILES, GEORGE N., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Tranquility; born in Bartholomew Co., Ind., July 26, 1834, and located here in 1854; owns 245½ acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. He is a Greenbacker. His wife, Elizabeth Ellen Mitchell; born in Indiana; they were married in 1855; have eight children—Samuel M., Levin C., Mary Ellen, Rebecca Jane, James Andrew, William Selby, Ann Eliza and Josephus.

Wailes, J. P., far., Secs. 22 and 25; P. O. Tranquility.

Wailes, L. C., Sr., far., Secs. 23 and 26; P. O. Tranquility.

WAILES, L. C., physician and surgeon, Sec. 23; P. O. Tranquility; son of Samuel P. Wailes, who was born in Maryland; at the age of 24, married Miss Mary S. Wilson, a native of Maryland; soon after, removed to Kentucky, thence to Bartholomew Co., Ind., where L. C. was born, March 29, 1828; in 1849, came to Davis Co., Iowa, in 1854, to this county, where he now owns 240 acres of land, valued at $5,000. Married Miss Lucinda Wailes, daughter of Leonard Wailes, of this county; she was born in Bartholomew Co., Ind., in 1833; her parents were early settlers of Appanoose, where her father died in 1872; her mother still resides here; Mrs. Wailes died in 1873, leaving eight children—Mary E., Margaret E., George W., Lloyd A., Benjamin F., Flora A., Albert N., Tyler T. Dr. W. married Mrs. Lucinda Friedley, a native of Licking Co., Penn.; her father Benj. Jennings, died in Fulton Co., Iowa, in 1854. In 1862, Dr. Wailes commenced the study of medicine, continued until 1872, read up $120 worth of medical books during the winter of 1873-74, took a course of lectures at Keokuk, since which has had a steadily increasing and extensive practice. Was for eight years a Democrat, previously a Republican, now a Greenbacker; members of the M. E. Church, as was also his first wife. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Bellair Lodge, No. 133; has held the office of Justice of the Peace.

Wailes, Lloyd, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Tranquility.

Wailes, Samuel, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Tranquility.

Wailes, T., far., S. 13; P. O. Centerville.

Wailes, T. J., far., S. 13; P. O. Centerville.

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Wakefield, J. S., far., S. 22; P. O. Tranquility.

Wakefield, W. T., far., S. 30; P. O. Tranquility.

WELLS, F. M., farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 21; P. O. Tranquility; born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1832; his grandfather, James Wells, of English descent, was a resident of Greene Co. at the time of the French and Indian war, and was present at Braddock's defeat. The father of F. M. was born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1803. Married Miss Sophia Coon, a native of the same county; daughter of Jacob Coon, of German descent; he also participated in the French and Indian war, and drew a pension until his death, at the age of 99. F. M. having acquired a limited education, served an apprenticeship of two years at the millwright's trade, after which he worked in Pennsylvania and Virginia for five years; in 1855, came to Bureau Co., Ill., and in that and adjoining counties followed his trade until the winter of 1857. Married Miss Christina Anderson, daughter of Levi Anderson, of Bureau Co., Ill., from Greene Co., Penn., where she was born in 1837; they settled in Livingston Co., Ill.; in 1867, came to this county, and settled on the farm he now owns, containing 200 acres of land, valued at $30. His wife died Sept. 12, 1871, leaving four children—Henry C., born in 1858; Emeline M., born in 1861; Sarah E., born in 1863; William S., born in 1866. Married Miss Lydia Hinegard, of Sullivan Co., Mo.; born in Rockingham Co., Va., Oct. 29, 1833; they have one child—Daniel R., born in February, 1876. Republican; members of the Christian Church. Member of the I. O. O. F. at Tiskilwa, Ill.

Willson, H., far., S. 33; P. O. Jerome.

Winters, J. T., far., S. 32; P. O. Jerome.

INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP.

ALSPAUGH, EWAN, farmer, S. 30; P. O. Confidence.

Alspaugh, J., far., S. 31; P. O. Confidence.

BLAND, C. farmer, S. 27; P. O. Griffinsville.

Bland, J., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Griffinsville.

Bland, T. H., far., S. 23; P. O. Griffinsville.

Boles, A., far., S. 24; P. O. Griffinsville.

Bower, C. H., far., S. 33; P. O. Griffinsville.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Griffinsville.

Chadd, W., Sr., far., S. 2; P. O. Iconium.

Chadd, W., Jr., far., S. 1; P. O. Iconium.

CHADWICK, E., farmer and stock-raiser, Milledgeville; born in Frankfort Co., Ky., in 1831; moved to this county in 1841; he followed merchandising in 1864 and 1865, keeping general store in Milledgeville; then bought a flouring-mill which he run three years; and then opened a store again and carried on farming, feeding and dealing extensively in the stock business; he closed his store and gave his whole attention to farming; has 200 acres, valued at $30 per acre. He married Martha Warford in Iowa, Dec. 25, 1851; she was born Indiana in 1836; they have ten children—Adam, F. M., Wm. R., J. N., Cyntha A., Lucy Jane, Rosa, J. T., Mary E. and Sarah; Amanda, died in infancy. Members of the Christian Church; a Greenbacker.

Clark, Wm., far., S. 34; P. O. Griffinsville.

Clouser, J. M., far., S. 7; P. O. Milledgeville.

Coen, Wm., far., S. 17; P. O. Confidence.

Coffman, G. W., far., S. 2; P. O. Iconium.

COZAD, E. J., farmer and school teacher, Sec. 29; P. O. Griffisnville; born in Lewis Co., W. Va., in 1845; owns 80 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre; he came to Iowa in 1850. Married Margaret McGuffey in 1876; she was born in Missouri in 1858; they have one child—Yonka Bell. Mr. C. has followed school-teaching the most of his time; is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge; Democrat.

Cronin, R., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Milledgeville.

Cross, J., far., S. 13 and 24; P. O. Griffinsville.

Curtis, G. W., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Milledgeville.

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DAVISON, R. E., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Walnut City.

Davis, G. W., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Griffinsville.

Davison, A. G., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Walnut City.

Dicks, Sam., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Iconium.

Danover, J., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Iconium.

Danover, N., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Confidence.

Dutton, J., far., S. 32; P. O. Confidence.

EATON, G., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Milledgeville.

ELAM, M. J., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Confidence, Wayne Co., Iowa; son of Joel Elam, who was born in Tennessee in 1790. Married; his wife died, leaving three children; he then moved to Bond Co., Ill., and married Frances Smith; had ten children, seven now living, mostly settled in the West. M. J. was born in Bond Co., Ill., July 14, 1840; in 1846, his father moved to Appanoose Co.; a pioneer of Johns Tp.; there were but three families in the township at the time; there he died in January, 1867; his mother died before their removal from Illinois; both members of the Baptist Church; his father was Deacon. At the age of 20, he married Miss Harriet Cross, daughter of M. H. Cross, of this county, from Virginia; she was born in Monongalia Co., Va., in 1836; soon after their marriage they settled at their present place of residence, where he owns 255 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; have seven children—Theodore D., born June 11, 1861; Pernecia, born June 11, 1865; Thomas C., born Dec. 11, 1867; Dora A., born Dec. 11, 1870; James, born Dec. 18, 1872; Ollie R., born May 30, 1875, and William, born Dec. 22, 1877. Democrat; members of the Mission Baptist Church.

Elgin, J. H., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Milledgeville.

Elrod, T. R., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Milledgeville.

Ely, J., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Milledgeville.

FENTON, STEPHEN, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Milledgeville.

FENTON, JOHN, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Milledgeville; born in Ashland Co., Ohio, in 1835; came to Iowa with his father in 1851. He enlisted in the 36th I. V. I., August, 1862; was in all the principal engagements with his regiment; was in Arkansas under Gen. Steele, and served until the close of the war. He married Thersey Eli in Iowa, in 1858; she was born in Indiana, in 1837; they have six children—Harriet E., Susan Emma, Ellen, Charles, Anty and Edward. Owns an half-interest in 160 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; he lost three children—George died at the age of 18 months, and two died in infancy. They are members of the Baptist Church.

Fenton, T. K., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Milledgeville.

Fountain, S., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Confidence.

Freeman, J. M., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Milledgeville.

Freeman, W. W., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Confidence.

GALBRAITH, S. T., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Milledgeville.

Galbraith, T., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Milledgeville.

Gibson, J. J., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Griffinsville.

Gilland, J., far., S. 12; P. O. Iconium.

Grigsby, D., far., S. 14; P. O. Griffinsville.

Grogan, M., far., S., 5; P. O. Milledgeville.

Guernsey, J. B., far., S. 30; P. O. Confidence.

HAMLIN, THOMAS, Jr., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Milledgeville.

Hamlin, T., Sr., far., S. 15; P. O. Milledgeville.

Hamlin, W., far., S. 15; P. O. Milledgeville.

HARMSTON, JESSE, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 26; P. O. Griffinsville; born in Lincolnshire, England, Aug. 22, 1831; he came to New York in 1861; remained three years, and moved to Ohio; remained two years; thence to Illinois; stayed two years, and thence to Missouri; remained seven years, and thence to Iowa in 1863; was engaged in farming in each State. He enlisted in the Missouri State Militia and served three years. He has a good farm, pleasantly located, with all its comforts of life, of 120 acres, valued at $30 per acre; has a good bearing orchard of choice fruit, and considerable Osage hedge. He married Cynthia Rogers in Illinois Nov. 29, 1835; she was born

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in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1827; they have five children—Ellen, Marian, Edgar, Caroline and Clara. He keeps some graded stock. They made their property by their energy. He has invested well in books, by which his family has acquired a good education.

Haver, G., far., S. 27; P. O. Griffinsville.

Hixenbaugh, A., far., S. 33; P. O. Milledgeville.

Houk, J. H., far., S. 9; P. O. Milledgeville.

JOHNSON, J., farmer, Sec. 18; Confidence.

Johnson, J. H., far., S. 17; P. O. Confidence.

Jones, N., far., S. 32; P. O. Confidence.

KENNEL, A. O., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Milledgeville.

Kennel, S. J., far., S. 5; P. O. Milledgeville.

Kerr, C., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Milledgeville.

LAIN, J. D., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Milledgeville.

LAIN, JOSEPH L., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Walnut City; born in Bartholomew Co., Ind., July 26, 1825; he came to Iowa in 1854, and bought 160 acres of land; returned to Indiana, and came and improved his land each year; he finally settled on the present farm in 1860; built a house worth $2,000, and other good buildings; has a good bearing orchard of all kinds of choice fruit, three and a half miles of good Osage hedge and 510 acres of good land, valued at $40 per acre, and 215 acres in Kansas, valued at $10 per acre. He married Emily Brunson in Iowa in 1864; she was born in Iowa in 1845; they have five children—Cora, Lillie, Nancy, Winnie and a baby not named; Mary died at 4 years of age. Mr. Lain has a good property, with all the comforts of life surrounding him, which they made by their own energy. Democrat.

LLOYD, G. W., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Iconium; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1837; son of Isaac P. Lloyd, who was born in Oneida Co., Feb. 14, 1804; in January, 1832, married Miss Electa Risler; she was born in 1804; in 1838, they removed to St. Joseph Co., Ind., where, in 1839, his mother died; his father removed to Grundy Co., Ill., in 1855; thence to Eddyville, Wapello Co., Iowa, in 1870; came to Appanoose, where he died in 1872, leaving two children. G. W. is the youngest; he was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1837; in October, 1855, he engaged with the Western Stage Co. at Decatur, Ill., his route lying east of that place; in January, 1856, the Company removed their stock to this State and established three routes west from the Mississippi, through the State; his route was from Albia to Stacyville until 1859, then from Centerville to Bloomfield. July 2, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 4th Iowa V. I.; was at Pea Ridge, Blackburn, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca; was commissioned Lieutenant at Havana; mustered out at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 2, 1865. In the spring of 1864, went home on furlough; married Miss Mary F. Neil, daughter of Barnet Neal, who was born in Greene Co., Penn., Sept. 5, 1810; married, in 1831, Miss Margaret Kincaid, daughter of William K.; came to Appanoose, Johns Tp., where they now reside, in 1857. Soon after G. W.'s discharge from the service, they removed to Albia, where he was employed in the office of the Stage Co. for two years; then run a dray until January, 1870; removed to this township, where he now owns fifty acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Republican.

LOWREY, JOHN, miller, Griffinsville; born in Beaver Co., Penn., May 22, 1804; went to Pittsburgh, where he kept a general store and worked in a machine-shop four years; thence to Belmont Co., Ohio; and there bought a grist-mill and saw-mill; followed the milling business nineteen years; thence to Iowa in 1856; has now a flouring-mill and saw-mill valued at $4,000, and seven acres of land with two houses and bearing orchard. He married Amelia Calhoun in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1835; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1813; they have six children, Christy Ann, James, Margret, Albert, Edwin and McIver; his son William was killed by an explosion of his mill April, 1869; James enlisted in the 36th I. V. I. August, 1862; was taken prisoner on the march in Arkansas

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and taken to Tyler, Texas; held ten months and discharged with his regiment; held the office of Orderly Sergeant. Democrat. His son Edwin married Miss Stewart in Iowa; she was born in Indiana; they have one child—Claude. He is Postmaster at Griffinsville; he holds the office of Township Clerk; he is in business with his father in the mills. Mrs. Lowrey's father, James Calhoun, was in the war of 1812.

Lynch, P., far., S. 4; P. O. Milledgeville.

McCLOUD, J. H., far., S. 24; P. O. Griffinsville.

McCormick, J., far., S. 4; P. O. Iconium.

McDaniel, B., far., S. 1; P. O. Iconium.

McDenield, S. L., far., S. 25; P. O. Griffinsville.

McGuffee, W., far., S. 31; P. O. Confidence.

Maiken, B. A., far., S. 1; P. O. Iconium.

Mansfield, J., far., S. 26; P. O. Griffinsville.

Marchbank, B. N., far., S. 8; P. O. Milledgeville.

Morlan, B. C., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Confidence.

Morlan, N. J., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Confidence.

Miller, R. H., far., S. 28; P. O. Milledgeville.

MOORE, R. M., REV., minister, Sec. 16; P. O. Milledgeville; born in Hampshire Co., W. Va., in September, 1832; he graduated at the Macon College, Randolph Co., Va., in 1857; took the classical course at Hillsboro, Va.; was ordained to preach in the United Brethren Church, which he followed four years, and then enlisted in the 10th W. Va. I. V. I. Nov. 17, 1861; was captured at the battle of Beverly, W. Va., and taken to Libby Prison in 1863; was kept in prison from July 2 to Aug. 15; served until March 17, 1865, and was discharged by reason of expiration of term of service; was in the principal battles of the Potomac army in 1863 and 1864; he held the office of Quartermaster Sergeant and Clerk. Has 110 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. He married Maria Myers in Loudoun Co., Va., in 1857; she was born in Loudoun Co., Va., in 1831; they have eight children—Hannah, John J., Sarah Ann, Charles W., Ida M., Jemima, Benjamin F., and Thomas R. He continues preaching in the Methodist persuasion; Democrat.

MORELAND, BELINDA C., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Confidence; daughter of Wm. Jones, who was born in Casey Co., Ky., in 1797; in 1817, married Miss Abigail Davis, native of the same county and daughter of Robert Davis; in 1819, removed to Washington Co., Ind.; thence to Putnam Co., Ind.; in 1851, to Appanoose; settled in Johns Tp.; entered 1,600 acres, on which he settled with all his children, and died in 1872; his wife died in 1870; had ten children, the eldest being Mrs. Moreland; she was born in Casey Co., Ky., in 1818; with her parents came to Putnam Co., Ind. In 1836, married Mr. Henry Moreland; his father, Elijah M., was born in 1787; married Mary Boutnan; settled in Indiana, where his son Henry was born in 1816; came to Putnam Co. in 1833; in 1852, Mr. and Mrs. Moreland came to this county and settled in Lincoln Tp.; in the spring of 1853, they moved to her present place of residence, where he owned 1,000 acres of land, most of which he had divided among his children, and to which they have added 1,500 acres. Mr. Moreland was among the oldest settlers of the county and a prominent man. Was a Democrat and Conservative. Has held prominent offices both in the county and township; was an extensive stock-grower, and during the latter part of his life engaged in merchandising; he died Nov. 22, 1861, much regretted by all the county, and was attended to his last resting-place by a large concourse of the citizens; he left a wife and five children, the eldest of whom is Newton J., who was born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1837; is now a resident of this township. Married Miss Emily Banks, daughter of Charles B., a former resident of this county, now deceased; Mary A., born in Indiana, in the same county, Sept. 3, 1840; her husband's biography appears elsewhere; Louisa P., born in Indiana Dec. 1, 1842, died March 27, 1864; Lucinda J., born in Indiana Jan. 4, 1847, wife of P. T. Butler, whose biography appears elsewhere; William E. L., born in

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Indiana Nov. 9, 1849; married Miss Mary E. Freeman, daughter of W. W. Freeman, a resident of this county; they now occupy the old homestead.

Morlaun, Wm. E. L., Sec. 18; P. O. Confidence.

Mosby, E., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Confidence.

Murphy, J. L., far., S. 4; P. O. Iconium.

NEWELL, DAVID, far., S. 4; P. O. Milledgeville.

OWEN, OWEN, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Confidence.

PARK, L. M., far., S. 36; P. O. Walnut City.

PAYNE, GEORGE M., farmer and fine-stock raiser, Sec. 2; P. O. Iconium; son of Benj. Payne, a fuller, who was born Aug. 4, 1772; married Catharine Harrison, born May 20, 1787; they first settled in Fayette Co., Penn.; moved to Brownsville, where his son George was born, in 1828; in 1832, his father died of the cholera; his mother removed to Fairfield Co., Ohio; there they engaged in farming for a time, removed to Pickaway Co., Ohio, where his mother died Sept. 19, 1846, a member of the M. E Church; she left six children, only two now living—George W. and his eldest brother Jesse, of Davis Co., who came to Appanoose in 1855 and settled in Sharon Tp. George remained in Pickaway Co., Ohio, engaged in farming; in 1851, married Miss Sarah Argo, daughter of Abijah and Mary Ann Robinson; he was born in Pennsylvania, she in Virginia; her father died in 1843, her mother in 1866; were married before receiving their license, that document being presented to the bride immediately after the ceremony; July, 1856, arrived in Appanoose, settling on a rented farm; four years after, he purchased, where he now resides and owns, sixty-three acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; had eight children—John W., born in Ohio July 25, 1852, a successful teacher; Arthur E., born Nov. 2, 1853, died Oct. 4, 1871; Milton L., born June 20, 1855, died Oct. 4, 1871; William A., born Nov. 1, 1856; Ruth J., born April 18, 1858; Alexander, born Nov. 28, 1859, died Dec. 4, 1867; Henry, born March 20, 1863; Parthenia M., born Feb. 11, 1869. Greenbacker; members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the Grange, a strong believer of same; says that the most profitable business he has found is growing pure Poland-China hogs; has done much toward securing a good stock of that kind in the county.

PENFIELD, JOHN S., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Iconium; is of New England descent; his grandfather, Seth P., was a native of Connecticut, where he married Naomi Staples; during the year 1841, the family removed to Crawford Co., Penn., there he followed the trade of blacksmith until his death in 1871, at the age of 80 years, his wife having died in 1864. The father of John S., went to New York; there married Miss Eliza McCan, daughter of John and Elizabeth McCan, of Irish and German descent; removed to Erie Co., Ohio, where her father died of cancer in 1854, and her mother in June, 1874. After their marriage, he returned to Pennsylvania and purchased a farm on which they still reside. Have four children, all settled in Pennsylvania except John S.; he was born in Crawford Co., Penn., April 3, 1842. He joined the 2d Ohio Ind. Battery of Light Artillery Aug. 3, 1861; was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson and Middle Bayou; mustered out as Sixth Sergeant Aug. 9, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio; this Company was organized at Ashtabula Co., Ohio, July 20, 1861; mustered in at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1861, and re-organized at Plaquemine, La., Feb. 22, 1864. Mr. Penfield returned to Pennsylvania Sept. 11, 1868. Married Miss Helen N. Duncan, daughter of Charles and Thida D.; her father was born Aug. 6, 1818; was a miner; her mother (nee Lampson), was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, where they were married in 1842; raised a large family of children, and still resides in that State; Mr. Penfield came to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in February, 1869; Dec. 25, 1869, came to Appanoose and purchased his present property of 145 acres of well improved and cultivated land, valued at $30 per acre; they have one child—Walter W., born Aug. 17, 1869. Republican.

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Has held the office of Secretary of School Board; is Treasurer.

Phillips, G. W., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Milledgeville.

Phillips, W. H., far., S. 19; P. O. Milledgeville.

PEPPERS, WELLS, farmer and proprietor of Lake-Shore Mills, S. 16; P. O. Milledgeville; son of Reuben Peppers, who was born in Kentucky in 1800, where his father, Robert, was an early settler, and died when Reuben was but 18 months old; when he was 8 years of age, his mother removed to Ashe Co., N. C. At the age of 23, he married Catharine Blevins, born in Ashe Co., N. C., in 1803; had one child—Wells, was born in Kentucky July 25, 1826; at 19 years of age, he received a common-school education, and, at the age of 19, he removed to Miami Co., Ohio, and lived in several counties in that State, working in the iron works until 1850, when he came to Iowa; first came to Wapello Co., where he married Miss Margaret R. Northcutt; born in Clarke Co., Ohio; her parents, Willis and Sarah N., since removed to Oregon; after marriage, they removed to Iowaville, Van Buren Co., where he purchased property and engaged at milling; in 1851, on account of the flood in that country, he removed to Davis Co., and in company with Andy Dun, built a mill at Pleasant View, also kept the post office; in 1855, removed to this county and settled where Milledgeville now stands and erected a mill for his brother and Jerry Anderson; two years after built the mill at Griffinsville; four years after, purchased a farm and one-half interest in the mill at Milledgeville; in 1868, purchased the farm where they now reside and own 140 acres, valued at $30 per acre; have kept the post office at Milledgeville since 1875; he also has to contract for carrying the mail to and from Walnut City. They have eight children—Winfield S., born in 1851, now a resident of Cherokee Co., Kan.; Sarah C., born in 1854, married and living in Wayne Co.; Reuben W., born in 1857, a resident of Colorado; Chloe A., born in 1860; Charles B., born in 1862; Edwin, born in 1864; Frankie M., born in 1868; Mary A., born in 1870. Republican. A member of the I. O. O. F., at La Grange, Monroe Co. Members of Christian Church. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace for sixteen years; now Notary Public.

Porter, B., far., S. 28; P. O. Milledgeville.

Peppers, W., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Milledgeville.

PRINTY, R. I., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Milledgeville; son of Israel Printy, who was born in Ohio previous to 1800; in 1819, he married Margaret Cooper, who was born in Virginia in 1800, daughter of Robt. C. Cooper and Elizabeth Mead, who had three children—the youngest, R. J., was born in Vermilion Co., Ind., Nov. 5, 1826; his father died in 1827, after which his mother removed to Greenup Co., Ky., thence to Scioto Co., Ohio; in 1833, to Ripley Co., Ind., when 15, he went to Kentucky; was engaged on the river, and a portion of his time in the iron works of Southern Ohio. Dec. 3, 1850, he married Miss Harriet J. Davis, daughter of Joshua Davis, of Jennings Co., Ind.; she was born Jan. 27, 1829; the fall of 1851, they removed to this county; reached here with but 37½ in cash. Aug. 29, 1852, his wife died, leaving two children, twins—Israel and Harriet, born Aug. 21, 1852. March 13, 1853, he married Miss Cynthia A. Baker, daughter of Wm. Baker, of Davis Co., from Indiana in 1848; she was born in Jennings Co., Ind., in 1826; her father was born in Kentucky in March, 1797; her mother in Glasgow, Nov. 24, 18—. Mr. Printy first settled in Washington Tp.; in the fall of 1853, he came to this township, where he now owns 160 acres of well-improved land, valued at $5,000. They have six children—William, born Aug. 8, 1855; Margaret E., March 15, 1857; Louisa Americus, Oct. 24, 1858; Samuel M., May 15, 1860; Jas. C., Jan. 30, 1863; Sarah M., March 19, 1865. Democrat. Trustee and school officer.

Printy, Wm. C., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Griffinsville.

RAIRDON, M., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Milledgeville.

Reynolds, Moses, far., S. 22; P. O. Milledgeville.

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Reynolds, W. E. L., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Milledgeville.

Rider, G. W., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Milledgeville.

Rinehard, J. S., far., S. 31; P. O. Walnut City.

Robb, A. H., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Walnut City.

Rose, C., far., S. 34; P. O. Griffinsville.

SANTEE, TOBIAS, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Griffinsville.

Scott, D. O., far., S. 36; P. O. Griffinsville.

Scott, Harlan, far., S. 35; P. O. Griffinsville.

Sedgwick, B. F., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Griffinsville.

Sheeks, J. T., far., S. 3; P. O. Milledgeville.

SHEEKS, SAMUEL, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 2; P. O. Iconium; born in Wayne Co., Ky., in 1812; son of George Sheeks, who was born in North Carolina; married Elizabeth Canote; were early settlers of Kentucky in 1816; were among the very earliest settlers of Lawrence Co., Ind., where he died in 1843, and she in 1853. Samuel, at the age of 21, married Miss Elizabeth Murray, born in North Carolina in 1816; they engaged in farming in that county until the spring of 1850, when they came to Appanoose Co., then in a wild state, and almost uninhabited; they went to Alexandria and Keokuk for their marketing and milling; settled where he now resides, and entered 320 acres of land, now owns 240 acres, valued at $25 per acre; have nine children—Harriet E., born Oct. 21, 1835; John T., born Oct. 6, 1837; George W., born Sept. 15, 1839; Isaac H., born Sept. 6, 1841; Alexander Q., born March 7, 1844 (died in Keokuk, Nov. 27, 1862, having enlisted in the 36th Iowa V. I., Co. F, in September, 1862), Denton P., born July 21, 1846; Lydia J., born Oct. 14, 1848; Martin B., born Nov. 10, 1851; Mary S. E., born Feb. 5, 1856, and Samuel G., born April 9, 1860. Republican; members of the Missionary Baptist Church since arrival in the county. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace two years, Township Trustee and Assessor three years, Township Clerk two years, and school offices.

Showalter, H., far., S. 23; P. O. Griffinsville.

Showalter, Joe, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Milledgeville.

Smith, Ely, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Milledgeville.

Standley, J. T., far., S. 21; P. O. Milledgeville.

Swan, Jesse, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Milledgeville.

TARBELL, B. A, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Milledgeville.

TEATOR, C. C., farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 36; P. O. Walnut City; born in Garrard Co., Ky., June 7, 1804; in 1779, his grandfather Teator, of Maryland, settled in Lincoln, now Boyle, Co., Ky., in a fort, where his father, Harris T., was born; March, 1785, the family removed to Garrard Co., Ky., to the farm where his father remained until his death, in 1867, at the age of 85, having been for 49 years Pastor of the M. E. Church; at 22, he married Miss Rebecca Totten, who was born on Long Island in 1781; after the death of her father (who was murdered for his money), the family removed to Tennessee, thence to Kentucky, where she married; remained until her death at the old homestead, where his father died at the advanced age of 83 years. C. C. received a limited education; married Miss Ellen Davis who was born in Garrard Co., Ky., in 1807; her parents, both of Southern birth, pioneers of that county from Virginia, farmed by renting, then purchased a farm; in 1845, came to Jefferson Co., Iowa, and extensively engaged in stock-farming; sent to Farmington and Keokuk the first droves of hogs butchered there. In 1853, removed to this county, settled on present farm; owns 343 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; had fifteen children, nine living; have sixty-five grandchildren, twenty-three great-grandchildren—Cyrus, the eldest, Pastor of M. E. Church; the youngest a farmer in Lucas Co; four sons served three to four years in the army; Cyrus was in prison ten months at Tyler, Tex.; one died at Mapleton, Kan.; another, during a battle, jumped his horse over a stone wall and captured a rebel flag, which he still retains. Of the descend-

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ants of his grandfather, there were seventeen in the late war; his great-grandfather Teator was in the French war, also in the Revolution; was at the battle of Ft. Duquesne, and, although wounded, was one of eight saved from a company of 200. Members of the M. E. Church over forty years; their children, except two, members of same church; he was a Whig, now Republican.

Teator, G. C., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Griffinsville.

Teegarden, Calvin, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Griffinsville.

Teegarden, G. M., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Milledgeville.

Temple, Wm. C., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Griffinsville.

Thomas, A., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Griffinsville.

Thomas, J. H., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Milledgeville.

Talkington, P., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Milledgeville.

WHITE, HORATIO, Jr., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Milledgeville; born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1824; son of Horatio White, Sr., who was born in Prince George's Co., Md., in 1772; in 1820, married Miss Sarah Roberts, born in Maryland in 1786, but then, a resident of Washington Co., Penn.; they had three children—the eldest, Horatio, when he was 3 years of age, with his parents, removed to Columbiana Co., Ohio. Received a good common-school education, and, at the age of 26, with his parents, emigrated to Jefferson Co., Iowa; there his father died in 1852, aged 80 years; in 1855, he removed to this county, where he now owns eighty acres of land, valued at $3,000. In 1860, he married Miss Ellen Wilson, who was born in 1831; daughter of Andrew W., of Fairfield, Jefferson Co., Iowa, from Indiana; born in North Carolina; a pioneer of Henry Co., Iowa; she is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. White has two children—Frank, born Jan. 14, 1861; Harry, born in November, 1864. He is a member of the Congregationalist Church; has been Township Clerk and Supervisor. Greenbacker.

WOOLF, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Walnut City; born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1830; acquired a common-school education; in 1851, went to Pickaway Co., Ohio; engaged in farming; in 1852, came to Illinois near Marshall; thence to Delaware Co., Iowa; engaged in farming by renting; in 1864, went to Dubuque Co.; employed in the lead mines for four years. Married Miss Josephine Gerrard, daughter of Henry and Mary E. G., natives of Belgium, who emigrated to this country in 1849; died here, she, in 1859; he, in 1868. Mrs. Wolf was born in Belgium, in 1843; have nine children—Sarah M., Ida M., Mary E., Laura B., Henry H., Nancy J., John M., Stella and Esther. In 1867, came to Appanoose, settled three miles south of Centerville, renting and farming; in 1869, moved north of Centerville, and remained five years, when they purchased their present property, consisting of eighty-two acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Mrs. W. had four brothers in the late war, two of whom were killed; her youngest brother served one year in the latter part of the war, after which he enlisted in the regular army, and was sent to the frontier; is now a resident of Kansas. One of her older brothers returned from the army with a ball in his neck.

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PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

ADAMSON, BENJ., farmer, Sec. 33, P. O. Cincinnati.

Adamson, H., far., S. 30; P. O. Numa.

Adams, J., far., S. 1; P. O. Cincinnati.

Adams, J. C., far., S. 1; P. O. Cincinnati.

Armstrong, Chas. S., far., S. 4; P. O. Cincinnati.

ARMSTRONG, J. H. B., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Cincinnati; born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1810; his father, John H., who died before J. H. B. was born, was a lawyer by profession, studied with John McLain, of Cincinnati; was clerk of the court much of the time during the latter part of his life; his mother, Sarah, whose maiden name was Brown, was born in Devonshire, England, her parents emigrated to this country and settled in Cincinnati; in 1792, her father started the first printing office and the first paper there, from which has sprung the well-known Cincinnati *Gazette*; his mother married for her second husband Benjamin Adamson, a cabinet-maker; he was born in Leeds, England; emigrated to America about 1790; an early settler of Cincinnati, Ohio; at the time of their marriage, he had a very large stock of goods which he sold, taking as part payment a large number of land warrants, and by that means became instrumental in the settlement of Fayette Co., Ohio; settled there in 1810 and engaged in farming; in 1850, their son, J. H. B., returning to Lee Co., this state, they came soon after, where they died. Mr. Armstrong remained at home until November, 1832, when he married Miss Sidney Henckle; she was born in Pendleton Co., Va., in 1809; her parents, Jacob and Annie, (nee Gregg), were early settlers of Ohio; her mother carried her on horseback from Virginia to Ohio; in October, 1839, they, with J. H. B. and wife, and a colony of forty, came to Lee Co., Iowa; they were all dressed in home-made red hunting shirts, which gave them the name of the Red Hunting-Shirt Co.; crossed the Mississippi at Ft. Madison. He remained in Lee Co. thirteen years, breaking and improving a farm of 300 acres; and in November, 1852, came to this county, where he has owned 2,000 acres or more of land, which he has disposed of by dividing with his children and selling. In December, 1847, Mr. Armstrong died in Lee Co., leaving five children—Mary J. married George Frush, who died from disease contracted in the army; Wm., who is now a resident of Oregon, enlisted and served with the 36th I.V. I.; John B. enlisted in the 6th I. V. I., went through the war, is now a physician of Gardner, Kan.; Charlotte E. married Wm. Frasier, who was with the 3d I.V. C., also a resident of Kansas, and Sarah A., who died in Lee Co. in 1848; in October, 1848, he married Mrs. Isabel Frush, widow of John Frush, then a resident of Lee Co.; she was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1818; her maiden name was Shepherd; her parents, William and Catharene S., came to Lee Co. from Ohio in 1839; farmers; her mother died in there in 1843; her father died in this county in 1854; she, by her first husband, had two children—Catherine and John H.; enlisted in the 3d I. V. C., now a resident of Montgomery Co., Kan.; the daughter married Davis Morrison, son of Jonathan Morrison, of Ohio, a resident of this township. Mr. and Mrs. A. have three children—Charles, Bell and Addie. Their daughters are members of the Christian Association. He has held the office of Township Trustee and school offices. Voted the Abolition ticket until the Republican party was formed, and that ticket since.

Atherton, Henry, retired, Cincinnati.

ATHERTON, A. A., merchant and farmer, Cincinnati; born in Licking Co., Ohio, Aug. 5, 1837; located in this county, in 1863; owns a dry goods store here and a residence, also a large farm in the country. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and a Democratic Greenbacker. His wife, Dorcas Welsh, born in Ohio, Sept. 18, 1838; they were married Feb. 21, 1861, and have three children—Maria Edith, Jennie June, Lewis Harlan. Mr. Atherton has been School Director three years; Mayor

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of Cincinnati two years, and is now Justice of the Peace; he is one of Cincinnati's most enterprising citizens.

Atherton, L. E., foreman B. & S. W., Cincinnati.

BAKER, H. H., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Cincinnati.

Bales, Andrew, harness-maker, Cincinnati.

Beer, M. N., merchant, Cincinnati.

Besse, H., far., S. 14; P. O. Cincinnati.

Beamer, P., far. S. 23; P. O. Centerville.

BENNETT, A. J., dealer and worker in marble headstones and monuments, east side square, Cincinnati; residence Pleasant st.; born in Manchester, Vt., in 1844; at the age of 5 years, his father Albert B., removed to Rutland, Vt.; he engaged in painting, that being his trade; after five years, moved to Waukesha, Wis., and went into the marble business, which he followed with good success until he died in 1863. July, 1861, Mr. Bennett enlisted in the 5th Wis. V. I.; was in the battles of Yorktown, Wamlsby and others, until the retreat of McClellan from Chickahominy Swamp; discharged Sept. 24, 1862; returned to Wisconsin and worked at his trade until Sept. 24. 1863; re-enlisted in Co. D, 3d Wis. V. C., Capt. Shaw; was at Mine Creek, Price's Raid, and in general skirmishes in Southwest Missouri; enlisted as a private, and mustered out as Quartermaster Sergeant at Madison, Wis. Oct. 10, 1865. Returned to his trade, which he followed in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana. In 1871, he married Miss Kate Baley; she was born in Charleston, Lee Co., Iowa in 1847; they have two children—Ida M., born in March, 1872; Carrie, born in September, 1873. October, 1873, came to Cincinnati, where he entered into business for himself; has an extensive trade, reaching well into Missouri, and from ten to twenty miles in every direction. Mr. Bennett knows his business well, from the finest sculpturing to the roughest stone-cutting, having had eighteen years' experience. Owns his residence and grounds. Has held the offices of City Street Commissioner, Township and Town Assessor, Recorder, Constable, Secretary Township School Board; now nominated for Justice of the Peace.

BOZWELL, T. L., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Cincinnati; born in Mason Co., Va., in 1818; moved to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1850; farmed until 1855, when he came to this county; owns 128 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Married Miss Catharine Riffle in 1850; she was born in Mason Co., Va., in 1829; have six children—Virginia A., Mary E., John R., Alice J., Susan J., William G. Democrat; are members of the M. E. Church. Has held the office of School Director for several years, and Township Trustee three terms. His father, Thomas B., died in Mason Co., Va., in 1843; his mother died in Cincinnati, this county, in 1860, at the age of 78 years, leaving her children all settled in Iowa.

Bozwell, C. M., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Cincinnati.

Bozwell, John R., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Cincinnati.

Brown, A. S., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Cincinnati.

Brown, Sidner, laborer, Cincinnati.

Buck, Sylvester, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Cincinnati.

Buck, Eli, far., S. 34; P. O. Cincinnati.

CHAMBERS, J. A., wagon-maker, Cincinnati.

Cline, Albert, J., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Cincinnati.

Coates, Henry, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Cincinnati.

Conger, John, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Cincinnati.

Conger, Benoni, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Centerville.

Cole, Henry P., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Numa.

Conger, Enos, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Cincinnati.

CONGER, E. G., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Cincinnati; born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1806; in 1812, his father, Elias C., removed to Monroe Co., Ohio; engaged in farming until his death in 1846; at the age of 16, E. G. ran away from home, having no advantages of schooling; went to the Ohio River and engaged to push on a keel-boat; there he saw the first steamboat on the Ohio River; at the age of 20, he returned to his native county in Pennsylvania. Married Miss Rebecca Patterson, with whom

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he lived fifty years; she was born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1806; died November 25, 1876, leaving seven children —Mary A., Mark, John, Elias, Enos, Martha J. and Sam. After their marriage, settled in Monroe Co.; remained until 1848; came to this county where he now resides, owning 170 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. He first settled in Caldwell Tp., and for a time lived near Centerville; part of the town is built on the land previously owned by him; thence to Walnut Tp.; thence to Pleasant; when he came, no settlement between Centerville and Missouri line; wolves numerous. Mr. Conger is a Republican; always helped fugitive slaves when an opportunity occurred. A member of the M. E. Church; his wife was also. His son William enlisted in 36th Iowa Infantry, in 1863; at Pittsburg Landing missing; and was not heard from afterward.

Corder, J. A., merchant, Cincinnati.

Crowley, Daniel, foreman B. & S. W., Cincinnati.

Crowder, Charles R., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Cincinnati.

Crowder, J. A., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Cincinnati.

DAILY, PATRICK, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Cincinnati.

Daily, John P., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Cincinnati.

Davis, Isaac, far., S. 1; P. O. Cincinnati.

Dodd, William L., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Cincinnati.

David, J. A., station agent, B. & S. W., Cincinnati.

ERVIN, ELIAS, far., Sec. 17; P. O., Cincinnati.

Ervin, A. S. far., S. 27; P. O. Cincinnati.

FROST, J., far., S. 30; P. O. Hibbsville.

FOWLER, W. P., far., S. 13; P. O. Cincinnati; born in Noble Co., Ohio, in 1837; in 1859, took a trip West, visiting Centerville, then but a hamlet, and Denver just springing into existence; and on to Salt Lake; remained there over a month; returned via St. Louis in winter of 1860 and 1861. December, 1861, enlisted in the 78th Ohio V. I.; was at Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Iuka, Vicksburg, Holly Springs, Mission Ridge, Atlanta, Savannah, Ft. McAlister, Bentonville, at Johnson's surrender and Rolla; was detailed as forager in Sherman's march to the sea; mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., in December, 1865. Married Miss E. E. Steward; she was born in Noble Co., Ohio, in 1845; her father went to California and was killed in the mines. They have three children—Nevada M., born Oct. 24, 1867; Mary J., Oct. 5, 1872; Roswell, in April, 1875. Spring of 1866, came to this county, where he owns 143 acres, valued at $25; during 1877, took another trip to the Rocky Mountains and gold country, being one of a party of sixteen men with one hundred head of cattle and twenty-four wagons, shipping provisions to Deadwood; had several skirmishes with the Indians, but only lost six mules; saw the Indians in forces of 3,000 to 4,000. Republican; members of the M. E. Church. Elected this fall for Township Trustee; has held the school offices

Fox, H. B., far., S. 22; P. O. Cincinnati.

GILL, D., far., S. 8; P. O. Cincinnati.

GAULT, EDWARD J.; born near Belfast, Ireland, June. 1, 1828, of Scotch-Irish (Presbyterian) parentage; the family emigrated to America in 1839, and settled in Philadelphia, where he served an apprenticeship to the trade of ornamental painting. At the breaking-out of the Mexican war, he voluntered, but was not permitted to go, as the quota of Pennsylvania was full; then went to New York; in the winter of 1847, removed to Wilmington, Del.; June, 1849, went to Louisville, Ky., and worked at his trade until the fall of 1850; then went to Madison, Wis.; in May, 1852, he went to Oswego, Ill., where he opened a shop; remained until the following; in May, 1853, he came to Iowa and walked from Keokuk to his present home near Cincinnati. Dec. 25, 1853, he married Sophia L. McClure; have nine children; his wife died Nov. 27, 1873. Mr. Gault has filled the office of County Supervisor, and, in 1861, he was elected to the Lower House of the Iowa Legislature, receiving the unanimous vote of the people as a War Democrat; in 1871, he was elected to the State Senate and served four years in that body. He is

now conducting a stock-farm of 900 acres, near Cincinnati, Iowa. P. O. Cincinnati.

GAULT, HENRY, farmer, stock grower and dealer, Sec. 34; P. O. Cincinnati; born in Antrim Co., Ireland, in 1833; when 6 years of age, his father, Francis G., came to this country; in Philadelphia, engaged at bonnet-pressing; his grandparents on his mother's side (McCall) were also residents of Philadelphia until their deaths. The Gaults remained in Philadelphia ten years; then removed to Dane Co., Wis., eight miles west of Madison; purchased a farm, and engaged in farming until 1853, when they came to Appanoose, and settled in this township, on the farm now owned by Henry G. His father died in September, 1870; his mother having died in December, 1860. While in Philadelphia, Mr. Gault received a good common-school education; came to Wisconsin with his father, and, afterward, to this county, where he now owns 600 acres, valued at $20 per acre. In December, 1855, married Miss Hester M. McClure; she was born in Henry Co., Ind., in 1838; her parents, Thomas and Mary J. McC. (nee Young), natives of Antrim Co., Ireland, emigrated to America in 1828; settled on a farm in Allegheny County, near Pittsburgh; three years after, removed to Lee Co., Ill., where her mother died; her father is now a resident of Nebraska. They have had eight children, five of whom are now living — James, Deborah, Mary J., Harry, William T. Democratic; member of the Presbyterian Church. He has held the office of School Director and Township Trustee; is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge at Bellair, and Charter at Centerville.

GILBERT, JOSIAH, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Cincinnati; born in Vermont, March 8, 1815; located in this county in 1853; owns 144 acres of land, valued at $3,000. Universalist; Republican. Married Catherine Johnson Dec. 12, 1833; have six children—Truman E., born Dec. 20, 1837; Susan, Jan. 9, 1841; Elizabeth, July 12, 1847; Sarah, April 18, 1850; Josiah, Feb. 25, 1853; Ellen, Jan. 15, 1858. Mr. Gilbert is an intelligent citizen, and has his farm under a high state of cultivation.

Glaper, J. H., far.; P. O. Cincinnati.

Gorsuch, J., far., S. 21; P. O. Cincinnati.

Goodhue, J. E., speculator; Cincinnati.

Green, N., retired; P. O. Cincinnati.

Green, J. I. C., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Cincinnati.

Green, J. N., far.; P. O. Cincinnati.

GREEN, DAVID, Jr., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Cincinnati; born in Addison Co., Vt., in 1818; at the age of 8 years, his father, David G., Sr. (a mechanic), removed to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., near Mayville, the county seat; engaged at his trade and farming. David, Jr., at 18, after receiving a common-school education, went to Washington Co., Ohio, near Marietta; he purchased a farm, and, in 1839, married Miss Harriet Conkwright; she was born in that county in 1822; her father, Barego C., a pioneer of Ohio, settled there about 1800, and died there in 1838; her cousin, Richard C., was one of the first teachers of this county; Mr. Green owns 105 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; have seven children—Julia A., Albert, Hattie, Clara, D. P., William B. and Lottie; all but two are doing business for themselves. Republican; members of the M. E. Church. Has held office of Township Trustee and school offices.

HANNA, S., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Centerville.

Hamm, F. W. I., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Cincinnati.

Hall, William, far., S. 7; P. O. Cincinnati.

HARRIS, LEWIS, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Cincinnati; born in Butler Co., Ohio, in 1814. When about 18 months of age, his father, Joshua H., moved to Franklin Co., Ind.; one of the earliest settlers of the State; cleared and improved a farm, until 1850, when he moved to Vermilion Co., Ill., where he died at the age of 70; his mother died in 1847, at the age of 72. In 1835, Mr. Harris married Miss Polly Cults, daughter of Robert and Jane Cults, then residents of Franklin Co., Ind., since of Hamilton Co., Ind.; her mother died in 1842; her father is now with Mr. and Mrs. H. Soon after marriage,

Mr. Harris removed to Decatur Co., Ind.; in 1855, to Louisa Co., Iowa; engaged in farming; thence to this county, in 1856, where he owns 279 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre; have eight children—Joseph M., Joshua C., Mary J., Martha A., Hulda E., Lewis J., Emma and Margaret E. Democrat; members of the Baptist Church; is a member of A., F. & A. M., No. 42 Centerville. Their eldest son, Joseph M., was a member of the Missouri Battery, enlisted in the fall of 1863, and Joshua C. enlisted in February, 1862, in the 16th Iowa V. I.; served until the close of the war. During his stay of one year in Louisa Co., he loaned his money, consisting of $4,000, which was a total loss; consequently he started here with comparatively nothing.

HENKLE, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Cincinnati; born in Pendleton Co., Va., in 1822; during 1829, his father, Abraham, removed to Vermilion Co., Ill.; he was one of the earliest settlers of that county and State; he improved a farm, and remained until 1836, when he came a pioneer to Lee Co., Iowa; there were but four houses and one store at Fort Madison and two log cabins at Keokuk; settled in Van Buren Tp., and broke a farm; in the fall of 1854, again moved to Taylor Co., Iowa, where he died in February, 1870, at the age of 87 years; his wife still lives there, being in her 98th year. Henry remained at home until 22 years of age; received but six months' schooling; then married Miss Sarah Wilson; she was born in Greenbrier Co., Va., in 1823; they were married in Lee Co.; her parents, Robert and Mary, emigrated there in 1840, stopping first in Vermilion Co., Ill.; she died in 1849, leaving two children—Isaac W. and Stephen R. Mr. H. soon after visited California, crossing the Isthmus; engaged in mining and teaming until 1855; returned to Lee Co., where he engaged in farming. Married Miss Almeda Forbes; she was born in Warren Co., Penn., in 1833; her parents, Alfred and Zulina F., settled in Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1863. Mr. H. and family moved to Van Buren Co. in the spring of 1866; came to this county, where he owns 155 acres of land, valued at $15 per acre. Have six children. In early times, Mr. H. has seen immense flocks of wild turkeys and deer (more numerous than sheep now); panthers, catamounts, wolves, lynx, raccoon and mink abounding, and rattlesnakes numerous until the hogs of the settlers caused them to disappear. Mr. H.'s son Isaac W. enlisted in Co. I, 6th Iowa V. I., in 1861; on Sherman's march, was Regimental Color Sergeant; at Shiloh, had colors shot out of his hand twice; had seven bullet-holes through his blouse and one through his hat; veteranized in the winter of 1863–64; mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, in 1865, and died in St. Clair Co., Mo., in April, 1876. Democrat. A member of the A., F. & A. M. at Farmington.

Herrald, J. W., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Numa.

HOLBROOK, L. R., DR., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Cincinnati; born in Tolland Co., Conn., in 1813; remained with his father, Elias H., a farmer, until 21 years of age; and commenced the study of medicine; continued it for three years; attended a course of lectures at New Haven Medical College; practiced for a time with the physician with whom he studied; poor health compelled him to abandon the profession. Then, taught school. Married Miss Mary A. Mitchel; she was born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1814; they came to Lee Co., Iowa, where he entered land at the first land sale in Burlington; in 1850, with his parents, came to this county and settled where he now resides; erected the first house on the prairie south of Cincinnati, on the disputed tract, the line not having been surveyed at that time; entered 240 acres of land, which he still owns, valued at $50 per acre; also 160 acres of land in Sioux Co., valued at $10 per acre, and forty acres of coal-lands in this county, valued at $10 per acre; they have three children—Eliza J., born Jan. 7, 1848; Sarah G., born Aug. 27, 1853; Luther R., Jr., born Aug. 7, 1855. Republican; members of the Congregationalist Church. Their son Charles K. enlisted as First Sergeant of Co. I, 3d I. V. C., August, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; June 11, 1864, was captured at Ripley on an expedition to Guntown, and held at Andersonville; thence taken

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to Millen, Ga., where he died Nov. 15, 1865. Another son, George W., enlisted in 36th I. V. I., Co. I, under Gen. Drake, in 1862; was taken prisoner near Elksford, Ark., April 6, 1864; held at Tyler, Texas, until close of the war, and when discharged went to Montana Territory in the of spring of 1866.

Holbrook, S., farmer; P. O. Cincinnati.

Holman, J. L., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Cincinnati.

Holman, J., far., Sec., 2; P. O. Cincinnati.

HUGHES, JESSE F., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Centerville; born in Johnson Co., Ind., in 1853; when 2 years of age, his father, John Hughes, removed to Appanoose Co., where he settled in Pleasant Tp., and engaged in farming on the farm which is now owned by his son Joseph S. Hughes; he is now living in Centerville a retired farmer; his mother, Charity, whose maiden name was St. John, is also living. Sept. 1, 1875, he married Miss Martha J. Messersmith, an orphan and a resident of this township; she was born near Indianapolis, Ind., in 1857. Democrat; members of the M. E. Church. Held the office of Township Secretary for three terms. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre.

Hughes, J. A., far., S. 23; P. O. Centerville.

Hughes, B. F., far., S. 24; P. O. Centerville.

Huston, W. H., wagon-maker, Cincinnati.

IRELAND, E. U., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Cincinnati.

IRELAND, ANN MRS., far., S. 11; P.O. Cincinnati; born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1811; her father, John Whittmer, died when she was but 4 years of age, leaving her mother with a family of six small children; she remained a widow for nine years, then married Jacob Bear, a resident of Mercer Co., who lived but four weeks after their marriage; five years, after she married John Brown, then a resident of Ohio, where he took his wife and daughter Ann; the rest of the family were settled in Pennsylvania. On their journey to Washington Co., Ohio, Mrs. Brown stopped at Marietta, and Ann and Mr. Brown went on foot thirty miles further in one day. Mr. Brown died in 1858; her mother then came to this county, where she died in January, 1876. At the age of 22, Ann married Mr. Elijah S. Ireland, who was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1813; was a farmer; a year after, they came to Jackson Co., Ohio, where they remained sixteen years; then came to this county, where he died Jan. 12, 1867, at the age of 54 years 4 months and 12 days, much esteemed by all who knew him; he left eight children—Deadama, Julia A., John B., William A., Margaret J., Mahala, Benjamin L., Charles W. Had held the offices of Township Trustee, school offices, etc. Mr. Ireland was a member of the M. E. Church, but, five years after their marriage, joined the United Brethren Church; Mrs. Ireland is now a member of the Congregational Church. She has 360 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre.

KING, JAMES, far., S. 15; P. O. Cincinnati.

King, J. A., far., S. 14; P. O. Cincinnati.

Knapp, M., far., S. 29; P. O. Numa.

Keller, A., far., S. 19; P. O. Numa.

LANG, L. T., far., S. 13; P. O. Cincinati.

Langwith, Henry, retired, Cincinnati.

Leseney, —, hotel-keeper, Cincinnati.

Lee, John, far., S. 35; P. O. Cincinnati.

Linder, L., far., S. 28; P. O. Cincinnati.

Litsey, J. J., far., S. 28; P. O. Cincinnati.

LOWE, ISAIAH, retired farmer; P. O. Numa; born in North Carolina in 1794; when 6 months old, his father removed to Fayette Co., Ky., four miles from Lexington; engaged in farming; remained there four years; thence to Slate Creek, Montgomery Co., where he remained until his death in 1806, his mother following one year after. Isaiah was bound to a tanner; served an apprenticeship of five years; in 1812, went to Madison Co., Ohio; worked at journey work four years and farming two years; returned to Kentucky, Fleming Co. In 1817, married Lucy Estell, who was born in Fleming Co., in 1800, the month and day of her birth being the same as her husband's; a daughter of William Estell, of Kentucky, who, with an elder brother,

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are all known to be living of the family. After marriage, commenced tanning in Bath Co., Ky.; three years after, returned to Fleming Co.; four years after, sold out to his father-in-law and purchased a farm in same county; removed to Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1830, where he entered a tract of land, which he improved and farmed; in 1844, came to Davis Co., Iowa, again entered land and underwent the hardships of pioneer life; in 1864, sold out, came to Appanoose and purchased a farm in Pleasant Tp.; remained for five years; returned to Davis Co., Belknap, purchased a lot and built a residence which he still owns, but their children not wishing them to live alone, they now reside with their daughter, Mrs. Parks, of Pleasant Tp.; they have ten children, lost three; raised three grandchildren. Mrs. Lowe is a member of the Baptist Church; Republican. While in Davis Co., he held the office of Justice of the Peace.

McDONALD, A. C., carpenter, Cincinnati.

McDonald, W. S., far., P. O. Cincinnti.

McCollum, J. N., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Cincinnati.

McDONALD, DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Cincinnati; born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1814; educated in a log school house with windows of paper; four days of the week working at home, two days at school; remained at home until 27 years of age. During 1841, he married Miss Mary Stuart; she was born in Derry Co., Ireland, in 1815; her parents, Clayton and Nancy S., emigrated to America when she was but 6 months of age; her father settled in Allegheny Co.; her brother Thomas is an eminent physician of Cumberland Co., Penn.; her second brother, an extensive coal and lime merchant, supposed to have been worth $50,000, killed by cars; a sister, wife of Dr. James J. Kerr, of Lansing, Mich. Mrs. McD. died May 19, 1878, a devout Christian lady; her loss is deeply felt by the community as well as her family; she left seven children—Nancy S., Mary L., J. C., A. C., Josie E., Harriet Beecher and Wilbur S., each having a liberal education, all having been or are at present successful teachers; their eldest son, Henry Jacques died at Cincinnati in 1875. A member of the Congregational Church, and has been either Elder or Deacon for twenty-five years; Mrs. McD. was also a member of that Church; Republican. Has held nearly all the township offices; Mr. McD. owned 320 acres of well cultivated land, valued at $40 per acre, which he distributed among his children, except 120 acres left himself; always foremost in public enterprise; the fine brick church in Cincinnati, in which he worships, was erected by himself and another member; has also been one of the foremost in the erection of their school-buildings.

McDONALD, JOHN C., farmer; residence Cincinnati; born in Mercer Co., Penn., in July, 1845; came to Lee Co., Iowa, in 1852; thence, in 1854, to this county, where he owns eighty-five acres of land adjoining Cincinnati, valued at $33.50 per acre. Married Miss Mary K. Boyles; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Sept. 22, 1846; her father, John P., came to this county in 1856; engaged in the lumber trade at Centerville, his being the first yard in the county; commenced business in 1869, and continued it five years; sold to his son and son-in-law, the firm being Boyles & Bower; he is now 76 and his wife 71 years of age. Mr. McDonald has one child—Kitty, born in July, 1871. Are members of the Congregational Church. He holds the offices of Township Clerk, School Treasurer in his district and Township School Treasurer; is Notary Public and collection agent; also deals in real estate; has taught school eight consecutive winters. Republican. A member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 76, at Centerville. Enlisted in Co. E, 7th Iowa V. C., April 23, 1863, as private; served as Quartermaster's Clerk for first two years; after that as Sergeant Major; his regiment was engaged on the frontier; also employed in making several expeditions; mustered out in May, 1866, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

McFARLAND, J. S., farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 24; P. O. Centerville; born in Ohio Co., W. Va., Jan. 7, 1822; his father, Robert McFarland,

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was born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1811; first settled in Boston, Mass.; engaged in learning his trade in the old country. Married his cousin, Jane McFarland, in Providence, R. I., also a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country at the breaking out of the war of 1812; their ship was prevented from landing where intended, in consequence of the troubles existing at that time; afterward settled in West Virginia; thence to Ohio, and during 1856, they, with their son J. S., came to this township, where he bought 100 acres of land, but now owns 230 acres of the finest and best improved land in the county, valued at $35 per acre. He married Miss Sarah J. Porter in 1848; she was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in in 1812; they have four children—Susan J., Mary E. and Louisa J., born in Ohio, and Edgar P., born in Iowa, July 23, 1856. Republican; members of the Presbyterian Church. Was Township Treasurer for twelve years, and has held the office of Township Trustee; also school offices. She is a member of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., having belonged to that body at Fort Madison. His son, John S., enlisted in Co. I, Capt. Wycoff, 18th Mo. V. I.; was assigned the duty of teamster, and, in 1864, was drowned near Shiloh.

McMorrow, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Cincinnati.

McKeehan, B., far., S. 32; P. O. Cincinnati.

Maloney, W., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Cincinnati.

May, J. N., nurseryman, Cincinnati.

Messersmith, G. W., far., S. 29; P. O. Cincinnati.

Mitchell, A., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Cincinnati.

Michael, D., far., S. 24; P. O. Cincinnati.

MORRISON, J. W., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Cincinnati; born in Walkill, Orange Co., N. Y., July 29, 1812; his father's father, James Morrison, a native of Scotland, came to America previous to the Revolution; settled in Orange Co., N. Y., in the same township where J. W. was born; purchased a farm of Lord Stirling, it being wild land, in fact, very little of any other at that time was to be found any farther West than that; he remained there until his death, which occurred about the year 1823. The father of Mr. Morrison, Daniel M., being the eldest of the family, settled about one mile from the old homestead, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1824; his mother's father, Timothy Wood, came to Orange Co. from Long Island at a very early date, supposed to be previous to the Morrisons' settlement there; was also a farmer; at the age of 17, J. W. engaged as an apprentice to learn the mason's trade; served over four years; worked at his trade during the summer, and teaching in the winter until 35 years of age. In 1838, he married Miss Cordelia Smith; she was born in same county, township and State in 1820; parents natives of New England; father, Asa Smith, born near Boston; a machinist, but a farmer during the latter part of his life; her mother, Rachel Cook, was born in Rhode Island; both died in Massachusetts; in 1847, J. Ward and family removed to Wisconsin; there purchased a farm and engaged in farming until 1856, when they came to Appanoose; first settled in Center Tp., where he now owns one of the finest farms in the county, of 340 acres, four miles south of Centerville; later he came to Pleasant Tp., where he also owns a good farm of 340 acres, all valued at $30 per acre; they have seven children—Leonard E., Walter S., Harriet P., Adelaide, David S., Lewis K. and Florence. Republican.

Morrow, Joseph, carpenter, Cincinnati.

Mottoo, Michael, Sec. 21; P. O. Centerville.

Morris, Davis, Sec. 9; P. O. Cincinnati.

PATTERSON, MARK, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Centerville.

Parks, Robert; far., Sec. 30; P. O. Hibbsville.

Philips, Thomas, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Cincinnati.

PORTER, PHINEHAS, Jr., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Centerville; born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1809; his father, Phinehas P., Sr., a tanner, born in Mercer Co., Penn., afterward a resident of Fayette Co., died in 1817; his mother, Susan P., whose family

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name was McNatt, was born near Gettysburg, Penn., died Dec. 10, 1837; for eight years after the death of his mother, his sister and himself remained at the old homestead, Sept. 10, 1844, he married Miss Hannah Bunker; she was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1818; her father, Jesse B., was born in the State of Delaware; afterward a wagon-maker of Dunbar, Fayette Co., Penn.; her mother, Elizabeth, whose maiden name was Phillips, was born near Uniontown, county seat of Fayette Co.; they both died in that county; very soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Porter removed to Belmont Co., twenty miles below Wheeling, W. Va., where they remained for eleven years, engaged in farming; they came to this county, where he now owns eighty acres of land, valued at $35 per acre. They have three children—Emma P., born July 7, 1850; Albert J., born March 26, 1853; Charles E., born April 16, 1856. Republican; Mr. Porter has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for forty years; Mrs. P. was formerly a Methodist, but after their marriage joined the Presbyterian Church; their daughter Emma is a member of the same church, and their two sons of the Methodist. Their eldest son, James J., enlisted in the 3d I. V. C. in March, 1863, being but 18 years of age; died of measles, at Memphis, in June, 1863. Mr. P. has held the office of Township Trustee, Township Supervisor, and, in 1864, was elected County Supervisor.

Pounds, I. D., hotel-keeper, Cincinnati.

Pullman, D. J., far., S. 22; P. O. Centerville.

Putnam, James, far., S. 6; P. O. Cincinnati.

RICE, J. M., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Cincinnati.

REYNOLDS, W. T., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Cincinnati; born in Kent Co., Del., Nov. 3, 1819; his father, William, a sailor, was knocked overboard by the boom of his vessel and drowned before W. T. was born; his mother, who was his father's second wife, died of consumption, when he was 3 years old; he then went to live with the family of his step-grandfather; they came to Fayette Co., Ohio, in 1826; were among the earliest settlers. In 1840, he married Miss Mary Hopkins; she was born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1823; in 1847, they came to Lee Co., Iowa, where he purchased land and engaged in farming for six years; in 1852, his wife died, leaving four children—John F., Mary J., Phœbe and Nancy A.; Jan. 19, 1854, he married Miss Elizabeth McCasher; her parents, James and Sarah, were early settlers of Lee Co., from Ohio; her father died there in 1858; mother in 1867. During 1858, he, with Jacob Colbert and Robert Hawk, engaged in milling; purchased a grist-mill and saw-mill near his present home, patrons coming for fifty miles in either direction; ran the mill day and night; he remained in that business for a time, but has since devoted his time and attention solely to farming, having owned 170 acres; but his health failing, has reduced his farm to ninety acres, valued at $30 per acre. They have five children—Sarah C., Charlotte L., Jessie F., Josephine J. and Harland. His son, John F., enlisted in the 6th I. V. I. in October, 1861, Co. I; died at St. Louis at the Hospital of Sisters of Charity May 14, 1862, of pneumonia. Republican; a member of the Congregational Church. Has held office of Township Assessor two terms, Township Trustee two terms; held school offices.

RIGLER, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Cincinnati; was born in Philadelphia Co., Penn., in 1811; his father, Stephen R., a butcher, was a resident of the suburb of Philadelphia, then called Kensington; died in 1827; his mother, Hannah (maiden name Dedicar) was also born in that county; died in 1866, over 70 years of age; since her husband's death, had lived with her daughter. After his father's death, George lived with his grandparents until 18 years of age; with his mother, until 21, when he married Miss Sophia Mann; she was born in Philadelphia in 1811; her father, J. Mann, was a boot and shoe dealer, was a prominent business man of that city; came to this country from Germany when young. Mrs. Rigler died at Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1852, leaving seven children—Christa A., Mary, Elizabeth, Annie M.,

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John L., Hannah C., George W. In 1837, he went to Parkersburg, Va., where he worked at plastering; in 1846, he again went to Ohio, Washington Co., Warren Tp., and farmed, occasionally doing a little at his trade; in 1849, came to Fort Madison, Iowa, and worked one year at his trade; two years on a farm in Lee Co.; then came to this county, where he owns eighty acres of cultivated lands, valued at $40 per acre. In 1855, married Mrs. Sophia Stanton, widow of Joseph Stanton, who died in Washington Co., Ohio, in 1841; she, with her family, consisting of three sons and a daughter, came to this county in 1850. They have one child—Elza M., born in May, 1856. Independent.

Ross, M., far., S. 7; P. O. Hibbsville.

Robertson, E. A., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Cincinnati.

Robertson; N. A., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Cincinnati.

ROBERTSON, MOSES C., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Cincinnati; born in Tennessee in 1811; located in this county in 1852; owns 350 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. He is a member of the Congregational Church; Republican. Married his present wife, Sarah Sheppard, in 1871; had eight children by his former wives—John P., Mary A., Lewis W., Edward, Nathan, Joseph, Moses, Charles S. He has his large farm well cultivated, and everything about it in good order.

Root, Albert, far.; P. O. Cincinnati.

Rubey, W. S., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Centerville.

SAYERS, O. H., merchant, Cincinnati.

SAYRES, W., dealer in shelf-hardware and drugs, Liberty street, residence, Pleasant street, Cincinnati; born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1818; remained with his father, Ephraim S., a farmer, at home, until 17; had about nine months' schooling; then went to Cadiz; learned the trade of tailor; was apprentice for three years; journeyman for three years; then opened a shop at Freeport, same county; continued for three or four years. December, 1841, he married Miss Mary H. Winder; she was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1822; soon after his marriage, he commenced the study of medicine with Drs. Price & Belknap, of Freeport; remained with them two years; practiced at Westchester, Tuscarawas Co., for one year; at Marietta, Washington Co., Ohio, (the oldest town in the State), for one year, then came to Appanoose Co., Chariton Tp., Iowa (then Drakeville, Davis Co.), for three years; in August, 1857, he returned to this county, Cincinnati; he followed his profession until 1861; then, being afflicted with rheumatism, left his practice; in July, 1861, took charge of the post office at Cincinnati, which he has since held; soon after starting a confectionery and then a grocery store, since which he has worked up his present business, consisting of one store, well stocked with groceries, another with drugs and medicines; they have four children living—J. D., born in Ohio in 1843; O. H., born in Ohio in 1845; A. M., born in this county in 1854, and Mary C., born in this county in 1858. Republican; helped to organize the first Republican Convention in the State, at Iowa City, winter of 1854 and 1855, and has held to that line since; members of Congregational Church; he has been Chairman of the Trustees for five years; has held the office of Township Clerk for two years; Township Trustee two years; City Mayor for two years. Mr. Sayres' father came to Appanoose in 1844; was County Commissioner for three years; settled on the divide, west of Soap Creek; returned to Fulton Co., Ill., where he died in 1852.

Shirey, J., far., Sec., 25; P. O. Centerville.

Smith, L., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Cincinnati.

Smith, F. M. M., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Centerville.

Stickler, J., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Cincinnati.

Stickler, W. B., Sec. 9; P. O. Cincinnati.

Stark, J. F., retired, Cincinnati.

Stiles, H. B., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Numa.

STREEPEY, G. W., far. and stock-grower, Sec. 31; P. O. Cincinnati; born in Davis Co., Ind., February, 1833; his father, Edward S., farmer, moved to Knox Co., Ind., in 1846; fall of 1854, came to this county; settled near Unionville where he now resides. At the age of 17, G. W. arrived in Appanoose with 15 cents in his pocket; first engaged

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with Byron Wilson selling goods at Stringtown and remained with him until October, 1851; then engaged with Thomas Cooley, farmer, splitting rails, etc., until October, 1852, returned to Indiana for two months; returned to this county, worked for Mr. Robinson for ten months, and entered twenty acres of land on the section he now owns, which he broke and improved. In 1856, married Miss Lucy Elizabeth Dean, daughter of L. and M. A. Dean, residents and pioneers of Udell Tp., this county; she was born in Howard Co., Mo., in 1834; died in 1861, leaving two children—Alice J., born May 13, 1857; Deetta A., born January, 1859. In 1862, enlisted in 36th I. V. I., Co. I, Capt. Gedney; was in battle of Helena; assigned to the Commissary Department at Little Rock, receiving stores until mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, in 1865. In April, 1866, married Miss Mary Replogle, born in Pennsylvania in 1832; her parents, Abram and Rebecca R., old settlers of Udell Tp., now reside there; she died July 4, 1873, leaving one child —Mary L., born Nov. 21, 1867; during 1871, he removed to a farm south of Unionville; Sept. 6, 1871, went to Iconium and engaged in the mercantile business with J. H. McCauly; continued in it until September, 1874; returned to his old farm in Pleasant Tp. Owns 640 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre, and over 200 head of stock. In 1876, he married Miss Margaret J. Cafferty; she was born in Illinois, in 1841; her father James C., an early settler of Douglas Tp.; removed to Nebraska in 1877; they have one child —Charles E., born June 8, 1877. Has held the office of Supervisor and School offices. Member M. E. Church, Republican.

Streepey, A. M., Sec. 6; P. O. Cincinnati.

Stanton, S. A., Sec. 10; P. O. Cincinnati.

Streepy, Geo., far., S. 3; P. O. Cincinnati.

Sturdevant, J. M., far., Sec. 5; P O. Cincinnati.

STURDIVANT, J. F., physician and surgeon, northwest corner of the square, Cincinnati; residence, Liberty street; born in Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1838; his father, R. G. S., was a pioneer of that county; was born in the State of Tennessee in 1804; first settled in Indiana; during 1836, came to Van Buren Co. and settled in what is now Harrisburg Tp., on a ranch; entered 700 to 900 acres; now owns from 1,500 to 2,000 acres; his mother, Annie (maiden name Smithson), died in 1844; born in Tennessee in 1812; her parents emigrated from France; first settled in Maryland; her father, an iron manufacturer, was interested with King's Iron Works, the first opened in Tennessee. Dr. Sturdivant received his professional education in Iowa; studied in Galesburg, and at Denmark under H. K. Edson; commenced with Dr. O. George, at Bonaparte; graduated at Keokuk in 1861; commenced practice in 1858, at Bonaparte, Van Buren Co.; practiced one year with Dr. Thrall, of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, who was a surgeon in the Crimean war; he went to St. Louis and took a ward in McDowell's Hospital for six months; spent two years at Keokuk, and then came to this county, where he has since followed his profession, his practice taking in an average of from five to eight miles in every direction, with a very large consultation practice. He married Miss Elizabeth Wood in 1860; she was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1841; her parents were early settlers in Van Buren Co., coming in 1844; they have eight children—Laura M., Lawrence J., J. M., Annie Iowa, M. Gertrude, G. W., B. W. and Carlton B. I. Greenbacker; he is a Universalist; she is a member of the Christian Association. He is a member Jackson Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 42, Centerville; Dr. Sturdivant built the first brick block in Cincinnati, shipped the first goods from St. Louis to that place and opened the first drug business there; at present, owns the brick block and drug store, Lots 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Block 2, containing two residences and three business houses; a residence and storehouse in Numa, with 953 acres of land in Franklin; 490 acres in Pleasant Tp., and 160 acres in Sioux Co.

TRENT, J. M., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Cincinnati.

Teter, E., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Numa.

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Teter, J. K., Sec. 20; P. O. Numa.

WYCKOFF, G. W., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Cincinnati.

Wolfinger, J., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Cincinnati.

Woodburn, W. L., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Cincinnati.

Wood, Abraham, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Cincinnati.

Whitsel, G., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Numa.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, B. H., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Moravia.

Anderson, J. B., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Moravia.

Andrews, H. M., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Moravia.

Andrews, J. O., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Moravia.

ANDREWS, S. M., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Moravia; one of the old settlers and enterprising farmers of Appanoose Co., born in Bedford Co., Tenn., in 1808; at the age of 20, went to Cornersville, Giles Co. (so called from its being at the corners of three counties), where he helped to erect the first business house in what became quite an enterprising town, but was demoralized by the war. In that building, he served a one year's apprenticeship at the saddlery trade, worked as journeyman for two or three years, and then opened a shop in Cornersville and followed the trade for seventeen years. In 1834, married Miss Nancy L. Woods, daughter of Oliver Woods; he was born at Boone's Station, Ky., Oct. 15, 1784; his father, Samuel Woods, was one of the very early settlers of Kentucky; one of his sons was killed by the Indians; he afterward removed to Giles Co., Tenn., where Oliver, Nov. 4, 1807, married Nancy Haines; she was born in North Carolina March 5, 1784, daughter of John Haines, who afterward removed near Cornersville, Giles Co. Several brothers of the Haines family were in the Revolutionary war, were in the battle with Cornwallis at Cowensford; one was killed, another taken prisoner; John H., an expert rider, was active in pursuit of the British, made many narrow escapes. The parents of Mrs. Andrews moved to Alabama; in 1835, to southwest Missouri, where her mother died in 1859, aged 75 years; her father died in this county in 1863, aged 78 years, leaving five children, Mrs. A. the eldest daughter, was born in Giles Co., Tenn., in 1824; remained in Cornersville until 1851, came to this county and settled on present farm; has improved 700 acres and divided among his children, except 240, which he retains. On arrival in Appanoose, Mr. A. invested all his money in land, erected a log cabin with no window or door casing, from which the wind soon blew the roof; engaged at splitting rails for a neighbor, at which he labored until his hands were so worn that he left blood on his maul handle, and caused the report that he had killed a man. They had four children—James O., born at Cornersville in 1835; George M., born at Cornersville in 1844; Harvy M., born at Cornersville in 1849; Isora, born in this county in 1854. Mr. A. has held various township offices, and been a member of the Board of Supervisors; has also taken an active part in the cause of temperance. Their son, Cephus P., enlisted in Co. F, 18th Iowa V. I., was captured at Camden, Ark., and taken to Tyler, Tex., removed to Camp Felden, where he died Oct. 15, 1864; buried at Camp Felden as unknown. Democrat; Mrs. A. has been a member of the C. P. Church since 17 years of age.

Arnold, M., far., S. 24; P. O. Moravia.

BARNET, M. E., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Moravia.

Beatty, J., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Moravia.

BIDDLE, WILLIAM M., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Moravia; among the enterprising, industrious farmers of northern Appanoose; born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1827, where his grandfather, Timothy Biddle, born near New-

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ark, N. J., had settled at a very early day; his father, J. T. Biddle, was born in the same county in 1802; his grandfather lived to be 80, and his great-grandmother 98 years of age; his mother, Jane Kerney, of Irish descent, was born in Ohio in 1804; they were married in Washington Co., Penn., about the year 1820; removed to Greene Co., Penn., where his father died October 19, of the present year, leaving seven children—two daughters, residents of this State; one son in California; a younger son, graduate of a theological school, preached at Uniontown, Penn., for five years; removed to West Grove, Iowa, where he was killed in 1870; William M. remained at home, assisting ing in the labors of the farm, until 23 years of age; received a good education in the common schools and Greene Academy; came to Iowa; one year after, returned to Greene Co. April 7, 1853, he married Miss Eunice V. Patterson, daughter of Maj. Robert Patterson; born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1798, and living in the days of the Pennsylvania militia, he took his part in home military duty. Married Sophronia Minton, also a native of Washington Co., Penn.; parents very early settlers here; she was born in 1831; immediately after their marriage they removed to Iowa, coming direct to Appanoose Co., and settled where now resides, and owns 120 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. They have six children—Alvaretta M., born in August, 1855; John M., in April, 1859; Oliver M., in November, 1862; Cora E., in January, 1866; Isaac N., in July, 1869; Clara E., in September, 1873. Republican; members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, since 16 years of age, of which he is Elder. Has been a member of the Board of Supervisors, and has held various Township offices. Member I. O. O. F., No. 196, Moravia.

Blair, Henry, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Moravia.

Blumerstuck, F., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Moravia.

Bower, F. M., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Moravia.

Brunson, L. M., far. Sec. 2; P. O. Moravia.

Burns, A., far., S. 19; P. O. Moravia.

CALLEN, P. L., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Moravia.

CALLEN, M. M., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Moravia; born in Tennessee in 1828; came to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1842; remained seven years; thence to Appanoose Co. in 1849; he improved his farm and has good buildings, orchard, etc.; owns 100 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. He married Ida M. Andrews in Iowa; she was born in Tennessee; she died in 1872; he married Mrs. Emma E. Detwiler, in Iowa in 1877, who was born in Illinois in 1839; she was the widow of J. W. Ditwiler, who was a soldier in 3d I. V. I., and was wounded at Arkansas Post and died in the army from effect of his wounds Jan. 11, 1862; she has two sons—Douglass W. and Isaac W. He is a Presbyterian and Mrs. C. a Baptist; Republican. Mr. C. makes a specialty of breeding Italian queen-bees; has imported bees, which he paid $40 each for, is the most scientific bee dealer in the country.

Callen, W. P., far., S. 28; P. O. Moravia.

Cate, Eli, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Moravia.

CATE, SAMUEL, Jr., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Moravia; of Southern birth and parentage; his grandfather, Samuel Cate, Sr., was born in North Carolina, about 1783; removed to Tennessee; married Miss Barbara Wilhite, also born in North Carolina; had eleven children; William C., the father of Samuel, Jr., was born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., in 1804; married Susan Locke; born in North Carolina in 1805, daughter of John Locke; had fourteen children. Samuel was born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., in 1830; his parents moved to Sevier Co., Tenn; in 1848, to Iowa—first to Van Buren Co.; in the winter of 1849, to Appanoose, where his mother died in April, 1877; his father still lives with him. August 29, 1852, he married Miss Lucinda Wicker, daughter of James W., of this county, from North Carolina; she was born in North Carolina in 1835; in 1854, they moved to Mercer Co., Mo., and purchased a farm, with the expectation of making that his home; in 1860, his wife died, leaving two children—James M., born in 1854, now a successful

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teacher in Nebraska; and Harvey C., born in 1858. March 13, 1862, he married Susan J. Armstrong, who was born in Harrison Co., Ind., in 1840; daughter of Joseph A., who was born Jan. 24, 1797; married Jane Bently March 20, 1820; daughter of Abel B., a resident of Pittsburgh, Penn.; they afterward became residents of Appanoose Co., where she died Jan. 10, 1858; her father studied for the ministry, and for thirty-four years was Pastor of the Predestination Church; died Nov. 28, 1862; after marriage, Mr. Cate returned to his farm in Missouri; remained until 1864, when he removed to his present place of residence, where he owns 260 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre; since has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, except one year spent in traveling in Nebraska and other States for the benefit of his wife's health. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Predestination Church; his first wife was a member of the United Brethren Church; his mother a member of the Predestination Church for fifty years.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM L., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Moravia; born in Vermilion Co., Ind., in 1833; in 1850, with his father, John C., who was born in Indiana in 1810, came to Appanoose; his mother, whose maiden name was Norris, died three years after coming to Iowa; his father again married, and moved to Nodaway Co., Mo., where he died Feb. 25, 1863. William L. remained in Appanoose with his brother-in-law. May 30, 1857, married Miss Adeline C. Callen, daughter of Henry C., from Van Buren Co., Iowa, where they had settled from East Tennessee in 1844; came to this county in 1846; were the third family who settled in Taylor Tp.; they remained here until their death. in 1853. Mr. Chambers engaged in farming by renting until 1861, when he purchased the farm he now owns, consisting of ninety-seven acres, valued at $1,200. Mr. C. takes an active part in educational matters and in the schools, having five children of his own to educate—John F., born in October, 1860; Henry E., in December, 1863; Clara A., in May, 1866; Alex A., in April, 1868, and George R., in January, 1870. Has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Constable and Assessor. A brother of Mrs. Chambers, Albert H. Callen, just after re-enlistment in Co. D, 6th Iowa V. I., was killed in action at Resaca May 15, 1864; was buried at the National Cemetery at Chattanooga.

Coat, W., far., S. 22; P. O. Moravia.
Coffin, B. F., far., S. 21; P. O. Moravia.
Coffin, J. A., far., S. 23; P. O. Unionville.
Coulson, E., far., S. 29; P. O. Moravia.
Coulson, Wm., far., S. 29; P. O. Moravia.
Cox, M. P., far., S. 3; P. O. Moravia.
Crawford, H. S., far., S. 2; P. O. Moravia.
Cree, J. J., far., S. 4; P. O. Moravia.
Criddlebough, M., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Moravia.
Crist, Lewis, far., S. 4; P. O. Moravia.
Croft, Wm., far, Sec. 4; P. O. Moravia.

CUMMINS, E., merchant, proprietor general store and drug store, Moravia; born in Spencer Co., Ind., in 1832; came to Iowa in 1848, and with his parents located in Moravia in 1849; was one of the first settlers in Moravia; about the first to commence the mercantile business; he opened a general store in 1856, in which he continued with good success until he formed a company of men and went with them as Captain of Co. F, 8th I. V. C., in June of 1863, and while leading his company in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, received a severe wound in the left leg, and, after recovering from his wound, returned to his regiment and took command of his company until the close of the war, participating in the principal battles under Gen. Sherman, and also with Gen. Thomas in his victory against rebel Gen. Hood, in Tennessee, and was mustered out of the service by reason of physical disability. After the close of the war he returned to Moravia and continued his former business; he has a large double brick store in which he keeps a large stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, drugs and the post-office; he has held the office of Postmaster twelve years, and Notary Public twenty-four years; he has 600 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre, with fine building, bearing orchard, etc.; he was editor and publisher of the *Weekly Messenger* and the *Videt* four years.

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Mr. C. has been a very energetic citizen; has dealt very largely in live-stock in connection with his other business; has acquired a large property by energy and good management, and not by cut-throat mortgages and robbing the poor, and he has the respect and confidence of all that know him. He married Miss R. E. Stanber, in Moravia, Iowa, in 1852; she was born in Iowa in 1834; they have five children—E. E., now Mrs. Hunnell; R. E., W. R., Grant, Tracy and Mable. Mr. C. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge at Moravia; Republican.

Cummins, M. J., far., S. 8; P. O. Moravia.

CUMMINS, R., DR., physician and surgeon, Moravia; born in Spencer Co., Ind., in 1830; he came to Wapello Co., Iowa, in 1848; he studied medicine in in 1850–51, and practiced the greater portion of his time until 1864, in Moravia, and kept a general store several years at Iconium and Moravia; he moved to California in 1864, and graduated in the California Medical Association at San-Francisco in 1867; followed his practice and kept a drug store until May, 1878, and returned to Moravia, where he now continues to practice. He married Catherine Tolbert in Iowa; they had one child—D. E., who is now in Colorado; his wife died at Moravia, November, 1856; he married for his second wife, Mary J. Higdon in Iowa; they have two children—A. C. and John M. Owns store, house and lot in Colorado.

DILL, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Moravia.

DUVALL, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Moravia; born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1817; he moved to Iowa in 1857; has 318 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre, with good house and barn, bearing orchard, etc. He married Sarah Crawford in Pennsylvania, in 1843; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1824; they have three children—Henry C., Elizabeth R. and Eli Homer. He has held the office of Township Trustee and Assessor, and School Directer. A member of A., F. & A. M. Lodge at Moravia, and a Republican. Mr. Devall has improved his farm and made his property by his hard labor; spent a share of his time at the carpentering and building business; a breeder and dealer in fine Poland-China hogs.

Dodd, F. M., far., S. 11; P. O. Moravia.

DODD, REED W., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Moravia; born in Montgomery Co., W. Va.; he moved to Indiana; remained nineteen years, and thence to this county in 1850; he has 203½ acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. He married Irena Montgomery in Virginia in 1829; she was born in Virginia, in 1812; they had ten children — Eli, Sarah, Lydia Jane, Clemintine, Martha, Leah and Frank, and three deceased. Members of the Baptist Church; Republican.

Duvall, H. C., far., S. 16; P. O. Moravia.

Duvall, H., far., S. 11; P. O. Moravia.

Duvall, J., far., S. 11; P. O. Moravia.

Duvall, W. J., far., S. 1; P. O. Moravia.

ELY, PHILIP, farmer and blacksmith, Sec 22; P. O. Moravia; born in Jennings Co., Ind., in 1825; his father, Samuel, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and his mother, Catherine Whisman, was born in Virginia in 1802; the parents of both removed to Shelby Co., Ind., where they were married in 1821; had nine children, all of whom, in 1852, came to Appanoose Co., where the old people remained until the death of the mother in 1871; the father three years later. Soon after becoming of age, Philip married Miss Elizabeth Waford, daughter of Adam W., a resident of Decatur Co., Ind.; from Kentucky; she was born in Kentucky in 1823; removed to Indiana in 1827; Mr. Ely purchased a small farm in Decatur Co., Ind.; in 1848, came to this county, first settling in Independence Tp., where, in 1864, an accident happened him causing the loss of all his property and forced him to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he has since followed during the winters and when his services were not required on the farm: in 1865, he removed to this township, where, by industry and economy, he has acquired a well improved farm of 205 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Have six children—Sarah, Adam M., Angeline, Emeline, Thomas J. and Francis M. Members of the Mission Baptist Church, as is their daughter

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Angeline. Mr. Ely held the office of Constable seven years; also those of Township Trustee, Supervisor, and various school offices. In the time of the early settlement of Appanoose Co., Mr. Ely says he has traveled four days to secure meat enough to satisfy the family for supper; has spent seven days in going to mill for six bushels of meal.

FOSTER, E. V., far., S. 19; P. O. Moravia.

Foster, J., far., S. 17; P. O. Moravia.

Frazier, I.,far., S. 26; P. O. Moravia.

Frazier, Wm., far., S. 26; P. O. Moravia.

GLADFELTER, GEORGE, far., S. 21; P. O. Moravia.

Gladfelter, J. C., far., S. 19; P. O. Moravia.

Gollaher, G., far., S. 6; P. O. Moravia.

Gollaher, T. J., far., S. 5; P. O. Moravia.

Goodrich, I., far., S. 4; P. O. Moravia.

Grabille, A. F., blacksmith, Moravia.

HADSON, HENRY, far., S. 1; P. O. Moravia.

Haman, J. D., preacher, Moravia.

Hanson, Peter, miller, Moravia.

Harden, S., far., S. 13; P. O. Moravia.

Harn, J. T., shoemaker, Moravia.

Harris, M. B., far., S. 5; P. O. Moravia.

Harris, M. E., far., S. 4; P. O. Moravia.

HARVEY, S. N., DR., physician and surgeon, Moravia; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; he graduated in the classical course at Turtle Creek Valley Academy, and came to Iowa in 1851; practiced medicine at Moravia in 1874, and graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College at New York City in 1875; he then resumed his practice in Moravia, where he is having a good practice. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge.

Hays, A. A., far., S. 16; P. O. Moravia.

Hayne, H., physician, Moravia.

Hiatt, L. D., far., S. 29; P. O. Moravia.

HIATT. L., Jr., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Moravia; son of W. S. and Mahala H., who were born and married in Guilford Co., N. C.; in 1845, came to Henry Co., Iowa, remaining two years, and thence to this county, where they still reside; have six children, four sons and two daughters, all settled in their immediate vicinity; Lewis was born in Guilford Co., N. C., in 1837; at the age of 8, came to Iowa; at 17, enlisted in the 36th I. V. I., Co. C; was at Helena, Little Rock, Prairie de Ann and Mark's Mills; was detailed as teamster, at which he served eleven months, and was made wagon-master; was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff on the 24th of August, 1865. Jan. 17, 1867, he married Miss Nancy E. Tucker, daughter of Wiley T., of this county, from North Carolina; she was born in Forsythe Co., N. C., in 1846; soon after their marriage they settled where he now owns ninety acres of land, valued at $20 per acre; have three children—Isabella J., born in 1867; Effie C., born in September, 1870; Harry S., born in May, 1872. Formerly a Republican, but now a Greenbacker; members of Missionary Baptist Church. Has been Township Trustee.

Hicks, J., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Moravia.

Hiett, J. M., far, Sec. 22; P. O. Moravia.

Hiett, Lewis, Sr., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Moravia.

Hiett, Lewis, Jr., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Moravia.

Hiett, O. A., Sr., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Moravia.

Hiett, O. A., Jr., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Moravia.

Hiett, W. A., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Moravia.

Hiett, W. S., far., S. 21; P. O. Moravia.

Hiner, Abel, far., S. 6; P. O. Moravia.

Hoffman, S., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Moravia.

HORNER, ELIZABETH, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Moravia; daughter of Wm. and Mary Brandon (nee Gribble), natives of York Co., Penn.; her parents removed to Preston Co., Va., where her father died in September, 1860, at the age of 70; her mother died in 1870, at the age of 80; Mrs. Horner was born in Preston Co., Va., in 1819; married Sept. 12, 1844, on the farm on which she was born; her husband, Samuel Horner, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1815; was an Orangeman; son of William and Jane Horner, and with his parents emigrated to America when 24 years of age; first settled near Syracuse, N. Y.; thence to Pittsburgh; thence to Savage, West Maryland; thence to Preston Co., Va.; thence to Cook Co., Ill., where his father died in 1854, his

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mother remaining with her children until her death in 1870. After marriage, Samuel Horner first settled in Pittsburgh, Penn.; was engaged in the iron works there; moved to Walworth Co., Wis.; engaged in farming for four years; thence to Marshall Co., Ill.; in 1855, came to this county; first settled in Union Tp.; in 1861, moved to her present residence, where she owns 240 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Mr. Horner died Sept. 25, 1873, leaving many friends; had lived a Christian life; had for many years been a member of the New-School Presbyterian Church, of which he was an Elder. Had eight children—Eugene Brandon, born in 1845; Mary J., 1847; James Brainard, 1849, a physician in Davis City, Decatur Co., Iowa; graduate of the Chicago Eclectic College; Samuel A., born in December, 1852; died June 7, 1873; Annie M., born in 1854; William F., 1857; Thomas E., 1860; Addie L., 1864; all are educated and several have been engaged in teaching. Mrs. H. has been a member of the C. P. Church since the age of 16; her children are all members except the youngest two.

HUTTON, J. S., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Moravia; of the old New England stock of Huttons; his grandfather, Simeon H., born near Hartford Conn., about 1756, was a hatter, at Little York, Penn; married Mary Underwood, daughter of Elihu Underwood; had thirteen children—Joseph, born in York Co., Penn., in 1791; married Charity Sylvester, daughter of Solomon S., of Chester Co., Penn.; she was born in Chester Co. in 1790; her father was a wagon-maker at Rossville, York Co., where he died in 1854, his wife eleven years after; they left seven children; J. S. was born in that county in 1820; educated in the common schools. At 23 he enlisted in the U. S. Army, at Buffalo; was sent to Carlisle Barracks; assigned to Co. B, Regular U. S. Artillery; sent to Washington; participated at the battle of Buena Vista; discharged for disability; returned home in 1847. In 1850, married Miss Sarah E. Miller, daughter of Hiram Miller, who was born in Vermont; removed to Syracuse, N. Y.; thence to Knox Co., Ill.; thence to Davis Co., Iowa; thence to Oregon, where her mother died in 1869; returned to Appanoose; remained until his death, Feb. 31, 1871; she was born at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1829; they were married in Knox Co., Ill.; in 1858, they came to this county and settled where he now resides; owns 236 acres of land, valued at $15 per acre; have five children—Aveza B., born in Illinois in 1851; Solomon, born in Illinois in 1856; Lydia M., born in this county in 1858; John J., born in this county in 1864, and William P., born in this county in 1869. Democrat; members of the Christian Church; he is a member of A., F. & A. M., No. 252, Moravia.

JOHNSON, BROWN, mail-carrier, Moravia.

Johnson, W. J., clerk, Moravia.

Jones, F., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Moravia.

Jones, John, far., S. 30; P. O. Moravia.

Jourdon, Israel, far., S. 9; P. O. Moravia.

Judson, Smith, far., S. 11; P. O. Moravia.

KERSEY, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Moravia; born in Guilford Co., N. C., in 1812; his ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania; his grandfather, Amos K., born in that State in 1759, was a teacher; married Dinah Beason; had three children, the second of whom was Isaac C., the father of Henry, who was born in 1788; when 16 years of age, removed with his father to North Carolina; married Sarah Lamb, daughter of Thomas Lamb, of Randolph Co., N. C., where she was born in 1792; they had eight children; Henry, the oldest, received a liberal education for those days. At the age of 27, married Miss Elizabeth H. Hiatt, daughter of Joseph Hiatt, a farmer of Guilford Co., N. C., but afterward of Davidson Co., N. C., where she was born in 1816; they remained in Guilford Co. until 1851, when they came to Iowa—first to Henry Co.; in spring of 1852, to Appanoose, and settled at present residence, where he owns ninety-one acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. They have four children—Martha J., born in 1839 (widow of Jonathan Denny, a farmer of this county, who died in January,

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1869); Isaac J., born in 1843, married Miss Nancy J. Blakesly, daughter of Joel B., a resident of Nebraska; Annie M., born in 1853 (wife of T. J. Gillas, of this county); Melinda R., born in 1857 (wife of G. L. Frazee, son of T. N. Frazee, of Illinois). Republican; has held various township offices.

LINK, ELIJAH, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Moravia.

LACROIX, JAS. M., farmer and stockdealer, Sec. 16; P. O. Moravia; born in Schuyler Co., Ill., in 1845; in 1846, parents removed to Nauvoo, Ill.; received a good common-school education. Married Miss Maria Hobbs, daughter of John Hobbs, of Nauvoo; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1846; they removed to this county, where he owns 240 acres, valued at $30 per acre; has engaged extensively in farming, buying and shipping cattle and horses. They have seven children—Milo E., Milton A., John H., George L., Charles H., Wilbert and Harry. Democrat. Has held the office of Township Trustee and school offices.

LUCE, AARON, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Moravia; born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1819; he emigrated in his early days to Missouri, thence to Illinois, thence to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1840, and to Appanoose in 1849, and settled on the farm where he now resides; has 430 acres, valued at $30 per acre, with good building, bearing orchard, and all good improvements, which he has made by his energy; he has held several township offices, Justice of the Peace, and President of the School Board. He married Martha Smith in Iowa Jan. 24, 1841; she was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, in 1821; they have seven children—Rosetta, Sarah Jane, Martha, Lovreet, William J., Jackson and Mary; Douglas died 1 year of age. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Luce, Jackson, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Moravia.

Luce, W. J., far., S. 17; P. O. Moravia.

MCANTIN, ALFRED, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Moravia.

McCoy, J. W., far., S. 7; P. O. Moravia.

MAIN, LEWIS, Sr., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Moravia; born near Wheeling, Va., in 1800; son of Daniel M., a native of Germany, who, when Lewis was 2½ years of age, removed to Monroe Co., Ohio, Jackson Tp.; were among the earliest settlers, lived in forts as a protection against the Indians. In 1820, Lewis married Miss Elizabeth Funkhouser, born in Pennsylvania in 1802; in 1826, moved to Highland Co., Ohio, remained two and a half years; thence to Ripley Co., Ind., remained twenty years; in 1855, came to this county, settled in Taylor Tp., where he now owns 117 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. In 1867, his wife died, leaving ten children—John, Mary, Nancy, William, Lewis, Susannah, Jacob, Josephine, Sarah, and Charles. John and Jacob are Republicans; Mrs. Main was a member of the U. B. Church, as are most of the children.

MAIN, W. F., farmer and stockgrower, Sec. 7; P. O. Moravia; born in Monroe Co., Ohio, in 1827; son of Lewis Main, a native of Virginia; moved to Ohio, thence to Ripley Co., Ind.; in 1853, W. F. came to this county and engaged at the carpenter's trade. In October, 1854, married Miss Susan A. Carsal; she was born in Ohio in 1839; soon after their marriage, he engaged in farming, which he has since followed, except two years in Hartsville, Ind., working at his trade. He now owns 467 acres of land in Appanoose, valued at $30 per acre. They have four children—Mary J., Ida E., Laura E., Albert J. Republican in politics; Mrs. M. is a member of the United Brethren Church; their two eldest daughters of the Christian Church. Mr. Main has been a member of the School Board.

Main, W. F., far., S. 7; P. O. Moravia.

Miller, Alvin, far., S. 7; P. O. Moravia.

Miller, E. A., far., S. 11; P. O. Moravia.

MILLER, GEORGE A., school-teacher, Sec. 12; P. O. Moravia; born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1837; he followed school-teaching until he enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. B, 73d Ill. V. I.; was in the army of the Cumberland; was wounded at the battle of Atlanta, Ga., in 1864; he was in eighteen heavy battles; returned to his regiment after his recovery from his wound, and served until the close of the war; he moved to

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Tazewell Co., Ill., before the war, and to Warren Co., Iowa, in 1868, and to Appanoose Co. in 1876; he has followed school-teaching the principal part of his life, in which he has made the business a success, and given satisfaction to others. He married Mary E. Bower in Pennsylvania in 1860; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1838; they have two children—Anna Bell and Idesta Althea.

Morrison, S., far., S. 4; P. O. Moravia.

OEHLER, A. M., far., S. 1; P. O. Moravia.

Oehler, P. C., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Moravia.

PABST, JACOB, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Moravia.

Patrick, J., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Moravia.

Patrick, Jno., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Moravia.

PEATMAN, WILLIAM, wagon-maker and blacksmith, firm of Peatman Bros., Moravia; born in Peoria Co., Ill., in 1853; came to Iowa in 1855; he first followed farming and school-teaching seven years, and entered into his present business in 1876. R. I. Peatman, born in 1851, in Illinois. Republican. Married Harriet Link; she was born in Indiana; they have two children —May and Clarence Owns house and lot, shop and stock, and doing a thriving business in the way of manufacturing and repairing wagons, and blacksmithing. Republican.

Pence, C. D., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Moravia.

Pence, D., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Moravia.

Pence, G. M., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Moravia.

Pence, P. D., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Moravia.

Plainer, R., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Moravia.

REICH, E., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Moravia.

Reich, F. A., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Moravia.

Runnels, A. C., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Moravia.

SCHRIM, HENRY, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Moravia.

Scott, Jno., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Moravia.

Scott, S. W., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Moulton.

Sears, P. W., far., S. 4; P. O. Moravia.

Sharp, E. M., far., S. 4; P. O. Moravia.

SHARP, F. M., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Moravia; born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1839; came to Appanoose Co., in 1855. In June 1861, enlisted in the 6th Iowa V. I., in which he served for four years. March 31, 1864, being home on furlough, he married Maggie R. Batty, who was born in Marshall Co., Ill., in 1838. Are members of the C. P. Church. He is a members of A., F. & A. M., No. 252. Has held various township offices.

Sharp, J. W., far., S. 14; P. O. Moravia.

Sharp, Wm., far., S. 14. P. O. Moravia.

SHARP, WILSON, grocery and queensware merchant, Moravia; born in Pennsylvania in 1853; came to Iowa in 1855. He married Cora C. Wright in Iowa in 1876; she was born in Iowa in 1855; they have one child—a baby not named. Held the office of Township Clerk. Mr. Sharp has a well-assorted stock of goods, and doing a good business; has his share of the patronage of the town and county trade.

Showers, L., far., S. 7; P. O. Moravia.

Shutterly, W. H., far., S. 4; P. O. Moravia.

Skinner, J. C., far., S. 17; P. O. Moravia.

Staufer, J., far., S. 10; P. O. Moravia.

Stauber, C. E., far., S. 30; P. O. Moravia.

Stauber, J. A., harness-maker, Moravia.

Stephens, G. L., far., S. 4; P. O. Moravia.

Stephens, J. L., far., S. 15; P. O. Moravia.

Strupy, Ed., far., S. 13; P. O. Moravia.

Sumner, Jas., far., S. 4; P. O. Moravia.

Sutlef, Wm., far., S. 16; P. O. Moravia.

TADLOCK, JAS., farmer, Sec, 12; P. O. Moravia.

Taylor, G. W., far., S. 27; P. O. Moravia.

Thackery, E., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Moravia.

Thrift, J. D., far., S. 24; P. O. Moravia.

Tism, Wm., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Maravia.

Tucker, A. E., far., S. 28; P. O. Moravia.

Tucker, E. F., far., S. 28; P. O. Moravia.

Turner, W. D., far., S. 2; P. O. Moravia.

WALLACE, F. P., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Moravia.

WALLACE, EZEKIEL, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Moravia; Irish descent; son of Robert Wallace, who was born in Rosegards, North of Ireland, in 1797; his father, Ezekiel W., was a resident of Ireland at the time of the rebellion of the Catholics, at whose hands he received severe punishment for his Protestant proclivities, being imprisoned for a long time, then released, supposing he would flee the country, but he continued in the vicinity hiding in swamps till he was caught, when he was whipped and beaten nearly to death; after which, with his wife and

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three children, emigrated to America, to Washington Co., Penn., thence to Columbiana Co., Ohio, where he died soon after from the injuries received in Ireland; his wife died about 1863, over 80 years of age. Robert, in February, 1822, married Miss Maria Hasson, daughter of Jonathan H., a distiller of whisky of Columbiana Co., Ohio; she was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1801; they remained in Columbiana County until his death in 1828; she died in 1860, leaving two children—Ezekiel and a younger brother, a lawyer in New Lisbon, Ohio. Ezekiel was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, May 17, 1823. In December, 1845, he married Miss Nancy R. Wiley, daughter of Joseph W.; she was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Oct. 3, 1825; they remained on the farm until the fall of 1854, when he came to this county and purchased the farm on which he now resides, of 320 acres, valued at $8,000; Nov. 16, 1873, his wife died, leaving five children—Maria H., born Jan. 3, 1847, was killed July 18, 1874; Nancy A., born July 19, 1848, the wife of Dr. Alverson, a physician of Eldon, Wapello Co.; Geo. C., born Feb. 16, 1851, a physician of Grace Hill, Washington Co.; Franklin P., born Sept. 18, 1854; and Arthur E., born Nov. 2, 1865. Democrat. Has held nearly all the township offices. Wife was a member of long standing of the U. B. Church.

Walters, P. W., far., S. 3; P. O. Moravia.
Williams, J. H., far., S. 13; P. O. Moravia.
Williams, L. J., far., S. 13; P. O. Moravia.
Winsler, M., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Moravia.
Wood, Jno., far., S. 5; P. O. Moravia.
Wright, J. M., far., S. 30; P. O. Moravia
YOUNG, L., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Moravia.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

ADAMSON, H. W., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Numa.
Anderson, D. N., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Seymour.
Anderson, W. R., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Seymour.
Arrison, Wm., far., S. 17; P. O. Seymour.
BECKNEL, WM., S.r, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Jerome
Benell, A. J., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Numa.
Bollman, W. N., far, S. 9; P. O. Jerome.
Bradley, J. R., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Seymour.
Brown, L. S., far., S. 17; P. O. Jerome.
Buck, J., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Jerome.

BUTLER, P. T., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 8; P. O. Seymour; born in Jennings Co., Ind., in 1840; his father, John T., was born in Kentucky; removed to Indiana, where he was one of the early settlers. Married Miss Julia A. Brooks, whose parents were from Virginia; when P. T. was 14 years of age, they came to this county, first settling in Independence Tp.; engaged in farming; thence to Monroe Co.; thence to Marion Co.; returned to this county; he died here June 21, 1872; P. T., at the age of 16, commenced working out by the month. In August, 1862, he married Miss Lucinda J. Martin; she was born in Putnam Co., Ind., Jan. 14, 1847; they have seven children—William N., Elmer E., Julia B., L., Charles H., Jessie, Viola. Democratic. Has held office of Township Trustee; was School Treasurer for seven years. Owns 420 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier.

CUMMINS, E., merchant, Moravia.

CRIST, JOHN G., far., S. 1; P. O. Numa; born in Delaware Co., Penn., Oct. 28, 1819; located here in 1870; 120 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. He is a member of the Baptist Church and a Republican. His wife, Mary Ann Coffman, was born in Indiana Oct. 22, 1823; married Feb. 20, 1845; their children's names are Sarah Elizabeth, Isaac, Alfred, John, Mary Ann, Emma A., William A. and Minnie E.

CRUNCH, JOSEPH M., far., S. 4; P. O. Jerome; born in Kentucky

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May 2, 1835, and settled here in 1855; owns 130 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. He is a Methodist and a Republican. His wife, Sarah E. Fox, was born in Indiana Nov. 7, 1838; they married in 1854, and have seven children—Wiley S., Sarah A., Mary M., Ida M., Clarence U., John M. and Lennia L.

Cupple, F., far., S. 20; P. O. Seymour.

DENOON, E. S., far., S. 7; P. O. Seymour.

DARRAH, M., far., S. 18; P. O. Seymour; born in Monongalia Co., W. Va., in 1833; in 1856, his father, Henry, came to this county where he died in 1864; his mother died in West Virginia in 1847. Feb. 17, 1858, he married Miss Susannah Lawrer, daughter of William and Catherine L., early settlers of this county; her mother died in 1874; her father is a resident of Wayne Co., 83 years of age; she died May 27, 1874, leaving six children—William H., Abraham, C. Sylvester, Stephen E., Ephraim and Joseph. He married Miss Martha E. Straight Feb. 11, 1875; she was born in West Virginia in 1842; they have one child—Milo, Jr., born in 1876. Democrat; Mrs. Darrah is a member of the Baptist Church.

DUKES, H. C., physician and surgeon; office, north side public square, Numa; born in Putnam Co., Ind., Dec. 15, 1848; with his parents, Alrearim and Mary D., came to this county in 1850; his father, a farmer, purchased a large tract of land in Bellair Tp., now owned by Furny Moss; afterward sold and purchased the farm now owned by Mr. Bontey, where they died—father, Jan. 9, 1865; mother, October, 1872. His elder brother enlisted as musician with 18th I. V. I. regimental band in 1862; died Dec. 15, 1863. Dr. D. received an ordinary education, and taught school from 1869 to 1872; then, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Worthington of Caldwell Tp.; winter of 1872–73, entered the Medical Institute at Keokuk; then, studied and practiced with Dr. Worthington; August, 1874, commenced practice alone, establishing himself in Missouri; April, 1876, removed to his present field of labor where he is a very successful practitioner. March 3, 1870, married Miss I. J. Shaw, daughter of J. M. and Lucy Shaw, formerly of Southwest Missouri, where they own a large tract of land; but, driven from thence by the rebels, sought refuge in this county, north of Centerville. Her father joined the Gray-Beard Regiment, and died in hospital at St. Louis; her mother has since lived with her children; they have three children—Charles A., born in 1873; Saidie L., born in 1875; Harry C., born in 1877. Republican; members of M. E. Church. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., No. 313, Numa. Dr. Dukes has taught singing-school for several years; has a well-organized class at Numa.

ELLIOTT, A. M., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Seymour.

Elliott, W. W., far., S. 13; P. O. Numa.

FARMER, E., far., S. 24; P. O. Numa.

Fox, W., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Numa.

HAGAN, J., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Jerome.

HANDLIN, JAMES S., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Seymour; born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1835; at the age of 10, having lost his father, he went to live with Mr. Sheridan, a farmer. Six years afterward, he enlisted in the 74th Ohio V. I., Co. C, Capt. Owens; was at Stone River, Atlanta, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, in the Savannah campaign, and with Sherman all through, and mustered out at Camp Dennis, July 18, 1865. Spent two years in Ohio, farming, and one year on the Cincinnati & Marietta R. R.; thence to Bloomfield, Davis Co.; engaged as foreman on the N. I. & M. R. R., for six years. In October, 1871, he married Miss Saphronia Cochran; she was born in Missouri, in 1855; have three children—May, born in 1873; George F., born in July, 1877, and an infant. In the spring of 1875, he came to this Township, where he owns 160 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Democrat; is a member of the Catholic Church.

Harper, J., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Numa.

Henderson, W. T., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Numa.

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Hickman, J. L., far., S. 3; P. O. Jerome.
Hill, J., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Seymour.
Holshouser, M. A., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Numa.
Houser, S., far., S. 6; P. O. Seymour.
Hudson, G., far., S. 21; P. O. Seymour.

INMAN, E. W., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Seymour, Wayne Co.; born in Ohio in 1849; at the age of 5, his father, Nathaniel, came to Appanoose, locating in Franklin Tp., and engaged in farming. Being of a patriotic turn of mind, he enlisted in the 36th Iowa V. I. in 1862; participated in several battles, and served his time within twelve days, and, while out scouting, was taken sick and died. E. W. remained at home until 15 years of age, or 1864, when he commenced to do for himself, and now owns eighty acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Miss Mary J. Lowry in 1875; she was born in this county, where her father, J. Lowry, now resides, in 1858; they have one child, not named, and have lost one, a bright boy, born in 1876, died in June, 1877. Republican.

JACKSON, C. R., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Jerome; born in Indiana, in Feb. 2, 1820; located here in April, 1854; owns 110 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre, and 40 acres, valued at $10 per acre. He is a Methodist and Republican. His wife, Ellen Watkins, born in Clarke Co., Ind., in 1825. They were married Nov. 1, 1844; have eight children—Thomas G., Martha J., Nancy H., Isham E., Eliza A., Barbara D., Mary E. and Victoria I.

KEITH, FRANCIS, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Jerome.
Keller, A., far., S. 22; P. O. Numa.

KINNEY, EVE, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Jerome; daughter of Daniel and Eve J. Jentis, residents of Ohio, on the Ohio River, near Cincinnati; her father a native of Germany; her mother from Hagerstown, Penn.; they formed a part of a colony who were among the earliest settlers of Ohio, having at that time to gather in the strongest cabins for mutual protection against the Indians; removed to Clark Co., Ohio, where he died in 1846, in his 85th year; she in 1848, being thirteen years younger than her husband. July 4, 1822, the subject of this sketch married Jacob Kinney; he was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1799; married in Clark Co., Ohio; fifteen years after, they removed to Champaign Co., Ohio; thence, in 1844, to Van Buren Co., Iowa, and, in the spring of 1845, to Davis Co., where he purchased his first land; in 1870, having improved 120 acres, he sold it and came to this county, where he owned 120 acres of land; he died here in March, 1876, leaving six children—Mary A., John, Elizabeth, Jesse G., Rebecca M. and Harriet S. Members of the M. E. Church, having joined in 1843; he was Steward of the Church during their residence in Ohio; their children, except the youngest, are also members.

Kewley, T. P., far., S. 24; P. O. Numa.
Krewson, L. S., far., S. 11; P. O. Numa.

KINNEY, JESSE G., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Jerome; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, 1841; at the age of 3 years, his father, Jacob K., removed to Union Tp., Davis Co., this State, where he engaged in farming; improved a farm of 360 acres; came to this county in 1870, where he died in March, 1876. J. G. received a common-school education. Enlisted Capt. Wilson's Co A, 3d Iowa V. C., in January, 1864; was in the battles of Selma, Columbus, Guntown, and many skirmishes; mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., in August, 1865; returned home and resumed farming. In January, 1869, married Miss Louisa Enoch, who was born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1850, daughter of George and Percy Enoch; her father is a carpenter; moved to Hancock Co., Ill.; in 1860, to this county; now in Ellsworth Co., Kan. Mr. and Mrs. K. were married in Davis Co.; soon after, came to this county, where he owns 215 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. They have three children—Osta, born in 1871; Errietta, in 1873, and Ovea, in 1877. Republican; members of the M. E. Church. Held the office of Constable and Supervisor.

LARIMER, D. S., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Jerome.
Leak, Francis, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Numa.

LINDSEY, W. J., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Jerome; born in Crawford Co., Penn., in 1835; with his parents, James and Lydia L., came to Lake Co., Ill., in 1846; engaged in farming; moved to

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Morgan Co., Ill. In 1857, married Miss Emma Farrand, daughter of William and Phœbe F., then residents of Lake Co., now of Bremer Co., Iowa, farmers; she was born in State of New York in 1839; in 1859, he with three others journeyed to Salt Lake, where they joined a company of 300 people, with sixty teams, well equipped, officered, etc., and started for California; six months after, arrived there after several skirmishes with the Indians, and having their stock captured, most of which they recovered; mined four years in California; returned in 1864, by water, via New York, crossing the Isthmus. Enlisted the same fall in 96th Ill. Inf., Co. B, Capt. Burnet; was at Nashville, but mostly engaged in skirmishing; mustered out in Texas in 1865. Soon after his return from the army, removed to Bremer Co., Iowa, where he had land; after one year, sold out and came to this county; settled on the Chariton; rented land; afterward purchased his present property of fifty acres, valued at $20 per acre; they have two children—Leroy A. and Ralph. Member of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Lowrey, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Seymour.

LOWRY, ROBT. S., farmer and stock-grower, S. 20; P. O. Seymour; born in Montgomery Co., Ind., in 1832; came to Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1847; there followed the occupation of laborer until 1853, when he came to this county and located where he now lives; owns 1,006 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre, all inclosed except twenty-four acres with five miles of fine hedge and one and a half mile of wire fence—a large orchard, good buildings, and a farm which, as to general appearance, will average with any in the county; also owns one fifth interest in the Allerton Bank, mostly made in handling stock. He, with another man, paid the Rock Island Road during its first year $17,000; now has on his farm 150 head of cattle, with a proportionate amount of other stock. He married Miss S. A. E. Saunders in 1853; she was born in Rutherford Co., Tenn., in 1835; her father, George S., came to this county with Mr. Lowry; stayed one night, and being disgusted with the general appearance of the country, returned to Illinois, where he still resides; her mother died while Mrs. L. was quite small. They have seven children—Margaret E., Luella J., Mary E., James L., Robert E., John T. and Harley. Republican; members of the M. E. Church. Has held school offices—Treasurer six years; Township Trustee and Township Assessor. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M. at Seymour. Enlisted in the 36th I. V. I., Co. I, Capt. Gedney; participated in the engagements at Columbus, Ky., Memphis, Helena, Barmeter and Little Rock; discharged as Corporal July 2, 1865, by reason of disability.

Lunney, J. L., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Seymour.

McELVAIN, W. D., far., S. 16; P O. Seymour.

MANING, JOHN, Jr., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Numa; born in Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1805; his father John, Sr., an early settler of that county, was born in New Jersey, and moved to Pennsylvania; when 80 years of age, came to Jefferson Co., Iowa, where he died near Libertyville, aged 93; his mother died in Ohio; in 1856, John, Jr., came to Lee Co., Iowa, and engaged in farming on rented land; in 1854, came to this county; owns 200 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. In 1826, he married Miss Martha S. Dill, who was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1808; died in 1830, leaving two children—America and Elizabeth. He married Miss Ursula B. Morgan in 1833; she was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1811: they have seven children—William J., Enoch, Joseph, Sarah, Angeline, Artemisia, Amanda. Mr. M. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Mrs. M. is a member of the Christian Church. Has held the office of Township Trustee. Democrat. His son Harvey enlisted in the 8th I. V. C. in 1863; died with erysipelas at Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1865.

Miller, G., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Numa.

Miller, J. W., far., S. 24; P. O. Numa.

Miller, L. D., far., S. 14; P. O. Numa.

Mitchell, W. W., far., S. 5; P. O. Jerome.

Moore, J. L., far., S. 2; P. O. Jerome.

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MOORE, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Jerome; born in Davidson Co., N. C., in 1826; worked for his brother in a distillery until 22 years of age; in 1848, came to this county; owns 140 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. July, 1849, he married Miss Mary R. Elam, who was born in Tennessee in 1830; her father, Joel E., came to this county from Bond Co., Ill., in 1846; a farmer and carpenter; died in Johns Tp., in January, 1866; he was an early settler of this county; they have nine children living—Elijah, Joel E., George R., James A., John A., Frances E., H. Alfred, Mary A. and Lizzie J.; their first son William E., died in 1850. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Baptist Church; their three eldest children of the M. E. Church; Independent. When Mr. Moore came here there was abundance of game, even buffalo and elk; he killed thirty deer in two weeks, beside attending to his other work; wolves were so numerous that their flocks were in danger; he killed a buck, carried the hams to town, and purchased their first set of cups and saucers; no mill nearer than Des Moines, so they boiled their corn and grated it; ground their buckwheat in a coffee-mill.

Morrison, B., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Numa.

Moss, E., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Numa.

Murphy, J. H., far., S. 12; P. O. Numa.

MURPHY, T. A., farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 4; P. O. Jerome; born in Cumberland, N. J., in 1825; his father, William M., a farmer, died when T. A. was 4 or 5 years of age; he was bound to John Hawkins, farmer, with whom he came to Fulton Co., Ill., and remained with him until of age; received a common-school education. In 1847, married Miss M. J. Matthews; she was born in Christian Co., Penn., in 1826; daughter of Charles and Nancy Matthews; both died when she was a child, in Clark Co., near Springfield, Ohio; they have five children—W. S., Edward, William Henry, all residents of Kansas; Charles A. and Mary A.; he engaged in farming by renting; in 1868, came to this county; he owns thirty acres of land, well improved, valued at $30 per acre. Held office of Trustee four years, and was Treasurer of School Board and Director for several years. Republican.

NORRIS, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 12.; P. O. Numa; born in Franklin Co., Penn., in May, 1830; in 1834, his mother died, leaving a family of small children, who were taken in charge by the county, as his father was poor and intemperate; at 10 years of age, he was bound out to William Cressler, a farmer in that county; at 21, with not even respectable clothing, he left his hard master and engaged to work by the month for another farmer; in 1850, he came to Macomb Co., Ill.; was employed by James Head as hostler at his hotel; in March, 1851, came to Burlington, Iowa; worked in McCoslis' livery stable; then on a farm in Des Moines Co. Jan. 4, 1852, married Mary J. Abbott, daughter of Hayes and Elizabeth A.; her father settled in that county from Ohio in 1842; her mother died there when Mrs. Norris was but 9 years of age; in 1852, purchased eighty acres in Louisa Co.; exchanged it for a team and wagon and farmed on rented land; in the spring of 1856, came to Davis Co.; purchased 100 acres; remained there ten years, and, in 1866, came to this county, where he owns 400 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre, well improved and stocked. They have eleven children—Ellen M., Vandora, Phœbe, Jacob A., Iva M., Isaac G., Charles G., James E., Lewis J., Flora F. and Mary M. Mr. N. was a Whig; now a Republican; they and three children are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. N. is Class-Leader and Trustee of the Church.

O'NEIL, G. W., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Numa

OWEN, THOMAS, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 5; P. O. Seymour; born in Putnam Co., Ind., 1839, where his father died in 1853; with his mother, he came to McLean Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming; in 1859, came to this county, first settling in Independence Tp., where he purchased land, and engaged in farming. On Jan. 30, 1862, he married Miss Mary A. Morlan; she was born in Putnam Co., Ind., Sept. 30, 1840; daughter of Henry and Melinda M.; from Putnam

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Co., Ind., in 1851; have six children—William H., born in 1862; John M., born in 1864; E., born in 1867; Elvin, born in 1871; Samuel J., born in 1874, and Mary C., born in May, 1878. Democrat. Has held school offices; Director and President.

PENDERGAST, J., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Jerome.

PENDERGAST, ADDISON, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Jerome; born in Ripley Co., Ind., in 1840; in 1847, with his father, Samuel Pendergast (now a resident of Moulton), came to Lee Co., Iowa; farmed there until 1861, and came to this county, where Addison now owns 120 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 5th Kansas Cavalry; was at Prairie Grove, Sandhill, Morristown, and others; in 1864, he was captured and held at Tyler, Tex., for one year; with three others he made his escape by copying a pass; traveled by night 200 miles; were re-captured and taken to Louisville, thence to Magnolia, Ark., and Shrevesport, La.; returned to Tyler, Tex., and held one month; sent to New Orleans for exchange, thence to Leavenworth, Kan., where they were paid off; mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., in November, 1865. Married Miss Almira Snediker; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1840; have two children—Frank E., born in 1869; Clinton B., born in 1875. Republican; she is a member of the M. E. Church.

Pendergast, J. W., far., S. 2; P. O. Jerome.

Pettigrew, A. M., far., S. 20; P. O. Seymour.

RINKER, FRANK, far., S. 21; P. O. Numa.

RINKER, JONATHAN, far., S. 5; P. O. Numa; born in Mason Co., Ky., in 1810; his father, George R., a native of Virginia, in 1819, moved to Washington Co., Ind.; was an early settler; cleared a farm and remained until his death in 1827; his mother, after her husband's death, came to Lee Co., Iowa, then to Ralls Co., Mo., where she died in 1847; Mr. R. went to Lawrence Co., Ind., in 1830. In 1833, married Miss Elizabeth Flinn; she was born in Kentucky in 1810; her parents were pioneers of Lawrence Co., Ind.; in 1818, made their own roads and crafts for crossing streams; lived in forts for protection from the Indians; a cousin of Mr. R. was killed and an uncle taken prisoner by the Indians; in 1845, came to the Territory of Iowa and settled in Van Buren Co.; cleared a farm; in November, 1851, came to this county and entered land; owns 240 acres of land valued at $25 per acre; on arriving here, had a yoke of oxen and wagon, $11 in money and eleven in his family; had to go to Des Moines River to mill. Has eight children—Oliver C., Robert F., Eranklin, Leander, Walter, Elizabeth, Caroline and Emily. George W. enlisted in the 6th Kansas Cav.; was killed in the battle of Mazzard Prairie; Oliver C. was taken prisoner and held at Tyler, Texas, until the close of the war; Robert F., also in same regiment, served until close of the war. Mr. Rinker was a Democrat; since the rebellion a Republican; member of the M. E. Church. Has held the office of Township Trustee and other offices.

RINKER, R. F., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Numa; born in Lawrence Co., Ind., in 1839; in 1845, his parents, Jonathan and Elizabeth R., came to Lee Co., Iowa, engaged in farming; in 1851, came to this county. In 1861, R. F. enlisted in Co. B, 5th Kan. Cav.; April, 1862, transferred to the 6th Kan. Cav.; was in battle at Morristown, where their Colonel and several of the company were killed; for over eighteen months their company was detached from the regiment, engaged in guerrilla warfare, fighting Quantrell over a year; mustered out Second Sergeant, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 18, 1862. April, 1866, married Miss Julia N. Brinkley, daughter of W. D. Brinkley, of Linn Co., Mo.; she was born in Fayette Co., Ohio, in 1846; they have six children—William J., Charles Homer, John E., Frank, Tommy, George. Republican. Held the office of Township Trustee for several years, Constable, member School Board, Secretary, etc.; member of the A., F. & A. M., No. 133, at Numa. Owns 180 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre.

Ruby, H. F., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Seymour

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SPEERS, IRWIN, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Seymour.

SIDLES, PETER, Jr., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Jerome; born in Clinton Co., Ohio, in 1823; his grandfather, Peter Sidles, a native of Germany, came to this country during the Revolution; enlisted at 16 and served in that campaign; settled in Pennsylvania on the Alleghany River. Peter's father married Miss Nancy Morrison in Clinton Co.; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1801; daughter of Galvin and Catharine, of that county. His father died in January, 1865; mother still resides on the old farm where Peter, Jr., was born, and which she has owned for fifty-seven years. In 1846, Peter married Miss Susan Crossman, who was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, in 1824; her father, a farmer and stock dealer, one of the first settlers of that county, is a native of New Jersey; her mother died in 1826; father in 1853; were highly respected members of the Baptist Church. Soon after marriage, Mr. Sidles bought 100 acres of wild land, farmed it for seven years; but the labor of clearing a timber farm proving too great for his health, hesold and came to Appanoose during 1859, to his present home; owns 470 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre, well improved with good buildings, his residence cost $3,000, and an extensive orchard. They have six children — Maria A., Mary M., Hannah E., John A., George I. and Susan A; those married are in business; Mary—a successful teacher for eleven years. Republican; members of twenty-two years' standing in the M. E. Church; he is a Class-Leader. Member of A., F. & A. M., of thirty years' standing, now belonging to Lodge No. 133 of Numa; held the office of Justice of the Peace for eleven years, and of Township Trustee and Assessor. August, 1861, enlisted in 5th Kansas Cavalry; transferred to 6th Kansas Cavalry; taken prisoner at Mazzard Prairie; held at Tyler, Texas; escaped and reached Capt. Gedney's Co., 36th I. V. I.; had seven months' prison fare, five weeks sick with fever, but was so fortunate as to have one of his own company's men, James Asher, to care for him, and whom he greatly esteems for his kindness; accompanied Capt. Gedney's Company to Cairo, Ill.; at Leavenworth, Kansas, mustered out April 18, 1865.

Squire, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Seymour.

Squire, S., far., S. 7; P. O. Seymour.

Steele, M., far., S. 11; P. O. Numa.

Stoner, N. far., S. 4; P. O. Jerome.

STEWART, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Numa; born in Montgomery Co., Ky., Sept. 22, 1807; settled in Indiana in 1825; located in this State in 1849; owns 172 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. His wife, Dicy Wright, was born in North Carolina Aug. 25, 1811; married Dec. 24, 1829; have seven children—Nety, Elizabeth, Amos, Melinda, Rity, Isaiah and Nancy Jane.

VAN DORN, A. S., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Numa; born in Licking Co., in 1819; his parents, Joseph and Hanna V., were early settlers of that county from New Jersey. At 16, commenced learning the trade of blacksmith; served an apprenticeship of four years; worked at journey work two years; in 1839, he came to Farmington, Van Buren Co., this State. In February, 1843, he married Miss Minerva Vito; she was born in Ohio in 1826. Worked at carding; returned to his trade; followed it until 1850, when he, with two others, went to the Missouri River, joined a company and went to California; engaged in mining for four years, with moderate success; in 1854, returned via the Nicaragua route; reached Van Buren Co., after a journey of three months, in October, 1854; in the spring of 1855, came to this county; engaged in farming; owns 240 acres of land, valued at $15 per acre. Have six children—Josephine, Maryette and Mary (twins), Stephen Douglas, George B. and Virginia M. Greenbacker.

VANNESS, S. C., farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 16; P. O. Seymour; born in Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1819; his father was of Holland descent, and his mother of English; they were married in New Jersey; his father was a blacksmith; moved to Pennsylvania; thence to Columbiana Co., Ohio; were early settlers, and so poor that they wore wooden shoes; thence to Trumbull Co., Ohio; returned to Pennsylvania, where

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his parents died—his father at the age of 86 years, his mother at 84. In December, 1842, he married Miss Mary Cronk; she was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio (afterward Mahoning Co.), in 1823; her parent, Isaac C. and Margaret (nee Deal), were born in Pennsylvania; they moved to Ohio, where her father died, the family removing to Indiana. In 1857, came to this county; owns 340 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. Have five children living, lost one—Madison M., born in 1845, died in May, 1848; Addison M., born in 1851; Canfield B., in 1853; William C., in 1855; Peter M., in 1856, and Abraham L., in 1863. The father of Mrs. Vanness, Isaac Cronk, was a lawyer; admitted to the bar, and practiced in Mahoning Co., Ohio; a highly educated man; for many years taught school, but from ill-health left it for other pursuits. Republican; have been members of the Baptist Church at Livingston for twenty-five years.

WILSON, A. F., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Numa.

WARE, M. L., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Seymour; born in Orange Co., Ind., in 1839; in 1847, his father, William W., came to Lee Co., Ind.; engaged in farming; in 1849, came to Davis Co., and, in 1851, to this county, where he now resides, one mile south of Centerville. July, 1861, M. L. enlisted in Co. D, 6th Iowa V. I., Capt M. M. Walden: on account of ill-health, was discharged at Tipton, Mo., in 1862. April 1, 1863, married Miss M. J. Hamilton, daughter of A. H. Hamilton; she was born in Hendricks Co., Ind., in 1844; died July 14, 1873. After marriage, settled in Centerville; in 1875, moved to his present farm; owns eighty acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. February, 1876, he married Miss Harriet Putnam, a resident of Fremont Co., where they were married; they have one child—Chloe, born in August, 1877. Republican.

Wilson, H., far., S. 3; P. O. Jerome.
Wilson, J., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Jerome.
Wilson, R. P., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Numa.
Wilson, P., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Numa.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM H., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Centerville; born in Miami Co., Ind., in 1848; in 1854, his father, Zebida W., moved to Putnam Co., Ind.; farmed for two years; in 1856, came to this county; purchased a farm of 240 acres in Bellair Tp.; now resides at Seymour, Wayne Co. In 1866, married C. A. Mills; she was born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1849; her parents, Henry and Rebecca, were early settlers of this county; her mother died here in 1853; her father Jan. 1, 1877. They have three children—Ettie B., born in 1868; Oliver P., born in 1871; Z. H., born in 1875. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Republican; members of M. E. Church.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

ANGEL, JOS., far., S. 4; P. O. Unionville; born in Garrard Co., Ky., Oct. 25, 1808; removed to Putnam Co., Ind., in 1832; there engaged in farming until 1853, when he came to Wapello Co., where he improved a farm and remained until 1865, when he came to Appanoose and settled upon the farm where he now resides, containing sixty acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. He married Miss Lucinda Carter in April, 1830; she was born in Garrard Co., Ky., in 1811; they have ten children—Arthusa, Mary A., Elizabeth, William H., Nancy J., Cynthia A., James N., Fountain H., Leroy, Scott and Catharine. Democratic in politics; members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

ANGEL, L. SCOTT., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Unionville; born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1847; with his father, James Angel, came to Wapello in 1853; there engaged in farming until 1865, when they came to this county, where he (Scott A.) owns 193 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. He married Miss Virginia McEntire in 1869; she was born in Van Buren Co., Iowa, in

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1849; her father, Hiram McE., being one of the early settlers of that county; they have four children—Edward E., Carrie, Loonetty and Willey. He is a member of the U. B. Church. Although still young, Mr. Angel has accumulated a desirable property, all made by his own labor and good management; during the year 1864, he crossed the plains to California, including in his travels, Washington Territory, Idaho, etc.; engaged in freighting; returning in 1867, around the Cape.

BISHOP, W. W., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Unionville.

BALDRIDGE, J. H., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Unionville; born in Hickman Co., Tenn., Feb. 4, 1850, and in April of the same year, although but 3 months of age, he emigrated to Appanoose Co., where his father settled, and where he improved three farms, and although he only had his land warrants and $50 in money, at his death, which occurred in 1865, he left his family 425 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre, and $3,000 in money; he was buried on the farm last occupied by him, and there also his mother still lives, that being her dowry. At the age of 26, or, in February, 1877, J. H., married Miss Susan M. Roberts; she was born in Boone Co., Ind., in 1859; they have one child—Gertie, born Dec. 28, 1877. Mrs. B. is a member of the M. E. Church. Democratic.

Borland, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Unionville.

BUCKMASTER, E. A., proprietor of Union Tp. grist and saw mills; P. O. Unionville; born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, in 1837; came to Appanoose Co. in 1852. In 1867, he married Miss R. E. Stanley; she was born in Jefferson Co., Iowa, Jan. 1, 1846; daughter of Moses Stanley, who was among the early settlers of that county; her mother's father, Berk Hoffman, was among the earliest settlers of that county; removed there from New Albany, Ind., when she (her mother) was but 12 years of age, or, in 1831; her mother learned to talk the Indian language of the Indians. They have three children—Frederick H., born Nov. 4, 1867; Jessie O., born June 11, 1869; and Mary, born June 26, 1875. Republican; members of M. E. Church. Enlisted in 2d I. V. I., May 27, 1861; skirmishing along the H. & St. Joe R. R. until Dec. 21, 1861, and then mustered out of that regiment at Benton Barracks; then enlisted in the 3d I. V. C., Co. I, as Corporal, in March, 1862; took part at Vicksburg, Pea Ridge, Arkadelphia, Helena, Clarendon; there he was wounded; afterward he participated at Yazoo River, Knoxville, and on the march from Balesville, Ark., to Helena, and others; mustered out at Keokuk, Sept. 19, 1864, at expiration of service.

CALDWELL, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Moravia.

Coltrain, S. L., far., S. 8; P. O. Moravia.

Cox, J. D., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Unionville.

Cross, W. S., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Unionville.

Cummings, William H., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Moravia.

DARBY, S. C., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Unionville.

Darby, Wm., far., S. 17; P. O. Unionville.

Dorathy, Arch., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Unionville.

Drake, M. A., far., S. 27; P. O. Unionville.

GOOD, PETER, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Unionville.

GILLILAND, G. W., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Unionville; born in Bartholomew Co., Ind., in 1848, his parents came to this county in 1854, where he owns twenty-one and a half acres of land, valued at $10 per acre. He married Miss Malinda Cate in 1867; she was born in Appanoose Co. in 1850; they have two children—Emma E. and Clara May. Democrat; members of the Christian Church.

GILLILAND, J. J., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Unionville; born in Union Co., Ind., June, 1824; when 4 years of age, his parents removed to Decatur Co., Ind., and, in 1840, he removed to Bartholomew Co. in the same State; during the year 1854, he came to Wapello Co., Iowa, and to Appanoose in 1857; owns forty-eight acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. He married Miss Susan Dudley in 1847; she was born in Kentucky in 1829; her father, Wm. Dudley, an early pioneer to this county in 1855,

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died in 1863; her mother still lives among her children, being an old lady of over 80 years of age, of good health, but totally blind; they have one child—G. W. Democrat. Holds the office of Constable; has been Justice of the Peace, Trustee, President of School Board, etc.

GRAHAM, A. F., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Unionville; born in Highland Co., Ohio, in July, 1843; with his parents, J. W. and Margaret H., came to Troy, Davis Co., Iowa, in 1845, where they settled and remained one year, and then came to this county, Union Tp., where they now live; he owns 80 acres of land, valued at $600. Married Miss Mary J. Hopkins in 1864; she was born in Hancock Co., Tenn., in 1843; have seven children—Charles M., John W., Eliza A., James L., Benjamin F., Latecia and Winfield Scott. Democrat. Has held the office of Constable.

Graham, J. W., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Unionville.

HAMMOND, C. H., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Unionville.

Hard, H., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Unionville.

Henderson, G. W., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Unionville.

HICKS, J. F., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Unionville; born in Lee Co., Va., in 1827; at the age of 7, his father, William H. Hicks, removed to Hawkins Co., Tenn., where he remained until 1850, when he came to Jefferson Co., Iowa; there they improved a farm, and remained until he (J. F.) came to this county, in 1864, where he owns 200 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Married Miss Elizabeth Rodgers in 1849; she was born in Tennessee, in 1828; her father, Rial Rodgers, a resident of Van Buren Co., there engaged in cabinet-making and farming until his death, which occurred in 1850; have eight children—John J., Lorinda J., Mary L., William L., Charles H., Houston R., Emma F. and Minnie A. Democrat; Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Holds the office of Justice of the Peace, in his township; has been Township Trustee, County Supervisor, Township Assessor, etc.; member of A., F. & A. M., No. 119, Unionville.

Hopkins, C., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Unionville.

Hogue, Jas., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Unionville.

Hopkins, Adam, far., S. 29; P. O. Unionville.

Hopkins, T. E., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Unionville.

Hogue, H. G., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Unionville.

Hogue, J. P., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Unionville.

HUNT, A. W., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Unionville; born in Catskill, N. Y., in 1825; in 1835, his father, Joseph Hunt, removed to Harrison Co., Ohio, there engaged in farming, his former occupation having been that of a miller; he died in November, 1853. A. W. Hunt, at the age of 24, or during the year 1849, married Miss Elizabeth Stiles, born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1830, died in 1863, leaving four children—Joseph, Wyman, Mary, Franklin; her father, John Stiles, was among the early settlers of this county, coming here in 1852, now living in the Indian Territory. Four years after marriage, the subject of this sketch came to this county, where he engaged in millwrighting until 1870, when he purchased and settled upon the farm he now occupies, consisting of 120 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre; then married Mrs. Lydia Parker, in 1868, widow of the late John P., who died at Centerville in 1856. They have three children—Minnie, Jennie J., Ellie B. Greenbacker; members of the Christian Church. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace several terms, school offices, etc.; member of the Vigilance Committee.

JOHNSON, JOSHUA, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Unionville.

JOHNSON, J. G., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Unionville; born in Sullivan Co., Tenn., in 1819; in 1850, he came to Davis Co., Iowa; remained there until 1853, when he took an overland trip to California; there engaged in farming until 1858, and returning, settled in this county, where he now owns 380 acres of land, valued at $10 per acre. Married Miss Edna Powell in Sullivan Co., Tenn., where she was born in 1821; died there in 1848, leaving five children,

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all of whom have since died, leaving the husband and father alone in the world. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., No. 119, Unionville; Democrat.

Jones, Joseph, far., S. 4; P. O., Unionville.

KIRBY, GEORGE, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Unionville.

Knight, Jas., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Unionville.

LOCKMAN, G. S., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Unionville.

LEWIS, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Unionville; born in Mason Co., W. Va., in 1812; at the age of 12, his father, Andrew L., removed to Jackson Co., Ohio, among the pioneers of that State; cleared up a farm there. At the age of 21, or in 1833, he married Miss Louisa Maddox; she was born in Culpeper Co., Va., in 1817; died in 1860, leaving eight children—James M., Polly A., Rozzell, Rebecca J., George, Minerva, Lucinda and William; in 1861, he married Mrs. Delila Ireland, widow of the late Thomas Ireland, who died in this county in 1857; she was born in Culpeper Co., Va., in 1809. Democrat; she is a member of the New Lights. Mr. Lewis had three sons and three sons-in-law in the late war, all enlisted in Iowa regiments; his sons James M. and Rozzell were prisoners for ten months; his son George lost his health and lived only three weeks after reaching home.

Lockman, J. J., Sr., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Unionville.

Lockman, J. J., Jr., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Unionville.

McCOY, H., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Unionville.

Miller, L. G., far., S. 19; P. O. Unionville.

MILLER, CLAUDIUS B., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Unionville; born in Hickman Co., Tenn., in 1824; removed to this county in 1848, where he owns 267 acres of land, valued at $15 per acre. Married Miss Martha J. Baldridge in 1846; she was born in Davidson Co., Tenn., in 1822; daughter of Andrew and Margaret B., residents of that county; died in October, 1874, leaving seven children—Benjamin G., James D., Laura J., Amanda A., Sarah E., William C., Rosa B. She was a member of the M. E. Church. Then he married Miss Dorcas E. Jennings in April, 1877; she was born in Greene Co. (where her parents still reside), in April, 1842. Republican in politics; members of the M. E. Church. Now holds the office of County Supervisor; was a member of the State Legislature two terms; member A., F. & A. M., No. 119, Unionville. Enlisted in the 36th I. V. I., Co. C, Capt. Dr. S. Sawyers, as private; participated at battle of Helena, Little Rock, Prairie de Ann and Little Missouri; came home recruiting; he, with some assistance, raised half a regiment; promoted to Orderly, and afterward to First Lieutenant and Quartermaster; was mustered out at Davenport in 1865, or at close of the war.

Milliman, J., far., S. 9; P. O. Unionville.

NORTON, AMOS, far., S. 13; P. O. Unionville.

ROBERTS, JOHN J., far., S. 23; P. O. Unionville.

RODGERS, Z. F., far., S. 12; P. O. Unionville; born in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1836; during the year 1846, his father, Zephaniah R., with his family, removed to Pittsburg, Van Buren Co., Iowa, and opened a hotel there, which he retained and controlled until 1849, when he came to this county, Union Tp., and took up a claim; located and improved the farm now owned by John Clous, which he occupied until his death, which occurred in 1870, at the advanced age of 99 years, lacking six days; his mother died in 1867. At the age of 22, or in 1858, Z. F. married Miss Martha A. Tate; she was born in Winchester, Ky., in 1836; her parents, Wady and Ruth Tate, were early settlers of Davis Co., Marion Tp., where they were married; her mother died there, and her father afterward removed to Macon Co., Mo.; they have six children—Mary F., Euphaine, Orange B.; Emma, Lottie and William. Dem.; Mrs. R. is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Has held the offices of Township Clerk, Township Trustee and school offices; is a member of A., F. & A. M., No. 119, Unionville.

SAPP. R. A., far., S. 23; P. O. Unionville.

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Sawyer, D. A., far., S. 26; P. O. Unionville.

Sawyer, S. H., far., S. 22; P. O. Unionville.

Shunkwiler, F. H., far., S. 3; P. O. Unionville.

Smith, L., far., S. 21; P. O. Unionville.

Stocker, H., far., S. 3; P. O. Unionville.

Strunk, D., far., S. 23; P. O. Unionville.

TADLOCK, ELISHA, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Unionville.

Tadlock, R., far., S. 1; P. O. Unionville.

Taylor, A. P., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Unionville.

Taylor, D. B., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Unionville.

Tissue, A., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Moravia.

Tucker, I., far., S. 22; P. O. Unionville.

UNDERWOOD, JOSEPH, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Unionville.

VANDEVENTER, PETER, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Unionville.

VANDAVENTER, NANCY A., farming, Sec. 17; P. O. Unionville; born in East Tennessee, in 1837; came with her parents, in 1851, to Davis Co., Iowa; and to this county in 1853, where she owns 120 acres of land, valued at $15 per acre. She married Joseph Eaton at Unionville, this county, in 1861; he was born in Ohio in 1837; died in 1871, leaving two children—Abraham V. and Rebecca.

VOORHEES, RICHARD D., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Unionville; born in Fulton Co., Ill., in 1842, where his father, John V., was one of the earliest settlers, from New Jersey, settling in Fulton Co. in 1834, there being at the time but one house between his and Chicago, and but three or four houses in Chicago. In 1870, the subject of this biographical sketch married Miss Maggie E. Middleton, at Fairview, that county, where her father, John M., had resided since 1866; she was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, in 1843; during the same year, they came to this county, where he owns 120 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre; they have two children—Essie B., born in 1872, and Carrie W., born in 1874. Greenbacker. She, a member of the M. E. Church; he, of the A. F. & A. M., No. 119, at Unionville. Enlisted in 103d Ill. Inf., Co. D, Capt. Wycoff; participated at Vicksburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Atlanta, and battles of the 22d and 28th of June, Savannah, the taking of Raleigh and others; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in 1865.

WALDEN, MATHIAS, farmer, Sec 2; P. O. Unionville.

Watters, Lewis W., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Unionville.

WEDMORE FRANK, far., S. 2; P. O. Unionville; born in Davis Co., Iowa, in 1849; where his parents had previously settled; in 1850, they came to this county, Union Tp., where they still reside. He has 160 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Miss Elizabeth Maryman in 1877; she was born in Rock Castle Co., Ky., in 1850; daughter of John Maryman, formerly a resident of Kentucky; in 1854, he removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where he engaged in chair and cabinet making; afterward, removed to Columbus, Ind., where he died in 1873; her mother died in 1870. Democratic. He was employed on the Missouri River, from Sioux City to Fort Benton, first as fireman on steamer Nellie Peck; next as watchman on the Benton, and same on Silver Lake and Western; went up the Yellow Stone, on the Key West, on the exploring expedition of 1875, authorized by Government for thepurpose of building a Government post at the mouth of Powder River, Montana Territory; returned here fall of 1877.

Williams, D. W., far., S. 4; P. O. Unionville.

Woolen, Elias, far., S. 17; P. O. Unionville.

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DOUGLASS TOWNSHIP.

BRYANT, WILLIAM J., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Dennis.

Burton, I. W., far., S. 34; P. O. Moravia.

CAMPBELL, R., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Unionville.

Cridlebaugh, W., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Moravia.

DAGGETT, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Centerville.

ELY, ADAM, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Dennis.

Exline, E., far., S. 14; P. O. Centerville.

FRENCH, A. S., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Unionville.

HAINES, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Dennis.

HAMILTON, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Dennis; born in Brown Co., Ohio, in 1828; he moved to Indiana in 1830, and thence to Iowa, Lee Co., in 1854; remained two years, and thence to Guthrie Co.; remained five years, and thence to this county in 1861; has 320 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; he has a good building, bearing orchard, and other good improvements, and a good property, which himself and wife made by their energy; also has purchased all practical books, etc., to educate his family. Has held Township and school offices. They are members of the M. E. Church, of which he is Steward; votes the Republican ticket. Married Elizabeth Hukill in Indiana, in 1854; she was born in Ripley Co., Ind., in 1828; they had one child—Sarah V., born Sept. 2, 1855; Mrs. H. died in October, 1874; he married for his second wife Amanda C. Hayes, in this county; in 1875; she was born in Tennesee in 1841; they have one child—Bessie, born Aug. 16, 1876. He keeps graded and improved stock.

Hayworth, J., far., S. 36; P. O. Unionville.

Hayworth, R., far.; S. 36; P. O. Unionville.

Hedgecock, J. M., far., S. 2; P. O. Unionville.

Hedgecock, W., far., S. 2; P. O. Unionville.

Hiatt, Enos, far., S. 32; P. O. Dennis.

Hiatt, D. M., far., S. 33; P. O. Dennis.

Hiatt, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Unionville.

Hiatt, I., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Unionville.

Hiatt, M., far., S. 32; P. O. Dennis.

Hiatt, T., far., S. 34; P. O. Dennis.

Hollingsworth, H., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Unionville.

Hughes, M. C., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Centerville.

Hukill, W. H., far., S. 3; P. O. Unionville.

Hunter, W., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Dennis.

JACKSON, MASON, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Dennis.

KERSEY, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Moravia.

Ketchum, B., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Unionville.

KOONTZ, PETER, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Centerville; born in Rockingham Co., W. Va., in 1838; he moved to Ohio; remained six years, and thence to Iowa in 1856; he has 275 acres of good land, free of debt, valued at $25 per acre, with bearing orchard, building, etc.; he improved the most of his farm, and made his own property. He enlisted in the 6th Iowa V. I. in September, 1861; was wounded in the hand at the battle of Shiloh, losing the ball inside the right hand, and continued in action, and was soon again wounded in the right arm; had his amputated near the shoulder, and was discharged in September, 1862. He married Nancy E. Morrison in Iowa, February, 1866; she was born in Maryland, in 1848; they have three children—Francis M., Alice May and John A. He is a practical and successful farmer, and a worthy and respected citizen. A Greenbacker.

McCANN, JOHN L., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Dennis.

Madison, W., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Dennis.

Martin, W. W., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Unionville.

Mellon, W. H., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Unionville.

Morris, J., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Unionville.

Morris, J. H., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Unionville.

Morrison, J. A., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Unionville.

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PALMER, DAVID, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Unionville.
Peak, A. J., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Dennis.
Pennington, E. A., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Dennis.
Pennington, T., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Dennis.
Perjue, J., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Unionville.
Pickard, J. H., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Dennis.
RANEY, JOHN, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Dennis.
Raney, R., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Dennis.
SAUNDERS, JOHN, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Unionville.
Scott, Lafayette, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Dennis.
TAYLOR, GEORGE W., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Dennis.
Train, J. H., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Dennis.
Tucker, A. J., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Dennis.
Tucker, J., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Moravia.
ULLUM, JOHN, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Dennis.
WHITE, ALEXANDER E., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Dennis.
White, J. A., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Unionville.
WHITE, L. W., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Dennis; born in Appanoose Co., Iowa, February, 1854; has 280 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre, with good buildings, bearing orchard, etc. He married Jennie Ullem in this county, in 1873; she was born in Monroe Co., Iowa, in September, 1854; they have three children—Minnie Jane, born in December, 1875; and a pair of twin boys—Clemie, and one not named, born May 5, 1878. Mr. White has held the office of Constable. Greenbacker.
Wilkinson, A. D., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Unionville.
Wilkinson, J., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Unionville.
Wright, Jno., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Dennis.
Workman, H., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Dennis.

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